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Dr. J. von Huber. T AUCTION.

YE POET: HIS EPITAPH. (POEM.) J. W. Green.
AFTER SPECIE EESUMPTION, WHAT?
HOTEOG White. A SHOCKING STORY, Christman, 1878, Wilkie Collins. ONTEMPORARY LITERATURE:
The Literary Movement in America, England, Ger To new subscribers before January 1, 1879, the No-vember-December number will be sent with the Re-view for 1878, on receipt of \$5.00. Old Can be beautifully DYED or CLEANED and REPAIRED, at triding extra triding extra triding to the Chicago of t

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ison-st.

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only \$75.

another calld of W. A. Cushman, which makes the tenth person buried from this house during

am Phelan and Jacob Hertzel. We had a good

freeze here last night. Quite a number of re-quests have been received from

REFUGEES asking permission to return, but all have been warned against such a move, for nine-tenths of the cases taken down during the past week or two have been returned refugees. The

quarantine restrictions on the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Texas Railroad have been re-

noved, and travel is now unobstructed between this city and Monroe, La. A son of Mrs. Julius

Klein, while gunning near the City Cemetery to-day, accidentally shot himself, from which he

s not expected to recover. He has been up but a few weeks from a severe attack of yellow

CHATTANOOGA.

THE DAT'S GOSSIP.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CHATTANOGGA, Tenn., Nov. 1.—One death today,—C. W. Curry, a promising young druggist
from Nashville, clerking in Eastman's. There

and a good freeze this morning. Cold and clear all day. Another frost is expected to-morrow.

all day. Another Irost is expected to-morrow, Thermometer at 9 p. m., 40. A large number of refugees came in to-day. The Western & Atlantic Railroad headquarters moved up from Dalton, Ga., where they had been moved at the

SPOTS.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 1 .- The Board of Health

made no report to-day. A killing frost was ex-perienced last night, and there is every indica-

tion of a repetition to night. Abscates are cautioned to await instructions from the Board of Health before resuraing to the city.

The resumption of business over the Ohio Mississippi Raffroad commenced to-day, and

CAIRO.

Special Dispute to The Tribuna.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 1.—But two cases of yellow fever are now known to exist in this city,—Mehan and Mahoney,—and both are at the hospital. No new cases have been developed within the past five days, and the further spread of the dis-

ease is no longer feared. Nearly all the ab-sentees have returned. Business is picking up, and the city is assuming its wonted appearance. Quarantine regulations have been entirely sus-pended, and boats and trains from all directions

Jackson, Miss., Nov. 1 .- Five new cases; eaths for three days. Total cases, 416. Deaths

die to-night. Ice last night.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Nov. 1.—Six new cases and one death yesterday. Four new cases to-day. No deaths. Heavy frost last night. Prospects of another to-night. The hospital closed to-day. Many business houses opened.

OSYKA.

OSYKA.

OSYKA. Nov. 1.—Fever over. Heavy frost and ice this morning.

PLAGUE PICTURES.

LEAVES FROM DR. BEILLY'S NOTE-BOOKS.

a tew days since, on my return from the Na-tional Relief Expedition, which I had accompa-nied as the accredited representative of the Chicago Relief Committee, a placard, artistical-ly executed with a marking-brush, was banging

over the receiving-desk in the telegraph office and bearing the following legends:

and unwind it after frost.

general removal of quarantine restrictions

MOBILE.

Special Dispasch to The Tribuna

VOLUME XXXIX.

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NOVEMBER-DECEMBER, 1878.

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STRIKE.

Believing the demands of the Oyster Shuckers to be just and right, I have acceded to them, have therefore supplied my trade during the week, and having obtained additional packing capac-ity at Annapolis, Md., am pre-pared to furnish them, and all others, any quantity of my cele-brated Pioneer Brand Oysters in cans or bulk ALL THE SEASON. JAS. E. STANSBURY,

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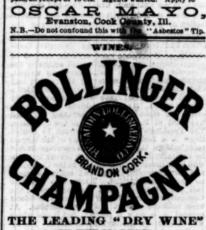
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To Florists and Farmers.

YELLOW FEVER.

General Celebration of All Saints' Day in the South. The Solemn Festivities as

leans. Breaking-Up of the Fever Camp on the Outskirts of Mem-

Observed at New Or-

Grand Procession Through the Streets and Services at the Churches.

The People Shaking Off the Feverous Nightmare and Talking Offer the following special in-ducements in a superior line Business.

Fever-Leaves from the Note-Book of Dr. Frank W. Reilly,

Descriptive of His Interesting Journey Through the Domain of Yellow Jack.

MEMPHIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 1.—Business is fairly esumed, and nothing is heard about the recent pestilence, except occasionally some enthusiastic hero is relating what he saw and did during the ily and friends and who have summoned suff ent courage to return to business. The scene and trials are laid away in the heart among the unpleasant archives of the past. Those who assed through and survived are disposed to peak of the terrible past in a flippant manner. The tide of returning absentees continues to flow into the city, taxing the railroad companies to their utmost for transportation facilities. THE STREETS

have been thronged all day with people, a good ly number being the first installments of merchants from the interior, come in to replenish their depleted stocks of goods, and to sell cotquantities. Business is itself again, so to speak, and Memphis can soon lift her head above the fearful tide that nearly swept her from the face o-day-the breaking up of the Father Mathew

Catholic Camp, which was made more imposing into the city by the refugees and the celebra tion of All-Sainte' Day with the cerem usual on such occasions. The other event was the return of the Chickasaw Guards, who, be ic broke out, made good use of their time he benefit of the vellow-fever sufferers of Mem his. The bright and beautiful uniforms of th "Chicks" appeared in severe contrast to the regred and dirty fatiguedress of the Bluff City Grays, who had been on duty at Camp Joe Williams. This was a noticeable but

witnessed and greeted the return of both companies. Acting Postmaster W. J. Chase is tonight declared out of danger, while young Lonsdale is said to be in a dying condition. The undertakers report seven interments to-day, only two of which were from yellow fever. No physicians reporting, it is impossible to give any account of new cases, except such as may be heard on the street. Accordingly, I have

none to report to-day.

TOO SOON FOR FOLINGS

Col. Andrew J. Keller, of the sivelanche, nominated y sterday by the Nationals for Congress, to-day accepted the nomination, and the race will be between Young, Democrat; Keller, National; and Randolph, Republican. Politics is, however, but little talked except by none to report to-day. THE BELIEF BOAT.

The following telegram was received to-night ards, Dr. R. W. Mitchell: 8r. Louis, Oct. 31. - Your city, with Victaburg, may take the credit of hospitalities extended to our boat. God bless you. The dispatch refers to the national relief

In relation to the appeal by the Memphis Howards for additional contributions to defray expenses in adjacent towns, Gov. Porter instructs President Langstaff to advise towns asking for money to refer their bills properly authenticated to the County Courts of each county. He says they ought to come to the relief of

their own people.

BEALTH REPORT.

To the Western Associated Press.

MEMPHS, Nov. 1.—The Board of Health officially report two deaths from yellow-fever during the past twenty-four hours ending to clock to night. Five additional interments of persons who died from other causes were also reported.

also reported.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Business is being attively resumed. Those merchants who have temporarily engaged in business at Louisville, Nashville, St. Louis, and Cincinnati, have returned, and are ouslly engazed in filing orders for goods sent by country merchants from the cities and towns adjacent to this point.

Maj. J. M. Waldron, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, is here making stemuous efforts to expedite the resumption of the river mail service. One routs has already been opened.

NEW ORLEANS.

ALL-SAINTS' DAY.

Special Diaptich to The Tribuna.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 1.—All Saints' for 1878 will be long remembered in New Orleans. Such a general decoration of the graves of the dead as probably never before been seen. The varirowds of visitors. They may be said to have represented every possible phase of city life.

The stranger would have thought, and perhaps truthfully enough, that every household in the city was represented. Everybody seemed to take the matter in hand as a sacred duty. take the matter in hand as a sacred duty. Everybody seemed to vie each with the other in caring for their dead. There seemed withal a sense of pleasure in so doing. The terrible pestilence was viewed as practically at an end. The night before had been cold almost to freezing. Only those who have been through the harrowing sufferings and scenes of an epideate like that just drawing to a close can imagine the exhibitanting effect and the sense of delight exercisaced with the advent of cold. It comes much hat he sense of sudden freedom to the prisoner long in waiting for the sentence of death. There was thus a general feeling of relief from the long-impending doom seemingly held in waiting—the fate ing doom seemingly held in waiting,—the fate of the loved ones gone before. All seemed happy in their sense of freedom to ence more breathe, as it were, the pure air of Reaven,—their freedom to care for their dead. All were

UNMISTAKABLY SAD

PRICE FIVE CENTS

of the scenes were touching in the extreme. Here was an aged grandparent, as seen in several places, bending low in grief and desolation, and laying the flowery tribute upon the grave of the last of the family kindred; here a widowiaying her offerings upon the resting-place of her husband; here the husband fulfilling the same sad duty for his wife; and here, again saddest of all, the stricken forms of the little orphans applying over the graves of both father. night. The boat is swinging in the lazy current with her nose tied up to the shore, some three miles below the city. In the early dawn, I take a carriage from the botel, where Yore lies sick, and start for the boat to relieve Keyes. The road beyond the city winds through cotton-fields, whose brown bolls, rising above one's head, are arrilling out the anowy staple still uporphans sobbing over the graves of both father and mother, and strewing them with flowers. Many of the decorations were the most tasteful that could be imagined, and many of the tombs were covered with national flags. The day, take it all in ail, was one long to be remem-NEW ORLEANS, Nov. L.—The weather is clear and cool. Deaths, sight; cases reported, eighty. Total deaths, 3,937; total cases, 13,163.

Of the eighty cases of fever reported to the Board of Health to-day only four are classed as new cases. Physicians who have not reported before are now reporting them, some dating back several weeks.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH had no unrum at the spurial meeting called to

one of the faces and forms so fam Camp Douglas during the War.

"Air you a doctor?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then I want to kerry ye right house yonder."

THE BOARD OF HEALTH
had no quorum at the special meeting called to
adopt a resolution that the epidemic was ended,
and to request the Governor to withdraw the
quarantine proclamation issued in May. Three
of the members are out of town, one sick in
bed, and of the remaining five necessary to a
quorum one was absent. A meeting is called
for to-morrow at noon, when the above resolution will be passed.

Dr. Choppin, President of the Board of
Health, in conversation with members to-day,
expressed the opinion that it was not safe yet
for persons to return. Medial Dispatch to The Tribuna.
Vicksburg, Miss., Nov. 1.—Another day has passed, with but one death in our city. Miss Henriette Jones' died of consumption. One yellow-fever death is reported for the country the scourge. Four new cases are reported at Delta, La., since the last report—Mrs. Kayer, Robert Belk, Mrs. Conway, and one colored. Two new cases are reported in this city—Wili-

outbreak of the fever. Trains on all the roads are running on the old schedules. Stores in the city are opening, and business is beginning to be brisk. People are in good spirits over the death of Bronse John, and determined to make up for lost time in business matters. Dr. Jerome Cochran, of Mobile, and Col. T. S. Hardee, of New Orleans, members of the Yellow-Fever Commission, arrived this morning, and to-day visited the hospitals, private cases, and infected district in company with the Med-

and rooms as the hot afternoon wears by. Joe Stack, the ubiquitous Master of Transportation of the Howards, is answering questions and giving needed directions before the queries are half uttered,—an instinct for affairs noticeable in men who skillfully conduct vast and instinct to the property of the conduct vast and instinct to the conduct vast and instinct t in men who skillfully conduct vast and intricate business operations; a divination of the purposes, needs and intentions of their subordinates, characteristic of successful merchants, railroad managers, and military men. A very incarnation of energy and unrest is Joe; a man who couldn't go to bed in a city lifts. Chicago—if there is one like her—lest something happen and be not be there at least to sur

Cheago—if there is one like her—lest something happen and he not be there at least to sue if not to take a hand in, too.

Capt. Will Andrews, the President of the Howards, is giving audience to a lady clad in the usual sombre garb, and whose white, wan face and mournful tried eyes tell of recent vigits, ended at last when pellida Mors himself took the loved one into his own uncading charge. Andrews is a worthy successor to the lamented Rockwood. Quiet, unassuming, symmathetic; but I saw his eye blaze with indignation when a sentleman with a rent-roll of \$18,000 a year tried to aponge supplies from the relief fund; and I saw it steel with contempt in the interview with the How. George Washington Stith, as the latter confessed his own worthlessness.

"Griff" Pegram's voice, with a sowpeon of Scotch mist in it, is heard bewalling his unnicky stars that it wasn't a white instead of a colored hackman be had caught forging a service-ticket. "I've been trying to break this thing up for three weeks, and now I'll make an example of you. But I'd give another silk umbrells to have caughts white ruscal instead of a black one." "Griff" is a Howard Director, as is also "Squire French, the gauleman to whom he applies for the warrant; and the venerable Mr. Klein is another, the white-haired and gold-spectacled President of the Massissippi valley Bank, who has just headed the list for the "Beoner Widow and Orobans' Fund" with a subscription for \$1.000. French was a bitter Rebel, as, indeed, were most of those I meet. He boast that he fought that to the last ditch and out of it again, and that he's fat fight ever since.

"But now, genjiemen, I'm through. The

"His white gift of the frost."

for which a whole nation has so long been praying, having at last been conchasfed, I wenture to unwind my phonograph, and to offer to the readers of The Trinune, not a connected history of the expedition, but such incidents and details from my note-books as possess an interest independent of time, in that they are pictures of contemporaneous human significance, as Augustin Daly might say; and whose portrayal, now-sover inartistle, cannot fail to elicit sympathy and emotion.

I.

rday. For God's sake, send a doctor and aree nurses."
"Will Pegram, at Dr. Nailer's place, is worse.
end Dr. Harris at once, if possible." [Will is a
rother of "Griff's," and was taken down
hile acting as County Inspector for the How-

only, amid the noise and bustle, one

Suddenly, amid the noise and bustle, one of the entrance-doors opens, and a man walks in with two children. Used as these people have become to situations more intensely dramatic than Boucicault or "The Divine William's," even, have ever put on the stage, their attention is attracted by this spectacle.

A tall, stalwart, black-haired, and black-tred Irishman's pardon for the comparison, rel-shirled, sloneh-hatted, and trousers tucked no boots. He pauses a moment, and we see, nestling in this arms, with one little dimpled hand thrust through his open shirt, and resting on his hairy breast, a little blonde baby, blue-tyed and golden-curied.

hand thrust through his open shirt, and resting on his bairy breast, a little blonde baby, blue-eyed and golden-curied.

His story is soon and well told, in fluent and perfectly correct English. He himself is known to most bresent, who in answer to my queries, inform me that his name is Tim Waternam; "keeps" Maj. Hazie's wood-yard at Newtown, lower end of Watren Counts. Near Tim's hut lived Henry C. and Mary K. Burbank, from somewhere North,—thought it was in Northern Illinois or Southern Wiscousin, for they spoke familiarly of Chicago and Milwankee. They sickened and died of the Isver within twenty-four hours of each other, Tim nursing and burving them and caring for the children without other assistance. After their death he carried the orphans to his own shanty,—Hattie, the blue-eyed baby, only Il months old, and Carlisle, a bright little fellow of 3 years, who all this while has been holding on to "Uncle Tim's "trousers-leg. There they both had the fever, but, by some miracle youchsafed to Tim's devotion, both recovered. For twelve days hie tended the little waifs, aided only by an old "maumer," who left her own family, sick with the fever, to look after Tim's charges, when he was obliged to leave them to supply some passing steamer with wood. At length he got a man to take his place at the yard, and brought the babies to Vicksburg. They are clean and neat as though a mother's practiced hand and loving touch bad tended them. The lady soon has Hattle in her arms; and ten minutes after Tim entered the room the baby has been adopted by Mr. J. C. Tunnell, one of the Howards, and the boy by Warren C. Kain, a bookseller well known here in Chicago, where he received his early education.

I tell this story without any adjectives. I know of none by which to filty characterize this fortunght of Tim Waterman's life. But I never thought so well or hopefully of buman nature as when Tim put back the proflered bank-bulls into the hands of the foster-parents, saving:

"Keep it for the children. Give them homes in your bear

MISCELLANEOUS.

GERMAN RELIEF.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—The Government has sent ,000 marks for the relief of the German suffer ers by yellow fever in the United States.

TRAVEL AND TRADE. Sr. Louis, Nov. 1.—Since the raising of the quarantine in different parts of the South travel quantities in different parts of the South and trade are reviving to a marked degree. All roads running south and northwest from St. Louis have restored through sleepers to their trains, and freight of all kinds, is being taken. Travel and traffic to nearly all points is already very large, and rapidly increasing.

#### RELIGIOUS.

THE PROPHETIC CONFERENCE. New York, Nov. 1.—The Prophetic Conference held its last session to-day, Mr. Reynolds, of Peoria, presiding. The Rev. E. R. Cravin read a paper on "The Relation of the Pre-

ad a paper on "The Relation of the Prellennial Advent of Christ to the Catholic
currie of the Work of the Holy Spirit."
of. Cooper, of the Presbyterian Seminary,
legheny, Pa., followed with a paper on "The
degment," and the Rev. N. West, D. D., of
urinnatl, addressed the Conference on "The
story of Doctrine."
he Committee on Resolutions appointed at
morning's session presented the following:
sefore closing this Conference, composed of
shren from so many different branches of one
leemed Church of our Lord, we desire dismining whatever doctrines have been or may be
don connection with the bellef of the preilemnial of our Lord which confirst with the
th once delivered to the Saints and received by
otherch Universal amond the ages, and to bear
runited testimony to that which we believe to
the truth of the Gospe'tin particulars which

he the truth of the Gospel in particulars which follow, it:

\*First.—We affirm our belief in the supreme and sheebluse authority of the written Word of God on questions of doctrine and daty.

\*Second—The prophetic words of the Old Testament concerning the first coping of our Lord Jeans Christ were liferally fulfilled in this birth, life, death, resurrection, and so the prophetic words of both the Old and New Testaments. taments concerning His second coming will be literally falfilled in His visible bodily return to this earth in like menner as He went up into Heaven; and this giorious Epiphany of the great God our Savior Jesus Christ is the biessed hope of the believer and of the Church during the entire dispensation.

-This second coming of Lord Jesus Christ where represented in the Scriptures as im-

sence of the Bridegroom is to watch and pray, to work and wait, to go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature, and thus masten the coming of the day of God, and, to His latest prom-ise. "Surely, I come quickly," to respond in joy-our hope, "Even so, come Lord Jesus."

The report was unanimously adopted, the whole Conference rising to vote.

The following, offered by the Rev.Dr. Brookes, was also adopted:

Resolved. That the doctrine of our Lord's premillennia sevent, instead of paralyzing Evangelistic and missionary efforts, is one of the mightless incentives to expressenses in preaching the Gospel to every creature "till He cometh."

Addresses were then made by Maj. D. W. Whittle, of Chicago; the Rev. Dr. Brookes, of St. Louis; and the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr. They all commented on the glorious work and success of the Conference.

The Rev. Dr. Mackay, of Hull, Eng., made the cloaing address, which, was powerful and eloquent.

After singing "Ali hail the power of Jesus' name." Ithe benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Lord, and the Conference adjourned finally.

Mission Work.

Naw, York, Nov. 1.—The sixteth annual meeting of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episeoral, Chiriph opened this morning. The report of the Treasurer shows that the receipts from Eastern Conferences for the year were \$252,386, and from Western Conferences \$178,580, a decrease from the previous year of \$77,612. The disbursaments for foreign and domestic missions and incidental and office expenses for the year were \$511,160. Of this, \$288,700 went to foreign and \$201,172 to domestic missions. The total liabilities of the Treasury on Nov. 1 were \$117,923.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. I.—A Parkersburg (W. Va.) dispatch says that along the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad near that city diphtheria is raging worse than ever known. Twelve children have died within the last four days. More than half the families have at least one case. In some of them all the children are down with it.

Social Disputch to The Tribuna.

CLINICON III., Nov. I.—Swan, w farmer fiving pear this stry, lost four children within the past lest days with diphtheria. Three more of his children are nigh unto death. Other families have the disease.

JOLEST, III., Now is Mry Mary Hays, wife of smess Hays, Esq., of Plaintetti, and sister to key Clean William Tonner, of this city, dropped can at the breakfast table yestertay more to Mr. Mrs. Mays was 63 years of lare, at bid sidens of Plaintetti, and an amount estimable president bully. The came of her death was suplexys.

FOREIGN.

An English Hint Regarding Russian Encroachments in Roumelia.

In Which Possible Precautions on Great Britain's Part Are Suggested.

The St. Petersburg Press Advocating Russian Arbitration in the Afghanistan Affair.

France Will Shortly Suggest Diplomatic Pressure in Favor of Greece.

Portion of the Maynooth College Building, Near Dublin, Destroyed by

Fire. THE EAST.

TONE OF THE RUSSIAN JOURNALS. PERSBURG, Nov. 1 .- The Golos and other journals to-day deprecate the giving of and advocate a benevolent neutrality. The postponement of military operations to an in leanite period, and advises Russian diplomacy to endeavor to prevent an open collision be tween England and Afghanistan.

PRACE FOOTING.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus army all troops in the trans-Cau-The Erwan and Rion detachments are to be demobilized, and furloughs are being granted.

PESTH, Nov.1.-The Pesther Lloyd says the British note protesting against the Russian move-ments in Turkey was presented at St. Petersburg Oct. 24. The note expresses the hope that cussia will soon be able to resume the withdrawal of her troops, and that they will not pass the line which they have now reoccupied, as such a step would compel England to take

PROPOSED PEROPWS LONDON, Nov. 1 .- A Constantinople dispatch says the Porte has informed Minister Layard that the proposed reforms will be introduced in that the proposed reforms will be introduced in one province of Asia Minor, but the complete resilization of the project will be postponed until the state of the Turkish finances permits.

READY TO NEGOTIATE.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—A dispatch from Berlin says Russia, replying to the Porte's overtures, has declared her readiness to reopen negotiations for a definitive treaty.

London, Nov. 2—5 a. m.—A Berlin dispatch says France is expected to issue a note shortly, advising diplomatic pressure in favor of Greece.

ATHENS, Nov. 1.—M. Tricoupi has succeeded in forming a new Ministry.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

GLASOW, Nov. 1.—The Sheriff is refusing Bank. An appeal will be carried before the Lord Advocate, and, if necessary, to the High Court of Judiciary.

ANOTHER FAILURE.

The stoppage is announced of John Leckie & Co., saddlers, Glasgow and London.

THE PEDESTRIANS. London, Nov. 1.—In the pedestrian tourna-nent, Corkey, at 1 o'clock to-day, had made 419 files; Weston, the fifth on the list, 355 mile Veston's left ankle is swollen and painful. morning the following score had been made in the international walking-match: Corkey, 458; Brown, 450; Rowell, 408; Hibbert 401; Weston, 365; Courtney, 362; Ennis, 360

STRAMER NEWS. as proceeded for New York, not having been njured in the collision with the revenue cutter anny yesterday.

The steamship Greece, of the same line, at inchor, outward bound, was run into by the

steamer Kron Prinz. No damage was done.
OOLLEGE BURNED.

DUBLIN, Nov. I.—Maynooth College is office. Engines and firemen have been dispatche by rail from this city.

DUBLIN, Nov. I.—The fire in Maynooth College its of the

Dublin, Nov. 1.—The fire in Maybooth College is spreading, and the destruction of the greater part of the edifice is feared.

Dublin, Nov. 1.—10 p. m.—The fire in Maybooth College has been extinguished. Two wings of the college were destroyed. The library was slightly damaged. Loss estimated at \$50,000. The students lost all their pearonal property. The fire was caused by the overheating of the warming apparatus.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Matthew & Nielman, merchants, of Glasgow and Leith, have failed.

LOSDON, Nov. 1.—The limblities of John Leckie & Co., of Glasgow and London, whose failure was amounced yesterday, are estimated at \$250,000.

R. Shore & Co., brokers, Liverpool, have

RUSSIA. ANOTHER GREAT NIHILIST TRIAL. There is to be another monster Nihilist trial The Russian Government is making prepara tions for prosecuting 340 Nihilists, who are not confined at Odessa. Many of them have been n prison since 1876. Six of them will be tried associates whom they suspected of being in the pay of the police. During the course of the examination the furrison will be increased and the police supplied with revolvers.

MISCELLANEOUS. BERLIN, Nev. 1.—The police have interdict

the sale of Socialistic works in LaSulle. PARIS, Nov. 1.—The returns of elections for nicipical delegates show that eleven de partmenss, now represented by twenty-seven Conservative Senators, have been wou by the Republicans, who lost no department. A Republican majority of twelve or fifteen is co fidently expected in the next Senate.

DEATH OF A PRENCH HISTORIAN. Parts, Nov. L. Garnier Pages, slate and historian, is dead; aged 75.

GREMAN TARIPP REPORMS. ween Prioce Bismarck and the Wurtemburg
Minister is published, wherein Bismarck states
that it is the intention of the Government to
bring about a comprehensive revision of the
customs tariffs, the preparatory labors for which
have already been commenced.

DEAD.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Baron Von Wydenbruck, who was Austrian Minister at Washington during the reign of the Emperor Maximilian in Mexico, is dead.

Mexico, is dead.

ANDRASSY CENSURED.

VIENNA, NOV. I.—A majority or the Reichsrath Committee, in reply to the speech of the Emperor, adopted an address in which Count Andrassy is censured for not consulting the Reichsrath on his Eastern policy.

GOLD CURRENCY.

LONDON, NOV. I.—A calcultia correspondent hears upon good, authority that the Government of India contemplates adopting a gold currency.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2—I a. m.—Indications—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, warm, southerly winds, falling barometer, followed by increasing cloudiness; in the west portions by rising barometer and colder weather.

For the Lower Lake region, clear westher, followed by Increasing cloudiness, probably rain sress, warm, southerly winds, stationary or falling barometer, generally followed by rising barometer and colder northwest winds.

For the Upper Lake region, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain or snow, warm southwesterly, veering to cold northwest winds, generally higher pressure.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or partly cloudy weather, winds

fting to colder northwest, generally higher pressure.

Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Marquette, Escanaba, Milwaukee, and Section I. Chicago, Grand Haven, and Section 3, Mackinaw City, Alpena, Port Huron, Detroit, Section 4, Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland, Section 5, Erie, and Buffalo.

Time. | Bar. | Thr. Hu. | Wind. | Vel. | Rn. | Weather 6:55 a. m. 30,070 34 70 5. W. 14 11:18 a. m. 29,914 49 44 5. W. 15 2:00 p. m. 29,826 53 45 5. W. 16 9:00 p. m. 29,800 56 51 5. W. 18 9:00 p. m. 29,800 56 51 5. W. 18 19:00 p. m. 29,800 49 57 5. W. 14

Maximum, 57; minimum, 31. CHIGAGO, Nov. 1-Midnight. 80.00 60 8. fresh...
20.75 40 8. W. light
30.19 38 N. W. fresh
30.19 40 8. fresh...
29.83 48 S. W. fresh
30.13 47 8 fresh
30.14 47 8 fresh
30.03 49 8. guide.
20.83 41 W. light...
30.08 55 8 fresh
30.08 55 8 fresh New Orleans Omaha.... Pittsburg ... Port Huron.

#### CRIME.

A VERY POOR JOB.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 1.—Woodmere Cemetery, the picturesque City of the Dead situated a mile west of the city limits, was last night the scene of a spirited struggle with graverobbers. For some time past the cemeter officials have been on the alert because of well-founded belief that the graves were tampered with. Two weeks ago the discovery of a half-filled grave, with spades and other implements scattered about, showed that the body-snatchers had been at work, and the midst of their unboly work. Since then armed men have watched nightly, but without result until last night. Yesterday morning the body of a woman who died a county charge was interred in the Potter's Field, and the presence of suspicious men prowling about at the burial convinced Supt. Higgins that and the presence of suspicious men prowing about at the burial convinced Supt. Higgins that the time of decisive action was approaching. At dusk he secreted himself near the grave, accompanied by two trusty men, all armed with revolvers and Winchester rifles. The night was cold, dark, and stormy,—emineutly suitable for the deed. At midnight the watchers saw a wagon drive up to a fence close by, and two men cantiously entered the cemetery. Desiring to let the intruders criminate themselves, the Superintendent bade his companions remain quiet until the culpits had dug up the coffin, removed the body, and placed the latter in the wagon. The men then rushing from their place of concealment, called upon the ghouls to surrender. Abandoned horse and wagon turned over to the police, from whom it was claimed subsequently by Patrick Hickey, a Michigan avenue undertaker, who alleges the rig was stolen from his barn during the night. No arrests were made, but the police think they have a clue.

HAZZARDOUS. zard, the defaulting President of the First Na-tional Bank of Auburn, Ind., whose affairs have attracted so much attention lately, went to Loransport vesterday to procure some papers They refused to give up the papers until certain money was paid. Hazzard then had them arrested on a charge of ceny, which failed before examining Justice. Then Hazzard offered to pay, and counted out his money on the table, and the desired papers were laid alongside. Hazzard grabbed both money and papers, and with a friend from whom he had borrowed, with drawn revolvers, escaped from the room. Hazzard was arrested and jailed on a charge of whom the room. robbery. Shortly after midnight four persons came to the jail, and, signing a bond for his appearance, he was set free. On the outside he was seized and thrown into an omnibus and hurried away. Hazzard says they had a rope, and told him they intended to hang him. He, however, managed to cry for help, when brought the police, who returned belp, which brought the police, who returned him to jaih. To-day other bondsmen appeared from Anderson with an acceptable bond, and when claiming the custody of Hazzard, to secure 'themselves, officers from Auburn procisimed a right to arrest bim and take him hence. Hazzard fears being mobbed if taken to Auburn, and the Sheriff at Logansport, as a precautionary measure, again took him in custody, where he is to-night.

James Hazzard, the Cashier of the Auburn Bank, was in Logansport last night looking after his brother's interest, when he was gobbled and taken to Auburn on a warrant charging him with forgery.

with forgery. RUSSELL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
OTTAWA, Nov. 1.—In the Russell-Walsh murder trial, now in progress in the Circuit Court, a jury was secured at 10:30 yesterday morning, and Henry Mayo opened the case for the people in an address to the jury of an hour's length. He was followed in the afternoon by E. F. Bull, on behalf of William Russell, and spoke for four bours, attempting to show the improbabilities of the defendant's connection with the crime, of the defendant's connection with the crime, and advancing the theory that the diabolical outrage was committed by tramps. This morning J. W. Duncan, of LaSalie, counsel for the other defendant, James Walsh, spoke in Dehalf of his client for two hours. These two addresses could not fail to make profound impressions on any one not familiar with the circumstances. The first witness called for the people was Mary Monahan, mother of the murdered girl. Her evidence, as was that of James Monahan, step-father of the girl, who followed the first witness on the stand, was simply to show the circumstances of the girl's departure from home, and of the finding of the body in a rayine two weeks later.

two weeks later.

The trial is attracting considerable interest, the court-room being crowded full. Judge Le-land, of the Appellate Court for the Second District, is upon the Bench. The trial will oc-cupy the balance of this week and a portion of next.

ACQUITTAL.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 1.—Charles Viall, who has been on trial here for several days past on the charge of murdering William B. Armstrong, was this evening acquitted, the jury being out one hour. On the 14th of September Armstrong received a flask of whisky containing strychnine through the express. He drank of the contents and died. Suspicion pointed to Viali as the murderer, and he was arrested. He was defended by the Hon. T. M. Marquette, Col. Philpott, and Messrs. Courtnay and Morrison. The case was given to the jury at 6 o'clock this evening, and immediately after supper a verdict of not guilty was rendered.

BECAUSE HE LOVED HER! Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DAVENPORT, la., Nov. 1.—Information reached his city at a late hour to-night of a tragedy which happened near Milan, Ill., below Rock Island, this afternoon. Miss Buffum, a district school-teacher, while on ner way home from the school-house, was met by Frank Sturgeon, who

shot her twice with a revolver, the balls taking effect in her side, and inflicting wounds thought to be fatal. Sturgeon was formerly engaged to Miss Buffum, but was recently discarded. At latest accounts he had not open greated. New York, Nov. 1—According to a dispatch from Port Jervis, N. Y., the people around Thompson, Pa., are samestly searching for two tramps who ensered the village school after the children had been dismissed, seized the teacher. Alice Kennett, and grossly assaulted her. Then, to prevent her telling the story, cut out her songue. The young woman managed to reach the blackboard, wrote the creamstances of the terrible affair and descriptions of the scoundrels, and then died. BRUTAL TRAMPS.

MISSING.
Special Disputch to The Trobunt.
DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 1.—The Canadian town of Windsor, just across the river, is in a fever blood-stained hat, coat, and vest found in a lonely anot below the Great Western Depot. The garments are identified as those of Francis-Farcier, but he campot be found. He was last seen above at the depot, at 9 o'clock last night, and a belief is prevalent that he has been murdered and thrown into the river.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—It is alleged that James H. Wheatles, proprietor of a sugar refinery Wheatiey, proprietor of a sugar refiner Brooklyn, is missing, with pearly a quarte a million of the trust funds belonging to account

MACKEY, GHOUL. BURLINGTON, 1a., Nov. 1.—The people eacop, Mahaska County, this State, were thrown into a ferment of excitement evening by the discovery of what seems to be evening by the discovery of what seems to be an organized body of grave-robbers. Dr. Mackey, of Keokuk, on the 29th ult., brought to the depot at Beacon two oil-barrels billed to his address at Keokuk. The Agent's suspicious had been aroused, and he and several of his friends opened one of the barrels and found it to contain the body of John Hynes, who was buried near Beacon on Tuesday. The authorities at Keokuk were telegraphed to arrest Mackey. This is the third shipment of the kind Mackey has made from the same place within a month.

PUBLIC RECEPTION. Mendora, Ill., Nov. 1.-Isaac Hass, the al sconding eigar agent, was arrested by Marshal Forestall in Lincoln, Neb., where he had purchased a saloon with the money he emberzied from Mr. J. Miller, of this city. An immense crowd congregated at the depot to see the modern Wandering Jew return. His welcome was by no means cordial. He was forwarded to Ottawa for trial.

A COMPLETE CRIME.

The resurrection of the body of the murderer Provost, makes the Vincennes tragedy the most implete crime on record. In the first act the whole family was butchered; in the second, the murderer considerately killed himself; and in the third and last, the grave-robbers got his body—all within a work. Fines coronal opus.

SENTENCED. DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 1 .- J. J. Shearer, of Greenville, this State, who committed an ag-gravated assault on Congressman Ellsworth, last spring, was to day sentenced to pay a fine of \$200 and be imprisoned in the Detroit House of Correction six mouths, by Judge Lovell, at

THE WISCONSIN PARRICIDE. Special Dispaich to The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Nov. 1.—Frederick Ohms Jr., of Mouroe, Wis., who a few days ago was convicted of murdering his father, was yester-day sentenced to State's Prison for life. His attorneys will appeal to the Supreme Court.

ACQUITTED. Bosron, Mass., Nov. 1.—The examination of Dr. Spear and Mabel Whitman, of Charlestown, on a charge of poisoning the mother of the

#### THE RAILROADS.

THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VIN-A few days are the old Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad filed a bill against Messrs. Hindekoper, Shannon, and Dennison, purchasers of the property, for the purpose, it was stated, of having the final decree reviewed. The attorneys who filed the bill claim that this was an error. The bill was to review a personal decree entered in favor of the purchasers, Under the final decree of Dec. 5, 1876, the Company and the Trustee of the convertible or second mortgage bondholders prayed an appeal, ond mortgage bondholders prayed an appeal, which was granted. The appeal has been perfected, and the record sent forward to the Supreme Court. The parties appealing claim that the decree should be reversed for many reasons, of which the following are the principal: That the Court erred in setting aside as invalid the funding, sentracts, extending the time of payment of the interest coupons, and decreeing that such interest should be paid within twenty days from the said been extended five years, and the interest was not the decree, when in fact such payments and been extended five years, and the interest was not then due. Also in cutting off the first of "deemption secured to the Company and its creditors by the statutes of the State. The Trustee of the second mortgage bonds, by cross-bill, set up a lien upon four miles of the first in line connecting the Illinois and Indians divisions of the road. This issue, was not settle by the final or any other decree. The Trustee at a chattel mortgage is also a party. He claims under his mortgage and the State laws and Constitution of 1870 a prior hen seven all the rolling-stock over the party. He claims under his morgage and the State laws and Constitution of 1870 a prior hen spon all the rolling-stock over the first-mortrage, bondholders. There are now several cases, bending in the Supreme Court upon appeals from decrees of the Circuit Court in favor of intervening creditors for supplies furnished the Company. Now that the appeal from the final decree has been perfected it will be seen that the practice and the law of railroad foreclosures will be fully settled in this State. The questions avolved are of general interest, and the casel will be closely watched by all parties concerbed in railroads, whether stock-holders, bondholders, or general creditors, and particularly by that unfortunate class of creditors who have furnished labor and supplies to these partially-broken roads, and whose liems as now established by the courts are being challenged by what are called the prior equities of the bondholders.

EAST-BOUND FREIGHTS. A meeting of the managers of the principal roads leading East from Western points was held yesterday at the office of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. There were held yesterday at the onice of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. There were present A. L. Hopkins, General Manager, Wabash; M. L. Doherty, General Freight Agent, Baltimore & Ohio; C. M. Wicker, Traffic Manager, Baltimore & Ohio; John Newell, General Manager, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; H. B. Ledyard, General Manager, Michigan Central, and J. G. McMullin, General Manager, Chicago & Alton. The principal object of the meeting was to talk over the freight rates and see whether an advance at this time was advisable. After a long discussion it was found that an advance was not yet advisable, but it was tacitly agreed to make an advance of 5 cents on the list on 17th of this month. The present rates are on the basis of 30 cents from Chicago to New York on grain, and 35 cents on fourth-class. Some discussion was also had regarding the much-talked of contract made by some line for a large amount of packing-bouse products from Kansse City. An effort was made to find out who made the contract, but without ayail, Mr. Hopkins denied all knowledge of it. It was agreed that the business arising from this contract should not give taken by any of the roads represented at the meeting.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springpield, Ill., Nov. 1.—A rule issued today by the United States Circuit Court regula tog J. D. Herkimer, Receiver of the Grayville & Mattoon Railroad, to file by Nov. 9 a full item-ized report of all moneys received and expended on construction account. A consultation was held to night between the Directors of the Springfield & Northwestern and the Executive Committee of the newly-organized Fulton County Narrow-Gauge Railroad as to their mutual interest. Work has already begun on the new large of the second of the county of the count mucual interest. Work has already begun on the new road near Fairview and Cubs, in Fulton County, and it will be completed within a year, enough money having been secured to insure its construction. A narrow-gauge road is nearly completed from Burlington and Fairview. The Fulton County Road runs from Fairview to flavaum, connecting with the Springheld & Northwestern, and thus gaining an eastern outlets.

INDIANAPOLIS & ST. TOUIS.

\*\*Decial Disputed to The Tribule.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The November comof the first mortgage bonds of the Indianapolia & St. Louis Rairroad Company to day were defaulted. President Huribut says the reason was that the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute got an injunction, the injunction preventing the payment of the money, which is in the hands of the Union Trust Company.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 1.—Judge Barter today rendered a decree ordering the sale of the
Tennessee Division of the St. Lonis Southeastern Rallroad for the benefit of the creditors.

PACTRIC-COAST TIEMS.
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—Leland Stanford has
been elected President of the Occidental &
Oriental Steamship Company, vice David D.
Colton, deceased. At the reorganization of the
Arizona Branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 1.—The Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have agreed upon a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent. The dividends hereafter will be declared semi-annually instead of quarterly.

ITEMS. On and after Monday, Nov. 4, through sleep-ing-cars for New Orleans will leave the Chicago illinois Central depot daily at \$ 30 a. m. Mr. A. J. Cooper, author of Cooper's Med cated Poems, formerly Agent of the Erie & North Shore at Milwaukee, has been appointed General Agent of the Great Western and Detroit & Milwaukee Railroads at Milwaukee.

Quarantine baving been removed at Cairo, the lines south of there are now running regularly to New Orleans, Memphis, Vicksburg, and Mobile: also, to all Texas points. The roads leading to Texas, via St. Louis and other points, are running again regularly to all points in Texas that have heretofore been quarantined.

that have heretofore been quarantined.

At the time of the last annual meeting of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, Mr. J. F. Joy resigned the position of counsel to that road. The new managers of the Company, in view of Mr. Joy's thorough knowledge of everything appertaining to this railroad, were unwilling to dispense with his services. The resignation was, therefore, held under consideration until recently, when, on representations made by Mr. Joy that his other business would not permit of his retaining the position, the resignation was accepted.

General Superintendent T. J. Potter, of the

mit of his retaining the position, the reagasists was accepted.

General Superintendent T. J. Potter, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, has issued a special order announcing that Mr. John D. Besler has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of that road, with headquarters at Galesburg. In addition to his present duties, he will report to the Superintendent of the Galesburg division for assignment to duty, and will be placed in charge of the movement of trains, cars, and such other duties as may be assigned him. The office of Master of Transportation has been abolished, Mr. D. J. Chase, the incumbent of the office, having resigned.

#### FIRES.

ENGLEWOOD.

About half-past 12 o'clock yesterday noon a fire was discovered in the front room of the second story of a frame building on Stewart avenue, the second house south of Sixty-third street. The Englewood Hose Company was promptly on Englewood Hose Company was premptly on the ground, and succeeded in extinguishing the fire before it gained much beadway. Nos. 2 and 3 and the Hyde Park Hose Company were in time to render valuable assistance. The build-ing was owned and occupied by Mr. McCor-mick, agent of the United States Express Com-pany at the Rock Island depot in the city. The damage will amount to about \$300, which is fully covered by insurance.

CHICAGO.

The slarm from Box 47 at 5:50 yesterday af ternoon was caused by a fire at No. 200 Clark street, occupied by Sassaman & Walther, conectioners. Cause, a pot of crystallized

fectioners. Cause, a pot of crystalized candy catching fire. Damage, nominal.

The alarm from Box 832 at 2:55 vesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in the two-story frame house No. 109 Bremer street, owned and occupied as a residence and tailor-snop by John Nelson. The fire originated among some rags in a closet, and it is supposed through children carelessly handling matches. Damage, nominal. Insured for \$1,000 in the British America.

NEAR JACKSONVILLE, ILL. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, III., Nov. 1.—Early this afternoon the fine country residence of Biram Smed-ley, near Orleans, in this county, was totally destroyed by fire. Loss, \$4,000; insured for \$1,800 m the North British.

AT SIOUX CITY, IA. SIOUX CITY, In., Nov. 1.—The loss on the barn and contents of H. D. McKinney, which burned late last evening, was about \$2,000; insured in the Home of New York for \$2,700.

The fire was incendiary.

AT NORTH SALEM, N. H. LAWRENCE, Mass., Nov. 1.-Taylor's woolen. mills, in North Salem are burned. Loss \$65,000; insurance, \$20,000.

W. U. T.

Proposition ad Capitalise \$17,000,000 Surplus Earnings-Statement by President

Green.

New York, Nov. 11.—The recent rapid advance in Western Union stock rave rise to a rumor today that the Executive Committee had decided, at a secret meeting to recommend the capitalization of \$17,00,000 surplus earnings of the Company. Present Green denied any such action had been taken by the Executive Committee, or that it had ever been the subject of official discussion. He said such action by the Executive Committee would carry no weight, the stockholders alone having the power; an it that the by-laws of the Company provided a special meeting of the stockholders could only be called by the President upon application of stockholders representing at least one-third of the capital stock of the Company. The President added: "It cannot be denied there is a feeling among many of the largest stockholders that the surplus earnings should be capitalized. These earnings belong to those who have invested their money in the Company, and they have both a legal and equitable right to such capitalization. Those who advocate this project believe that the sarnings of the Company are ample to pay 6 per cent dividend upon both the present stock and surplus. At present it is only a project, but is one which will ultimately be carried into effect. The intention of the projectors is to capitalize these earnings before Jan. 1. The Company has earned in twelve years over \$36,000,000, of which \$14,230,000 has been paid in dividends to stockholders, a little over \$4,700,000 in interest, discount, and sinking fund on the bonded debt, leaving a surplus of \$17,000,000. Of this surplus the investments are as follows: Additional lines and wires, \$6,383,338; purchased stocks in leased lines, \$1,636,637; Western Union Building (in excess of bonds), \$500,000. Total, \$500,000. For the remaining \$8,500,000. Total, \$500,000 of the company holds in its treasury valuable dividend-paying stocks and bonds, including over \$6,000,000 of the largest stockholders were known to be favorable to the capitalization of the surplus; that a call for a Green. New York, Nov. 1 .- The recent rapid advance

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Arrived—Steamships Baltic, from Liverpool; France, from London; Maine, from Bremen.

Maine, from Bremen.

American Mest-Shipments to England.
Interesting statistics have been recently compiled at Liverpool concerning the quantities of niest and live stock received at that port from America for the three months ending last September. These show a very considerable falling sail in the supply of dead meet, compared with the previous quarter, but at the same time is remarkable increase in the arrivals of live stock. This state of things is accounted for in a great measure by the fact that the period to which the statistics reter comprises the summer mouths in which there is usually a succession of calms, and which are therefore two rations and calms, and which are therefore two rations of the interfered considerably with the carriage of fresh meat, the configuration of fresh butter. Them succession is not to be on siderably reduced. The totals for the three mouths are as follows:

25,512 quarters of beef, 1427 carcasses, 22,129 free eatile, 23,377 sheep, 1,000 packages and tabs of fresh butter. Them significant include the shipments from both the United States and Canada. On the other hand, some the off of the extent to which freland supplies the English markets may be gathered from the shipments from the Fort of Dublin during one day, and that not an exceptional one. During the day and evening twelve steamers engaged in the cattle traffic left the port, six of which were for Liverpool, three for Holyhead, two for Glasgow, and one for Birkenhead. These carried 3.000 head of cattle, 4.000 sheep,

over 300 pigs, and anumber of horses. The animals are said to have been in splendid condition and dealers were expecting high prices in the English markets. A curjous circumstance was that only about 200 of the cattle and hardly any of the sheep came from Ballinasioc, the great Western fair of Ireland, which is held every October, and lasts for about a week. The consignments for England must, therefore, have been taken almost exclusively from the rich pasture grounds of Leinster.

#### CASUALTIES.

HUMPTY-DUMPTY.

Decial Dispatch to The Prisons.

Privature, Pa., Nov. 1.—A few days ago the Humpty-Dumpty troupe gave a family matinee at the Grand Opera-Honse in Oil City, Among others who attended was Mrs. Kingsbury, wife of a prominent business man of the place, who took along her little girl, aged 12 place, who took along ner utile kirk agest a years. Everything passed off nicely until the performance of the trick in which a man is apparently beheaded. This so frightened the child that she went into spasms, which continued at short intervals until to-day, when she died from the effects of them. A young

UNDER THE WHEELS. pecal Dispatch to The Tribune.

Danvilla, Ill., Nov. 1.—Philip Tate, a brak
nan on the Chicago & Bastero Illinois Railron was thrown from a car to-day and had his legs fearfully mangled by the trucks passing over them. He was brought to this city, where he

CRUSHED TO DEATH. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 1.—John Lavalle, ther, employed in the Etna Coal Mine near Rock Island, was crushed to death this after-

FINANCIAL.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 1.—It appears from the reports of the Bank Superintendent and Bank Examiner that the Merchants and Mechanics' Bank is hopelessly insolvent, and its officers have been guilty of grave irregularities, and concealed the true condition of the bank by

WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1 .- The Germania Life-Insurance Company of New York will not meet with very beavy loss by the fallure of the German-American National Bank.

#### BISMARCK.

The New Military Line of Nibe Handred Miles in the Northwest-Fort Keogh with Three Lines-Hunting in Palace Cars on the Line of the Northern Pacific-A Millionaire's Outfit.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

BISMARCE, D. T., Oct. 27 .- The military telegraph line authorized by the last session of Con-gress from Bismarck to Forts Keogh and Ellis and Deadwood will be completed this fall and winter. It is building under the leadership of Lieut. A. M. Greeley, acting Signal-Service Officer. Greeley is a First-Lieutenant in the Fifth Cavalry, and was formerly on Gen. Augur's staff at Omaha. He built and put in successful operation the Texas military telegraph lines, and is an acknowledged expert at the busicess: He came to Bismarck in August upon the order of the Secretary of War. The line is now working from Bismarck to Buford, with one intervening office at Fort Stevenson. That stretch is 208 miles. From Buford to Keogh the distance if 145 mfles. In two weeks the wire will tance if 145 miles. In two weeks the wire will all be stratched between those two posts. From Keogh to Deadwood the gap is 190 miles. The last mile of wire on that branch will be stretched this week. The distance from Keogh to Fort Custer is 125 miles. Lieut. Greeley anticipates the completion of that wing in three weeks. It has just been decided upon the request of Gen. Miles to build from Custer to Ellisthis winter. To-morrow detachments from Ellis and Keorh will start out to dig the holes, and, if they are right, lively about it, they may ret them all dug by the 1st of Derember. The distance is 225 miles, with twenty-five holes to the mile, or 5,025 holes. The military will have to cut the poles, such as the country affords, plant them, and string the wire. The job can be sinished by the 1st of February, or a month after we are on a specie basis. With a loop of twenty miles in the hills, connecting the main line with Camp Ruhlen, the whole line will be well fitted with codar poles, and the rest with pine. The army has furnished the transportation and the skilled isbor. The approprimwith plot. The army has furnished the transportation and the skilled labor. The appropriation was only \$50,000, and the local military wanted it to go as far as possible. They chipped in the hard labor, and the result will be all the wanted it to go as far as possible. They chipped in the hard labor, and the result will be all the telegraph lines required for military convenience and advantage. The appropriation will also buy the instruments and pay the operators until July L. The cost will be less than \$44 per mile. The Government can do some things economically when there is a head to manipulate.

Lieut, Grimes, a military-line Superintendent at Denison, Tex., has been ordered to Bismarck to take charge of this line and run it. He will be here next month. The tariff will be a revelation in this section. From Bismarck to Keogh, 25 cents for tan words, and to Deadwood 50 cents; each additional lword, one cent. The present rate from Bismarck to Deadwood 50 cents; each additional lword, one cent. The present rate from Bismarck to Deadwood is \$2.85 per ten words. From Cheyenne to Deadwood the proportion is \$1.85. That Cheyenne monopoly will have to drop from \$1.85 to 50 cents or lose its business. The Government line will take all the commarcial business that comes to it.

Observe the progress of events! Two years ago last June the Custer massacre occurred. In a few days Fort Keogh, in the heart of the then Bioux country, will have three telegraph lines—one to Bismarck, one to Deadwood, and one to Fort Custer—that will reach Ellis and Boseman before Valentine Day. Gen. Terry will be able to wire Miles by three different routes. Foor Lo is losing his grip. He will be tied up in a set of telegraph lines the first thing he knows.

routes. Poor Lo is losing his grip. He will be tied up in a set of telegraph lines the first thing he knows.

A car arrived here yesterday that is worth noticing. It hails from Worcester, Mass, and is the hunting palace-car of Jerome Marble. He is a wealthy gentleman, who has a manis for outdoor sport. For four years he has taken in the Northern Pacific country. His car this year was on exhibition at the Centennial, and is considered a rare piece of workmanship. The fittings of the interior are his own. Mr. Marble's family accompany him, with a few invited guests. The car is a house in itself. It has a fine drawing-room, wenty-four feet long, which in turn is used for dining-room and sleeping apartments. On the floor is a velvet carpet, with several easy-chairs and rockers and an upright pianc. The ladies amuse themselves as in any well-regulated mansion. There is a neat kitchen, with all the improved machinery of that important apartment. There is an armory and coal-room. The outside door has a doorbell, and strangers are expected to notice it when they call. Under the car is a large coal and ice-box. The rear platform is fenced in for kitchen buckets and game. There is also a common car for the dogs, boats, and other necessary articles not proper in an elegantly appointed residence. The proprietor has a contract with the railroad company that requires any train to couple on to bis cars when he signals for the same. The party has been out since Sept. 2. Ducks, chickens, grees, and anticiope have been their principal conquest.

Ourcook.

Ducks, chickens, greese, and antelope have been their principal conquest.

Playing 9-28-30 in the Policy-Shops.

New Fork sun, Oct. 20.

Players of "policy" are constantly on the alert for suggestions of "incky numbers," and any publicity given to a particular figure or combination of figures is certain to induce many speculative investments. After the newspapers had published the combination used to unlock the eafe of the Manhattan Savings Bank. 9-35-30-there was a general rush of business on those particular numbers. Each number was played "first" and "last"; they were played together as a "rir." and in pairs as "capital" and simple "saddies"; they were bet upon as "day numbers," and some enthusatic constructed a "horse" by adding to these three numbers a fourth—the number of masked burglars who used the combination. These combinations were played both "spen "and "sacid"—in the latter place often for very large sums. One "scaled" play in a downtown office was for \$1,000, and snother for \$300. Had those numbers come out in the drawing, a certain office near Wall atreet would have been struck for over \$9,000 on 9.2-30 along. But, as it happened, only one number 35-was out in the noon drawing of either of the internet, and the losses of the policy-men were very very light.

Mr. Beecher and Tilton.

Mr. Beecher visited Barnum's a couple of nights ago, and chance and the usher piloted him to a seat exactly in front of Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Tilton got up and moved to another part of the house.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Logan and Oglesby at the Far well-Hall Meeting.

Strong Pleas for Honest Money-Vi dication of the Republican

Party. The Lawyers Express The Concerning Kern's Ad-

Ex-Ald. Smith Makes an Affidavit in gard to George E. White,

ministration.

The Absurdity of Kern's Ca Exposed--Poor Col. Cleary.

OGLESBY AND LOGAN.

Farwell Haji was well filled last sreates the occasion of the grand Republican rally, the mass-meeting was one in every reseworthy to be dignified by that term. The have been meetings this exampairn that was alleged to have been assemblies of the manual that we have been assemblies of the ment on paper. That of last evening was the manuesting pure and unadhierated, and with the hall well filled, and with speeches of the sing sort from two such war-horses as Logan and Oglesby, enthusiasm was but natural. The Hon. James P. Root called the meets to order and nominated Mr. Walter Kimbill a Chairman. There were no dissentent voles and Mr. Kimball took the chair and loud as plause, redoubled when Sonator Oglesby mither Hon. John A. Logan came upon the pintorm.

plause.) He and the the country was upon the dawn the country was upon the dawn prosperity, and that the dark been lying upon it for so many lifted and dispelled by the surperity. (Applause.)

Republicanisam was not dead. traveled over was bright and it was no act of this party in its a was not absolutely defensible where sgainst any party. It power, who would come in? that the successors would only Democrats, he should think But the stronghold of the De in these loyal States. Its great power were in those sixteen He would not for anything applicate of any man, to the butter for the sake of political victor, Republican party went out of the sake of political victor, Republican party went out of the beauty on the supplanted by that o was once in hostility to it panic, famine, pestileace, not break their ranks solid. On they marched with cealed purpose, greedily graatrol of the nation, and with the army, with the navy, with their hands, they would have it Republic in their keeping. I urged his hearers not to trifle winterests of the nation—adm work honestly on election day of the Republican party, which union,—and his closing words with Solid South." [Prolonged THE HON. JOHN A. I who was warmly welcomed as said that he would not atten hour to expatiate on the issue so ably handled by Senator (level the time for argument had formed their conviction was this for all men ties to remember: that the intended handing and the inpower the rights a every class of citizens should hoancial matters of the country such a character as to furnish sess. They must look at the ras an earnest of the future. party stood, as it ever had done serving the bonor and credit of conposition wanted to attack the Republican party by wiping of Banks. It was by the aid of the serving the bonor and credit of the Republican party by wiping of Banks. said this hearty greeting reminded him early days or Republicanism, when the was young, ambitious, full of love of co and devoted to the cause of national lors national union. Eighteen years had since this great party took hold of the Gr ment, and we were now living und due almost entirely to this party, party since the Government was ganized had ever encountered opposition, ever met with such resentments, as this, led on as it had be Banks. It was by the aid the Treasury would be able policy of resumption. The stood in favor of the specie-payments, of the precise and the precise and the promise that it should money. On the lat of Jaring, the Republican party pabe made known to the pre the loftlest and purest ambition. And last it could with truth be said to-day that its the best party and had given this m best Government, the world had eyer seen plause.] It began its work at a time eleven States were in open hostility Union, and when it was without an a the promise that it should be money. On the lat of Januar ing, the Republican party propobe made known to the people fectly kept the faith; the sag nation pledged; and that it should be placed of the hands of every Americ The Republican party intend the made to the people should be forward to see that the thoughts that exist of the American people at the great struggle had been carries the promise of the party in congreat nation was the honor of should be truly, faithfully, an Japplause.]

At this point a somewhat it the thing in the first of the forward in the National Legislature!" ready and clever, and was received protracted and heavy. "Gwhen half-loaded," said Gen. having demolished his puny at thused his address. The asset nently respectable and attention to the would-be opence. navy, funds, or credit, but with the North people, full of the love of country, at its The War was followed by neace, and so a North or South, could be found to day to a single objection to its glorious record in a grapd struggle. But the great grand struggle. But the great question to make it, and there are the great questions was, Should this Republican party be turned out of power and dismissed from public favor? He would like a know why any one—laboring-man or loafering-man [laughter]—and to commission of this party. True, financial difficulties of the greatest possible gravity had been expountered. The Government in 1801 had no money; then were no National Banks then, no Treasury-hots or legal-tenders. This party had to go to won to make it, and to-day its financial system show out upon the world as the most splendid the to make it, and to-day its handcalay out upon the world as the most so world ever saw. [Applanse.] If this crowded out, where would the clean to take its place? Who should or co sede it in the control of the affairs of thou? Was it some party which a done to one State or section? The looked over the whole Union, and held it Union in the hollow of its hands. Applaus WHAT HAD IT, DONE THAT HAD REEN WAS Its hight use was to take hold of the indicated down at the heel. It scaled it nowand reflect upon it for coin, getting three little comfort throughout the War. Applaus Its financial policy had been laid down in followed steadily to this bour, not the proposed to continue to follow it [applaus and so long as it could aid the laboring-mun laboring-woman by that policy it would do

DOUGOO of public debt, and over \$400,000,10 a pensions to the widows and orphans, and 5 proposed to do precisely in the future as it had done in the past. [Applanse.] Was there are the content party that talked this way! Would to Democratic party change the tariff and remains system? Already it boldly proposed to recisive the National-Bank act and the act imposing tax of 10 per cent on the circulation of state banks.— measure which had frest the country from the curse of State bank which had oppressed it ever disting the Republican party had done; they have the close of the Revolutionary War. Another thing the Republican party had done; they have a chosen the markets of the world and borrowed most the markets of the world and borrowed most the markets of the world and borrowed most the Revolutionary Congress, an unorganic body with little more than towards powers, did the same, and repaid ever cell torrowed the money on its world of hos and a robifficial party that would not keen world of honor new deserved political conduction. Appeals had been made to the binecessities of men who had been crusily tured by the last five veries of privation to prevail upon the poor man to DISHONOR THE HONEST OBLIGATIONS OF MATION would find the poor man as willing to mathese houest debts as the richest capital the nation contracted to pay its debt, with interest, in coin,—not semi-occasionally, semi-annually. When the short-time bond came due they were paid; paid by the Republican party it was said that these short-time honey and the provides of the country. The and impossible in withat through a Democrat's head. Men cultive, although it seemed impossible in withat through a Democrat's head. Men cultive, and the second of the United States as lightly as faited solver. The credit of the nation was good; not soon would it trickle down unit dishoner assessment agreed to bear the burden of the bonder of the Democracy opposed the insure a record to hear the provides anot be the record to the provides and that the result of the masse called money meant a favorathe \$3,000,000,000 of South Democratic party had show ness in the past. They had twenty-six committees out of got full power in all branches the payment of the whole of the payment of the with the term issued for this purpose should save the honor of the country. That this would be a violent of make, but it was not two year cratic party arraigned the Receive and the party arraigned the Receive and the party arraigned the Receive and the Conservative never felt was right, and the Radical Radicalism meant this,—that, protecting the rights of the citon, the people of this countries of the payment when it was testing a nation ever had,—men they Democrats or Republics by the faith and honor of the payment well the questions before the men who were on either aide of Let no strife be entered upon taken be carefully chosen, and a man, let them not take which had sought either to dement or to make money out the Remilican.

a man, let them not take which had sought either to ment or to make money ou the Republican party not do not be kept in power! It equal justice to all men; a honor of the nation. Its however, the money of the line of the l assured it. [Applause.] He ect to all Republicans and to crats who believed in maintain nation to go to the polls and Congress, but to the other of views and beliefs were such confidence of the people. To great and in power when the posed of men who were not rebutable if was their duty to order that the Government hands of men who believed in tice, and nonor of the nation individuals, and the honesty the earth. [Applause.]

Returning his thanks to the kind attention which had ordesby and himself and ear

Thursday morning a Kern the truth of the atatemen Kern's office have charged not allowed by law. The cleason-keeper Garrick, Sheriff. While a Tansuns ing down Dearborn street y nent Democratic lawyer sai paper has got that thing ab paid Deputies when

he was worthless without tain it. A broken promise the citizens of this country less. The Republican the theory that the cy in the hands was the currency that can currency by which the milli tune off the boor man, and the poor man ought to desi should condemn, and it is nized as of more value than produce. The intention of t was to make this currency ing power with gold.

There was one thing on sider. The men who talks and of a Government manothing were like a monk priarte-fire with a lightning-the opposition to floud it called money meant a favo the \$3,000,000,000 of Soul Democratic party had shound the country had shound the country had shound the same of the same of

#### LOCAL POLITICS.

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Pleas for Honest Money-Vination of the Republican Party.

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Smith Makes an Affidavit in R. gard to George E. White.

bsurdity of Kern's Card Exposed -- Poor Col. Cleary.

OCLESBY AND LOGAN.
Hall was well filled last evening of the grand Republican rally, and meeting was one in every respect to dignified by that term. Then ectings this campaign that were were such only in the mind's eye and. That of last evening was the mass from two such war-horses as Logar enthusiasm was but natural. a. James P. Root called the mand nominated Mr. Waiter Kimb There were no dissentent voices, Kimball took the chair anid loud ap-doubled when Senator Ogleaby and

to the cause of national lore and had ever encountered a. ever met with such hats, as this, led on as it had h and purest ambition. And he felt es were in open hostility when it was without an ill of the love of country, at its back, was tollowed by peace, and no one, Senth, could be found to-day to file a cetion to its glorious record in that

agrie. But the great question today, r all financial and other questions, and this Republican party be turned power and dismissed from favor? He would like to why any one—laboring-man [laughter]—and to complain of True, financial difficulties of the possible gravity had been ejecuntered, rimient in 1861 had no money; there intonal Banks then, no Treasury-incestuders. This party had to go to work and to-day its financial system about the world as the most splendid the

THE HONEST OBLIGATIONS OF THE NATION of the poor man as willing to meet est debts as the richest capitalist opportunity of the poor man as willing to meet est debts as the richest capitalist opportunity of the poor of the

nited States as lightly as maken on the eredit of the nation was good: how dit trickle down unto dishonor unless of to bear the burden of the houges he country. The name of Atraham was signed to both the laws under greenbacks (\$500,000,000) issued in given to the people; every one of this holy indorsement. With the except men, the entire party of least personal proposed the issue of a New one of them demanded that of them, be thrown upon the country, some (00), could be paid, said the speaker, ver thinking of sending the Democratical and the speaker of the country.

1000 could be paid, said the spearer, ver thinking of sending the Democratical Control of the Co

the heady seem a description of the state fast from the state fast

they Democrats or Republicans, should stand by the faith and honor of the nation. [Continued applanas.]

As sensible men, he appealed to them to con well the questions before the country, and the men who were on either side of those questions. Let no strike be entered upon, but let all steps taken be carefully chosen, and, when they selected a man, let them not take one from a party which had songht either to destroy the Government or to make money out of it. What had the Republican party not done that it should not be kept in power! It had been a party of equal justice to all men; a party caring for the honor of the nation. Its history was not one written in blood and crime, wanting in patriotism and honor, but it had marched on, keeping step to the music of the Union, and every citizen could see the glory of the greatest nation on earth shining from the banners of the Republican party. He asked his beavers in the coming election to stand by the tenets of the Republican party. If was on the very verge of a great and glorious risumph in the grand State of Illinois,—a trand trumph over the two parties which now assiled it. [Applause.] He therefore appealed to all Republicans and to all honest Democrate who believed in maintaing the faith of the nation to go to the polls and elect not only to Congress, but to the other offices, men whose views and beliefs were such as to justify the confidence of the people. To keep that party great and beliefs were such as to justify the confidence of the people. To keep that party great and beliefs were such as to justify the confidence of the people. To keep that party great and beliefs were such as to justify the confidence of the people. To keep that party great and beliefs were such as to justify the confidence of the people. To keep that party great and the first the Government should be in the hands of men who were not dishonest or disreputable if was their duty to stand by them in order that the Government should be in the hands of men who were not dishonest or disreputa

KERN AND THE LAWYERS.
Tsuraday morning's Kern's organ challenged the truth of the statement that Beputies in Kern's affice have charged and been paid lees not allowed by law. The challenge comes from exasicon-keeper Garrick, the Chief Deputy Sheriff. While a Tribunus reporter was walking down Dearborn street yesterday a prominent Democratic lawyer said to him: "Your paper has got that thing about right. We have paid Deputies when we wanted to

have, our business done promptly. It was so under Agnew, and has been worse, if anything, under Kern. Col. Waterman struck the right key-note in his communication about indemnity bonds. It has worked an unjust and unbecessary hardship against many of struck the right key-note in his communication about indemnity bonds. It has worked an unjust and unnecessary hardship against many of my clients, and many of them have been cheated out of their just dues on account of this arbitrary exaction. And I want to say another word: Your paper deserves credit for showing up this infamous jury business. Since Kern has come luto office the juries in the civil courts have grown worse and worse. I don't believe that there are over 150 of the 800 lawyers in Cook County who will vote for flern on that account."

Another prominent attorney said: "There is not a reputable law firm in Chicago that does an extensive business but that has paid Deputies from \$5 to \$10 extra for serving papers promptly when haste was required. It has been so under Kern and was so under Agnew. The Deputies themselves won't deny it. They will acknowledge it if put to the fest, but they'll make some kind of an excuse, and claim they didn't ask it."

"Is that right!" asked the reporter.

"Of course the Deputies would claim that it was. It would not do for any one firm to come out and say that they paid money, but every law firm that does any extensive business with the Sheriff's office pays extra for prompt service."

"How about juries?" asked the reporter.

"Since you ask me that, I will say that juries in our civil courts since Kern came into office have grown worse and worse. From three-fourths to four-fifths of the jurymen are bummers of the vilest and most pronounced sort. It is the same in all the courts. All the lawyers will tell you so. They never were worse than now, and for the past two years bad has grown worse all the time. There are some lawyers in our courts who are said to own juries. I say what I do knowingly. I am responsible, though I don't care to get into a controversy in the papers."

"What do you mean by lawyers who own juries!"

"I mean what I say. I mean that under Sheriff Kern the petty juries have grown worse.

when this should come to pass there would consont of the pockets of the poople, 0,000 to £100,000,000 more of coin. So that if resumpsion, on or atter Lext January, should pan out, there would be a round billion of dollars in defeation, or available for circulation, in the hands of the people.—and it did look to him as if this was enough to carry us through the winder. [Laughter.] It would put the wheels of industry running, relight the furnace fires, give employment to the industrious women and men of America, and retouch women and men of America, and retouch to new sife. [Applause.] He sincerely believed, he said, that the country was that the dark cloud that had been lying upon it to re to many years would be hifted and dispelled by the sun of a new prosperity, and that the dark cloud that had been lying upon it to re to many years would be hifted and dispelled by the sun of a new prosperity. [Applause.]

Republicans was not dead. The ground it traveled or was bright and beautiful. There was no set of this party in its past record which was not of this party in its past record which was not of the past, and the would come in? If he could feel power, who would come in? If he could feel that be successors would only be the Northern Democrats he should think that bad enough. But the stronghold of the Democracy was not in these loys. Its great right arm and in these loys listens. Its great right arm and in these loys listens it is great right arm and in these loys listens. Its great right arm and in these loys was not of the past, die of say man, to the butterness of the past, listens and the last was once in hostility to it. Hard times, president party went out of power it would be to be seen of political victory. But when the logs has a party went out of power would be a past of the last of political victory. But when the lost of the past, which has may be the last of political victory. But when the logs had been considered to the last of the last of the country and of the past of the last of the last of the l the papers."

"What do you mean by lawyers who own juries!"

"I mean what I say. I mean that under Sheriff Kern the petty juries have grown worse and worse in the character of the men who sit on them. The Sheriff is responsible for this, though his bailiffs summon the juries. I say that there are lawyers who are supposed to own juries. That is a matter of fact, though I can't prove it. No case can be tried successfully without these men. It is a system that has grown up during the past two years. It is a necessity, I believe, now to employ these lawyers who control jurors, where clients hope to gain their cases. Every respectable lawyer in Chicago will reiterate my statement, and they would do it unanimously. Kern's selections of juries have been infamous, and the system of feeing deputies is not a new thing under him."

Another well known Iswer said: "There is not a law firm in Chicago doing a commercial business but what has been compelled to pay Deputy Sheriffs extra fees. And they have been even glad to get their work done on such terms. One firm that I know of has paid Deputy Sheriffs under Kern over \$500 in extra fees, and I know of at least fifty cases where the deputies were paid at least \$5 extra in each case. It has been no new thing to pay deputies under Charley Kern."

"How about petty juries!" asked the reporter.

"The juries are composed of the very worst

"How about petty juries?" asked the reporter.

The juries are composed of the very worst class of men to be found in Cook County. For this the Sherid's office is largely responsible. Bailiffs select juries from bar-rooms and saloons, when they might easily secure reputable citizens. We have paid Kern's deputies extra fees. We have done it to have our business done expeditiously, and we have paid this money cheerfully. But it should not be so."

Another lawyer, who pra-tices largely in the courts, was asked what he thought of the petty juries.

courts, was asked what he thought to the juries.

"I have hardly seen a decent petty jury in our courts since Kern came into office. All I know is that the meanest riff-raff to be found in the slums and alley-ways is always but on our petty juries. Low saloon-keepers and cheap hummers seem to be the favorites of the ballists."

"Is this the fault of the Sheriff?" asked the reporter.

that are observed by responsible parties should be recommended by a superior of the consensition of property is in dispute. The rouble is that Kern represents the rag-tag and bob-fail of Cook County, and he has made rule to the twenty of fairness and law. No other Sheriff has ever been as arbitrary or unjusts is he has been. The custom of Sheriffs everywhere where an execution is issued to immediately seize the property, and where there is a doubt as to the ownership of property the plaintiffs file an indemnity bond. It is the duty of the Sheriff, when has an execution against any property, to estate it in the hands of the party holding it. Kenny of the property the plaintiffs file an indemnity bond. It is the duty of the Sheriff, when he has an execution against any property, to estate it in the hands of the party holding it. Kenny of the property the plaintiffs file an indemnity bond. It is the duty of the Sheriff, when he has an execution against any property, to estate it in the hands of the party holding it. Kenny of the property the plaintiffs file an indemnity bond. It is the duty of the Sheriff, when he has a execution against any property, to estate it in the hands of the party holding it. A case nowadays don't tars either on law or brains, but on the secure of its and buying of juries. It is not so in the United States courts. There we have no trouble with juries are the woret that we have very and in Cook County.

\*\*KERN'S ARSURD CARD,\*\*

The letter from Sheriff Kern, asking an examination of his accounts, which was printed in yesterday's Tarkrunk, excited general amuse of the world. The books in the Sheriff, or any other officer, or a person holding any office of trust, to spread open his books to the inspection of the world. The books in the Sheriff, or any other officer, or a person holding any office of trust, to spread open his books to the inspection of the world. The books in the Sheriff, or any other officer, or a person holding and the should appear on them, it would take weeks of patient co items which should appear on them, it would take weeks of patient comparison and investigation to find out the fact. For that there is no time between now and Tuesday. Or, suppose that the books were found to be all right, and that it appeared in the examination that he now owes the county a certain sum which he ought to pay over to the County Treasurer with some slight additions at the end of his term of office, what good has the investigation done! It has not shown that he has the money on hand, nor that he will be able to pay the money over when the day of settlement comes. Such an examination would be on a par with those which are too often made of banking institutions and insurance companies, where a knavish officer sends out on the day of the examination and borrows money enough to make up the amount of cash on hand as it should be, and then returns that borrowed money the next day after it has played its part. Of course it is not intimated that Mr. Kern would be unable to pay over, nor that he is behindhand in his accounts; but the illustration is given for the purpose of showing how farefeal such an investigation as the one he proposes would be. And that is why everybody who is at all familiar with the way that his office is run was so hilarious yesterday over his absurd card.

Yerterday's fournal, in speaking of Kern's reports, says:

Sheriff Kern has thus far made what purports to be three semi-annual reports (?, not one of which compiles with the law. instead of classifying his fees so to correspond with a fee record, which he is required to keep, the Sheriff has "I umped the receipts under the suggestive word and the expenditures under the suggestive word in the stream of the second of the second referred to is described as a book ruled with as many columns as there are kinds or classes of fees, and in this the deputies are presumed to enter from day to day even fees. In practice this book has never been used more than twice a year, when it is written up for the occasion. What dependence can be plac

GEORGE E. WHITE.

The following affidavit will be read with interest. It is made by Mr. A. H. Smith, formerly of this city, who for two years represented the present Tenth Ward in the Council. The statements made by him under oath deserve the consideration of the electors of the First Sena-torial District, to most of whom he is personally

consideration of the electors of the First Senatorial District, to most of whom he is personally known:

Mitwauker, Oct. 31, 1878.—To the voters of the First Senatorial District, Chicago, Ill.: A. H. Smith, being first duly aworn, upon his eath decoses and says: That some time during the fall in the year of 1876, to-wit, at the time when syveral of the County Commissioners of Cook County, who, in connection with one Clem Periolat, had been indicted before a Grand Jury within said county for defrauding the people thereof out of certain sums of money, were being tried before the Criminal Court of Cook County, he (A. H. Smith) was a clitizen thereof, and was duly served by order of said Court for a special venire of jurors, and responded to his name when called; whereupon he was questioned by the Assistant Prosecuting Attorney, the Hon. M. F. Tuley, and accepted as a juryman, after which the attorney for the defense, Mt. Trade, put among other questions to your deponent the following: "Do you belong to the City Council?" Do you in part represent the Tenth Ward?" Is Ald. White your colleague?"—all of which were answered in the affirmative, whereupon he (Trude) informed the Court he would accept Mr. Smith for the present, reserving the right to challenge him before being finally sworn in to try the case. Your deponent upon his oath further says that next morning upon his rotal further says that next morning upon his rotal further says that next morning upon his rotal further says that next morning street, near Clark street, in the City of Chicago, Ald. George E. White, of the Tenth Ward, approached and accosted him, not as a good and ina-abiding clitizen would have done, but as traitor and perjurer,—as a traitor to the Constitution of the country and State, and as a perjurer as Alderman of the City of Chicago, in which postion he so istely had taken a solemn oath to uphold the law and preserve the peace to the best of his ability, that the echo therefrom was yet ringing fresh upon our ears. He said to your deponent

Third District to the Republicans some time ago, and it is highly important that this should not happen again.

The supervisors of election are, it was stated, merely to look out for election frands, and not to supersede or take the place of the regular judges.

All judges are requested to make all notaries show their authority for acting, so that the judges may not be deceived by false jurats. They are also requested to see that all notaries are residents of the precincts where they act.

Especial watchfulness is urged upon all judges that there may be a free, full, and fair election.

COUNTING THE VOTES.

To the Better of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—In view of the fact that there will be large number of "scratched" ballots voted on next Tuesday, we are requested by a number of voters to call the attention of the people to the requirements of the law in regard to the counting of the votes. On page 450, Revised Statutes, 1874, Sec. 57, reads as

of each column, and the once designated by the yotes such candidate shall fill.

See, 59 on same pare reads:

All the ballots counted by the judges of election shall, after being read, be arrung upon a strong thread or twine in the order in solich they have been read, etc.

These two sections clearly require the judges of election to read every ballot separately, and distinctively call off each name on the ticket, which shall be correctly recorded by the clerks of election on the tally-sheets.

These provisions of the law forbid the "grouping" or "sorting" of the ballots, and then allowing the clerk to make up the tally-sheets from the "groups" or "niles" thus sorted out, as has been the practice in this city.

The faithful and absolute carrying out of the requirements of the ecctions above cited is necessary to an honest count, and it is the duty of every citizen to see that they are carried out by the judges and clerks of election, who fail to

read the ballots and make out the taily-lists as above directed, are liable to heavy fines, as well as imprisonment, for each failure to do so.

We would call attention of all parties to Sec. 67, page 460, that gives each party the right to have not less than one nor more than two challengers in the room with the judges, who may remain in the room if they desire to do so, and see the votes counted. We recommend that this be done at each poiling-bisce in the city, and thus insure as honest count of the votes.

Chsirman Democratic Campaiga Committee,
THOMAS WOLFE,
Secretary National Greenback Labor State Central Committee.

DEMOCRATIC TREACHERY. The character of the present Cook County Democratic Central Committee is best shown by the way it is acting towards its own party. It

Democratic Central Committee is best shown by the way it is acting towards its own party. It may be no news to some people, but the Central Committee has sold out about every candidate on the Democratic ticket excepting Kern and Mike Mulloy. The reasons for this are obvious. Kern has made a pledge in writing, and a copy of the contract is in the hands of Joe Mackin, which provides as follows: "First, that every Deputy, bailiff, and clerk now employed in my office shall be discharged as soon as possible after I shall have taken my official oath after my re-election, and I shall have filed my official bond. Second, that the ward members of the Cook County Democratic Central Committee shall have the right to name those whom I shall employ after I am elected, whether Deputies, bailiffs, or clerks."

The above was handed to a Tribung reporter yesterday by a well-known Democrat. The reason why the Central Committee are supporting Kern and Mulloy is because they believe that Mulloy will catch the Irish vetes and give them to Kern, while Charley has bragged that he carried the Greeoback vote in his coat-pocket to do with as he believes proper. The Central Committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon for the purpose of sitting down on Col. Cleary. Horton, the Greenback candidate, a venerable old man, is anxious to be indorsed by the Democracy. He has sold out what little party following he had, and the Committee propose to use him for the purpose of sitting down on Col. Cleary. Horton was before the Democratic demi-gods yesterday afternoon at headquarters. The wise Hildreth and the potential Joe Mackin listened unto his tale. Horton said he wanted Col. Cleary to get out of the field, and allow him (Horton) to "skip the gutter" alone. "I am a better man than Col. Cleary," said he, "and I am more popular, better qualified, and can beat him four to one." As the old gentleman proceeded in his discourse he became more excited, and finally he left the august body. Col. Cleary opened, and he is beginning to realize how eggregi

To the Voters of the First Smalorial District: It having been rumored to-day, by those to whom the wish is father to the thought, that we designed withdrawing our names from the list of candidates, we hasten to inform the citi-zens of the First Senatorial District, whose sufzens of the First Senatorial District, whose suf-frages we invoke, that we are in the field for the positions of Senator and Representative, to which we have been nominated, and that we shall remain so, unalarmed and undisturbed, until the last ballot is cast on the 5th day of No-vember. The day for concessions has passed, the bridges are burned behind us, and we feel confident that, through the legitimate efforts and means employed by us, we shall secure our ABNER TAYLOR, DAVID J. LYON.

\*\*A good Shertff, Kern," a slow fellow said;
"he diets the prishers so well."
"But there's policy there," a brighter man cried,
And this he proceeded to tell.

"Kern's cooking is good for the Democrat brood The jail-birds are such—ten to one, And on lection day they'll vote for Kern's lay, Because he takes care of his own!"

HOPP-MAN. MEETINGS. The Executive and Campaign Committees of the Seventh Senatorial District met at Head-

quarters yesterday at the usual time, but did othing outside of the routine business of the A large meeting of Fifteenth-Ward Republicans was held near the concer of Orchard and Willow streets last eventual. Speeches were made by Henry Englehart, Mr. Michaelis, Mr. Thomas, and others.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of Republicans of the First Ward was held last evening at No. 313 Clark street, Mr. Arthur Dixon occupying the chair. Stirring speeches were made by Abner Tavlor, D. J. Lyon, T. Sterrett (col-ored), and several others.

West Indiana street, Mr. Delaney in the chair, last night. P. H. Stanton sudressed the assembly, which afterwards adjourned and wont in a body over to No. 266 West Lake street, to attend a Taylor meeting at that place.

A Republican meeting was held at No. 266
West Lake street (Tenth Ward) last evening,
which was addressed by Omar Bushnell, H. C.
Ballard, S. R. Keboe, Abner Taylor, D. J. Lyon,
and Leonard Swett. It was decidedly a Taylor
meeting, although in White's own ward.

The Sixteenth Ward Republicans, or rather about fifty of them, were addressed last evening by the Hon. H. H. Thomas, Mr. Stimming, and Mr. Neike. The latter, who has been sumping in Du Page County, said that Aldrich would carry it by a good majority. The meeting was held at No. 114 Clybourn awenue. A mistake occurred in the announcement of a meeting of Eleventh Ward flepublicans at No. 310 West Indiana street. It should have been No. 321, and this, with a complete mismanagement of the committee appointed to run the concern, caused the affair to be a failure, although several speakers arrived upon the ground.

concern, caused the affair to be a failure, aithough several speakers arrived upon the ground.

The First Senatorial District Executive Committee working in the interest of Col. Abner Taylor and D. J. Lyon met yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock in their headquarters in the Grand Pacific Hotel, with Gen. Hotehkias in the chair. Frank Warner was added to the Committee. Owen Morgan was added to the Committee. The Committee adjourned until this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

A Republican mass-meeting was held yesterday evening in Maskell Hall. Col. Montague presided. A gang of Kehoe's friends filled up the back part of the hall and made several attempts to break up the meeting. Col. Ricaby was called on first to speak, after a song by a glee club, and began his remarks, but he was frequently interrupted. He said that Mr. Hoffman, the candidate for Sheriff, had come to the city a poor boy, and had made bimself respected by everybody, and all would admit that he was as good a man as could be nominated for the office. Which was the most entitled to the place, Kern or Hoffman Kern had had the office, but had no claim upon the people, while Hoffman had fought for the safety of the Republic. So, too, had Gen. Mann. The socaker rehearsed the good qualities of the other candidates on the Republican ticket. He was followed by Justice Morrison, City-Attorney Tuthill, Dan Munn, George E. White, P. M. Stanton, and ex-Aid. Stewart.

NOTES. NOTES.

Democratic headquarters. Charley Kern says that he will be re-elected by 8,000 majority. That will be the majority that will vote him out of office.

Charley Kern has thickened his jail soun

since THE TRIBUNE exposures of his manner of dieting prisoners. The coffee is as vile as through the aid of Jim Handley and Johnny Crawford and their hordes of shoulderhitters,

Crawford and their hordes of shoulderhitters, is not proving a success.

Thus far Charley Kern has dispensed \$10,000 to the boys out of his "bar"l," made out of starwing Cook County prisoners. He has \$50,000 left to distribute for a re-election.

Kern has pledged to sell out every other Democratic candidate except Mulley on his own ticket, in order to secure votes for himself. Will the candidates or Democratic voters stand it?

Frank Agnew and Charley Kern will be early at Democratic headquarters to open "bar'ls" and distribute money to the boys. All who come are welcome. First come first served.

tempt, regardless of the fact that a portion of Cook County is interested in it. The Republican Executive Committee have decided to print their ballots "For" the Drainage amendment, as the matter has been left to their final decision by the Campaign Committee.

An excited individual who was sayife naughty words about Charley Kern at Democratic head-quarters yesterday afternoon, was "bounced" by Agnew and his cohorts, and departed muttering something about "free speech."

The fact that all the gamblers and thugs are working for Kern is not helping his cause any, it has opened the eyes of the respectable people of Cook County, who are commencing to realize what they may expect if Kern is reelected Sheriff.

The Democratic Campaign Committee has

ple of Cook County, who are commencing to realize what they may expect if Kern is reelected Sheriff.

The Democratic Campaign Committee has issued a circular attacking Stephen Keough, of the Lemont Commissioner District, for daring to seek votes as an independent candidate against W. H. Skelly, the nominee. The document was inspired by Skelly, who is in dire distress, and who was nominated against the will of the Democrats of the district, and who is totally unfit for the office. That he is unfit is recognized by the Committee, but since he has been nominated they want to adhere to him, even if they have to slander an honorable opponent of the same faith. But their efforts will do no good, for the Democrats will rally around Keough, and let the Committee and Skelly go to the dogs.

An efficient Sheriff does not permit jall-escapes to be a frequent occurrence, neither does he employ inefficient and impolite fellows to act as his deputies and balliffs. Yet that is just what Charley Kern has done, and it is just what the will do, only in worse manner, if he is re-elected. It is with sadness that Tribure reporters have found the facts against Kern, but they exist, and they cannot gainsay them. Some six months ago a man named Jack Daly was committed to jail on four charges—rape, robberty, larceny, and burglary. Of course, there there was a different mittimus in each case, and unon each he was to be held until acted upon by the Grand Jury, and that body considered the rape case. They brought in an "ignoramus," and, of course, that settled this charge against Daly. However, since there were other charges pending against him, he could not by law be discharged until they were disposed of, or he was let out on hail furnished to the Court. Despite this, however, Daly's attorney went to the the Clerk of the Criminal Court and from him received a discharge on the rape case. Without further ado be went to the case, so have a figure and showed the paper, and the other mittimuses. Now the question might be asked, Can such th

effort was ever made to recapture him, and to-day he is a free man through the negligence of Charley Kern has issued a circular which his employees are being paid by the public to circulate, the object being to pull the wool over the people's eyes and to secure his re-election. The purpose of the circular is to show that he has been an economical officer, and, no doubt, he will attempt to shoulder the cost of it on to the people, as he did in the pamphiet he issued to which the Irish people so strongly object. In this circular he quotes from The Tribune to show that while his expenses for 1876 were \$66,550, the expenses of the office the year before under Agnew, now Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, were \$88,582. The Tribune printed these figures to show the expenses of the office had been reduced, but if Kern had gone further in his quotations his circular would also show that at the same time The Tribune was censuring his extrawagance, and urging that for the seeming economy he deserved no credit, the facts being that the Judges, in ordering a reduction of the number of his employes, were responsible for the sawing, and not Kern. But the best answer to his boasts of economy is the action of the Committee on Public Service of the County Board Thuraday, wherein they say, and the Judges indorse them, that while his expenses were \$66,650, they should have been \$30,000 less. In other words, that he has paid five deputies, for which he had no use, \$2,000 a year, and reaped a profit of \$20,000 a year in dieting prisoners, to whom he had no show of title. While he has saved over his predecessor, them, he has fallen short about \$60,000 of doing his duty, and The Tribune is vindicated in all it has said, not only by the figures, but by the recommendations of the Judges of the courts and the Committee on Public Service. Hoffman as Sheriff stands pledged to save for the public without its being necessary to pay each deputy a \$10 bill to get a paper served, etc.

#### DR. REILLY'S STATEMENTS DENIED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MOUNT MORKIS, Ill., Oct. 31.—In the 1980e of

DR. REILLY'S STATEMENTS DENIED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Mount Monius, Ill., Oct. 31.—In the issue of your paper of this date I notice a card from one Prank W. Retily. M. D., defending himself from certain criticisms which had appeared in the columns of The Tribuxe. In this so-called defense he has seen proper, while defending himself from the criticisms made by certain parties, to ungenerously stigmatize the citizens of Jackson, Miss. Now. it so bappens that I am one of the unfortunates, according to Dr. Retilly, who claims Jackson as my domicile, and I know whereof I speak when I say that Dr. Retilly in defending himself has made statements which are wholly untrue. As to the part taken by Dr. R. in promising supplies, etc., for the suffering people of Jackson, I know nothing of my personal knowledge, but I inclose herewith the published statement of Col. James D. Stawart, President of the Howard Association at Jackson, whom I know to be a truthful and reliable gentlemsn. which tells a very different story from Dr. Ketilly's. This I do know, however: that when he says that the people of Jackson sent out their rasnite appeals for belp all over the Union long beforg a single case of fever had made its appearance within its limits," he states what is not true. Jackson made no call for help for berself before the scourge reached that point, and has made but few since, though suffering even at this writing to a greater degree than most other places afficied.

The following the suffering the following the following

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—Clara Morris and husband say the statement concerning them published by the Dramatic New is utterly false. Mr. Harriott has ordered his attorney in New York to bring a sait for libel against the News. THOUGH SHAKING LIKE AN ASPEN LEAF

with the chills and fever, the victim of malarismay still recover by using the celebrated specific, Hostetter's storach Bitters, which not only oreaks up the most aggravated attacks, but prevents their recurrence. It is infinitely preferable to quinine, not only because it does the bissiness far-more thoroughly, out also on account of its perfect wholesomeness and invigorating action apon the entire evision. Testimony is concurrent, posi-

THE TRIBUNE ARANCH OFFICE IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR SAFONS SHOULD SHOULD SHE CALL SHOULD SHE WITH SHOULD SHE WITH SHOULD SHO

on Saturdays:

J. & R. SiMMS. Booksellers and Stationers. 12:
Twenty-second-si.
Twenty-second-si.
S. M. WALDEK, Nowedealer. Stationer, ste., 100:
West Madison-st., near Westers, av.
ROBERT THRUMSTON, was Side News Depot.
Blue laiand-sv., corner of Haisted-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweier, Newsdealer, and Fancy
Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincols.

OR SALE-SEVERAL VERY GOOD RESIDENCES on Michigan, Indiana, and Prairie-ava., at grea-agrains; vacant lots on Michigan-av., near Thirty-second-st. B. A. ULIRICH, so Washington-st.

POR SALE-AT WOODLAWN. ON ILLINO'S C tral, one mile south of Hyde Park, and two by from the great South Park. lake from, a spiendid fr house. 14 rooms, furnished; three lots; good by diusted near depot; will be sold cheap if taken in instely; party is going East. Address owner, W Tribune office. OR SALE—\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from depot at Lagrange. 7 miles from bloago, \$15 down and \$5 monthly; chespest property market, and shown free; abstract free; railroad are, 10 cents. IRA BROWN, 142 Laballe-st., Room 4.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE—ARKANSAS MINERAL LANDS, TIM-ber and farming lands for sale or exchange by J. H. BARTON, Little Bock, Ark. POR SALE—CHEAP—FINE IMPROVED FARMS IN Livingston County, one-fourth cash, balance long time. W 59, Tribune office. TO RENT-BOUSES.

West Sides
TO RENT-\$12 PER MONTH-TWO-STORY BRICK
houses, 442 and 424 living place: \$5, four large
rooms, 453 Western-av. inquire 355 Western-av. TO RENT-FULLY FURNISHED FRONT ALCOVE Troom in new brick house near Jackson at and Cantreav. to two gentlemen; terms reasonable to permanent party; excellent day-board convenient; references exchanged Address W 66, Tribune office. TO RENT-48 WARREN-AV. - ROOMS, WIT barn: \$25 to a good tenant. JOEL BIGKLOW

There: \$25 to a good tenant. JOEL BIGKLOW.
576 State: st.

TO RENT-\$12 PER MOWTH-FINE TWO-STORY
Drick house, 13 Fillmore st. \$12-Two-story frame,
30 Harvard-st. Inquire at 385 Western-av.

TO RENT-PILEASANT CORNER HOUSE (WITH
furniture if desired), West Side, convenient to
cars. to small family of adults only. W 10. Tribune.

TO RENT-PILEASANT CORNER HOUSE (NET)
Least of Union Park: 16 rooms, with all modern inprovements, will rent till next May to private family.

MEAD & COE, 149 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT-822 PER MONTH-FINE TWO-STOI and basement frame dwelling, 182 Thirty-secon st. Inquire of W. GRAY BROWN, Room 63, 97 Son Clark-8. Clark st.

TO RENT—\$2 PER WEEK, WELL-LIGHTED, NICEIly furnished rooms, to gentlemen only. Transient
gentlemen taken at moderate rates. 376 State-at.

'TO RENT-SOUTH SIDE, NEAR TWENTY-NINTHI., \$40 per month, till May 1, completely-furnished house, brick, modera improvements. Address W 43,
Tribune office.

Tribune office.

TO RENT-TO FIRST-CLASS TENANT, A THREEstory and basement stone-front bonse and brick
barn on Wabash-av. near Twelfth-st. will not be rented for a boarding-house. Inquire of JACOB WEIL, 52
Washington-st., for five days.

TO RENT-PINE ST. NEAR HURON-NEW TWOstory and basement dwelling, with all modern improvements; will be rented for a term years if oscired.
Apply to W. D. FERFOOT & CO., 50 Kast Washington-st. ton-si.

TO RENT - \$35 PER MONTH - FINE BRICK house, 480 North LaSalle-st.; 13 rooms; all modern improvements. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st.

TO RENT-FLATS.

West Side.

1 O RENT-PLATS-FLAT UP 5 ROOMS ON PARK\$18. Flat of 8 rooms on North Clark-st.,
\$18. Flat of 8 rooms on Division-st., \$20. E. W.
WESTFALL, 147 LaSaile-st.

TO RENT\_ROOMS. TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS. APply at 115 East Randolph-st., Room 22.
TO RENT. - A LARGE NICELY-FURNISHED
front room for gentleman and wife or single gent,
with or without board. 268 State-st.

TO RENT-AT THE APTON HOUSE, 73 AND 1 Monroe-at.—A few pleasant furnished rooms fro \$2.50 to \$5 per week. TO RENT-TWO PLEASANT PRONT ROOMS IN month, with board, \$5 each per week, 150 West Twelfth-st. North Side.

PO RENT-6 OR 12 ROOMS 101 FREMONT-ST., near street-cars: \$8 and \$15. M. C. KELLEY, 46 Madison-st. Hiscellaneous.

TO RENT-ROOMS-DON'T WASTE YOUR TIME
In canvassing Chicago looking for rooms and boarding places when you can, by steeping into our office,
find all about the desirable ones free of charge.
MOYER, JUNNSON & CO., Room-Renting and Boarding-House Agency, Room S Tribune Building. TO RENT\_STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS CORNER STORE, 20X 1 So feet, in Ottawa, Ill., for the last ten years occupied as a drug store; building, a S-story brick, plategians front, water, gas, good cellar, also lodging room in second floor, the adjoining store, of same size and style; can be connected by two arched doors or passageways.

This is one of the best localities in Ottawa for a first-class drug store, or other mercantile business. Address Dr. J. O. HARRIS, Real Estate Broker, Ottawa, Ill.

TO RENT-GOOD DAIRY OR GRAIN FARM, 14 miles from Chicago, well feanced, good buildings, 10 miles from Chicago, well feanced, good buildings, 10 miles from 10, 191 Clark-st., or N. H. BIGELOW, Lagrange, Cook Co., 1ll.

WANTED-TO RENT-ROOMS-SOME OF VES-terday's applicants not finding just what they wanted among our descriptions, are writing to see what comes in to-day before they decide. They want rooms in private families and in the best of boarding-houses, and some want rooms for light housekeeping. Those having the above to rent will do well to bring them in to-day. MOYER, JOHNSON & CO., Room-Renting and Boarding-house Agency, Room 3 Tribune Building. WANTED-TO RENT-A BUILDING NORTH OF Madison, east of Clark. Randouph-st., preferred. An entire building, from basement to top, and wide from. Would like long lease. W14, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-A BARN THAT WILL ACcommodate 40 horses and 30 wagons, near business centre. Address W 13, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-A DWELLING THAT WILL accommodate 30 boarders. Must be near business centre. Address W 34, Tribune office. Centre. Address W 54, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-A HOUSE WITH TEN OR twelve rooms, without basement: with gas-fix-tures, hot and cold water. furnace, barn. well fighted, good locality, South or west Side; \$40 to \$60; in good order, and thorough plumbing. Address JUHN H. LEIDIGH, 344 West Washington-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

5 board with room, \$4 to \$60 per week, with use of plano and bath; day-board, \$3.50.

Hotels.

A TLANTIC HOTEL - \$5. TO \$8 PER WEEK Better rooms or table cannot be found in the city.
Wanted a few more boarders for the winter.

Dillings House. Conner Jackson and Halribing clean and attractive. The bestaccommodations for the price in the city. Board by the week, \$5 to \$10. tor the price in the city. Board by the week, \$6 to \$10.

NoLISH BOUSE, 31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.
Day board, \$2, 50; with warm room, \$4,50 to \$7; transients, \$1 per day; restaurant ticketk 21 mesis, \$4.

NEVADA HOTEL, 188 AND 150 WABASH-AV.
Near Monroe-st.—Good rooms and board, \$1,50 per day; board for the winter at very low rates.

ANDS HOUSE—CORNER WABASH-AV. AND Madison-st.—Board, with room, at very low rates for the winter. Come and see.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 176 2STATE-ST., OPPOSITE Week, Day-board, \$4 per week Transients, \$1,50 per day.

Al THE MINING RECORD, 81 BROADWAY, IS the only paper in the United States that gives full latest accounts from all the great gold and silver mines of America. Only Stayear. N. B. -Orders executed for mining stocks. information free.

IMPORTANT TO LIQUOR DEALERS AND OTHERS.

-An unusually rare chance is bereby offered to a —An unusually rare chance is hereby offered to person who is desirous to be thoroughly acquainted with en anufacture of all kinds of saiable foreign and of mestic liquors, cordials, etc., etc. Particulars GOLDMAN'S residence, 437 Division-st., between and 10 a.m. and 6 and 8 p. m. and 10 a. m. and 8 and 8 p. m.

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WANTED—A NO. 1 DISHWASHER. BATMUND'S
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to do light housework in a family of two. 22 miles
from Chicago: a good house for the right; person. 42
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O girl dudo general housework in small privaly; best of references. Apply at 876 biate-st.

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LOST BRUWN SPANIEL SLUT, BLIND IN ONE
eye, 5 years old. Heturn to 310 State st., and reward will be paid. OST—BOWN SE ALL SECURE OF STORE AND CARRET CO. A NED IRISH oster dog, 6 months old. Any one returning him to above number, or 200 Lassiles-il., or giving information as to his whereshouts will be liberally rewarded. C. E. WILLARD.

OST—SPORT, A SETTER DOG, MARKED BROWN and white spots on back, brown ears, siect chain around neck. Any person returning same to 1750sth sangamon-st. will be tiberally rewarded.

OST—THIS PRIDAY EVENING BET WEEN FIELD, belief & Co., wholessie store and londans—sv.—awhite value (with contents valuable only to the owner), if the finer will return at once to office of Field, Leiter & Co., Madison and Market-sia, be will be siberally rewarded.

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HORSES WINTERED IN BEST POSSIBLE MANper at my farm; good stables; actisfaction gustanteed; terms low. Address C. B. KASTON, Boerdeld, Ill. anteed; terms low. Address C. B. KASTUN, Described.

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AMUSEMENTS.

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Hooley's Theatre. street, between Clark and LaSalie Salabury's Troubadours. "Rome A Haverly's Theatre.
on street, corner of Monroe. Engages,
ey's New York Star Combination. Att

Academy of Music. reet, between Madison and Mon ty, and specialty performances.

Hamlin's Theatre.
Clark street, opposite the Court-House. "Pink Domices." Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening. Wurster's Theatre.
Clark street, opposite the Sherman Boudrolls. Afternoon and evening.

McCormick Hall. Clarg street, corner of Kinsle. Prof. Cromwell will Rinstrate "Wonders of the World" at 2 o'clock p. m., and in the evening "A Tour in Europe."

Exposition Building.

Lake-Front, foot of Adams street. Enter for the Benefit of the House of the Good Shepl

ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY, NO. 25. K. T. Special Conclave this Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock.
Work in the K. T. order. Visiting Sir Knights and
courteously invited. By order J. S. WHITE, E. C.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9 1878

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 99%. The reduction of the public debt during

the month of October was \$1,708,402. Forty-nine little Injuna from Agencies in the West are their way to Hampton, Va.,

to remain three years in the Normal Agri ral School at that place, their expenses to be borne by the Government. Thirtyeight are boys, and the other eleven girls. The Berlin Treaty having proved a total failure as a means of bringing about a per-manent adjustment of the Eastern question

sis and Turkey will now undertake t nage the business between themselves.
e former has replied to the overtures of the Porte by expressing a readiness to re-open negotiations for a definite treaty.

Along the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, in the vicinity of Parkersburg, W. Va., diphtheria is prevailing to a frightful ng that of the yellow-fever in its worst degree of virulence. Similar reports are received from various parts of the coun-try, and it begins to look as though diphia was the enemy most to be during the coming wint

tor OGLESBY and Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN spoke at Farwell Hall last evening to a large mass-meeting, entertaining their hear-ers with excellent speeches contrasting the financial records of the Republican and Democratic parties in a manner which could no fall to convince people that the party which invented and created the greenback should be intrusted with the fulfillment of that financial system by making the back " just as good as gold." Honestney speeches like these fall upon appre-tive ears in the West, where the fiat foolishness has had its brief day, and is giving place to a desire for a currency of equal and

It is now represented by one of the visit-Democratic statesmen that it was PERRY UTH-OUT OWN Chicago PERRY—who wrote those historical and geographical ciphe messages from Florida,—those abstract an mysterious references to Copenhagen, Chili, Bavaria, France, Moses, etc., etc. This revon is made by one Col. SELLERS, who says Surru spent \$60,000 of his own money SETTE did this, because SETTE told him so. Mr. PERRY SETTE has been in Europe for six ths, but is now on his way home, and soon will be prepared to go before the POTTER Committee and tell all he knows about Copenhagen, Constantinople, Moses, and

formed by England that the continued occu-pation of Turkey meets with her dis-approval, and an intimation was conveyed that unless the troops were withdrawn, and in the event they should advance beyond the line they have lately reoccupied, England will feel compelled to "take pre-cautions." The British note reached St. ce that Russia was particularly startled by it, as preparations have since been actively going forward for putting the troops into winter quarters, and only a day or two ago it was announced that the army of occupation in Turkey was about to be increased to 200,000 men.

The affidayit of ex-Ald. Saure, of the Tenth Ward, printed this morning, affords a partial explanation of The Tribune's urgent and persistent hostility to the candidature of Gronon Whitz, the small-bore upstart who spires to be elected State Senator from the First District. There are yet other reasons, equally convincing, which might and may be cited in addition to those worker in behalf of Casa Personar and whether he can support the anthor

ary out of its just dues. The asself to blame for this disgraceful exposure; he invited it when he packed a convention and secured his nomination by crooked ters to wipe him out at the polls, and it

A significant item of testimony bearing upon the question whether the Governmen or is not annually defrauded to the exten of many millions by the dishonest practice of the sugar-refiners, is furnished in the ment that the New York Steam Sugar Refinery is about to be sold and quit the business, which has been conducted at a loss, and the surplus entirely exhausted. Other efineries have made immense profits during this period of steady loss by the aid of "secret processes" with which the conductors of the losing concern were not familiar. Some idea of what secret processes" are was conveyed in the stimony of Mr. Boors, the Philadelphia refiner, before the Congressional Committee in New York a few weeks ago. They are evidently such that parties not using them, and who neither cheat the consumers nor the Government, eventually share the fate of the New York refinery above referred to.

It is decidedly refreshing in these days, when ministers of the Gospel are running for office on the Fiat-money platform, to see how these issues were regarded by the Churches of ninety-one years ago. In the "History of the Episcopal Church in Narragansett, Rhode Island," published in 1847, we find the following record of proceedings in

the year 1787;
We are obliged to proceed to the public censure and excommunication of David Brown, of Johnston, in the County of Providence, yeoman, a member of this Church, whose conduct in attempting to discharge an honest debt, due to John Cliffonn, in specie, with one-right part of its value, is the immediate subject of our animadversion, and has led to this public vindication of our Church discibiline. The fulfilling of agreements, voluntarily, entered into, with honesty and good faith, is enjoined by the clearest principles of reason, and the express commands of our most holy religion, and the obligations arising from those laws are superior to, and not releasable by, any municipal statute or institution whatever. the year 1787: titution whatever.

The record further states that private ad-

onition had been tried without avail Nevertheless a Committee was appointed to wait upon him "and use their influence to induce him to revoke the tender of paper money to Mr. CLIFFORD," and, unless he sh comply and acknowledge it in as public manner as he had declared the tender, his excommunication from the Church should take effect without further action by the vestry. The "money" referred to was part of the £100,000 in paper bills emitted in May, 1786, only one year before the transaction above noted. That "money" was declared by law to be "a good and lawful tender for the complete payment and final discharge of all fines, forfeitures, judgments, and executions that had b come due, of every kind and natur vhatsoever." The Assembly enacted that any person who should refuse to take these bills of credit in exchange for any article which he may have for sale, or make any difference in the prices between silver

and paper money," or in any way attempt to depreciate the said bills, should for the first offense pay a forfeit of one hundred pounds, and be rendered incapable of being to any office of honor, trust, profit within the State. Notwithstanding all this, the "money" depreciated within a year to one-sixth part of its face,—because it knew no Redeemer; and we find the Church expressing itself in the strongest possible manner in regard to it, and expelling from its membership a man

KERNWILL NOT ACCEPT THE OFFICE U N-LESS THE RING COMMISSIONERS

stood upon his rights under the law.

that the re-election of CLEARY and MULLO to the County Board will be a public misfortune, as it will defeat all hope or chance for stopping the corruptions of the County Ring, or effecting any retrenchment of present profligate expenditures, or any reduction the oppressive county taxes. Respectable hose two chiefs of the Court-House Ring as ceenly as do any Republicans. Even Democratic organ, the Chicago Times, admits t, and in nearly every issue strongly exhorts Democrats to vote against and help defeat the re-election of those Commissioners. Yesterday's Times said this editorially on the subject:

The ringsters who have been backing CLEARY and MULLOT for the County Board have given up all hope of electing the former, and are now ex-erting every effort to return MULLOY, and thus de-feat Mr. Strawarr, whose sturdy Scotch integrity retail R. Srewark, whose sturdy Scotch integrity the ringsters have reason to dread. The Ring programme is to defeat Srewark and Judge Wood by fair means or foul. This programme ought to be known to every laxpayer and decent elector in the district, and whatever lawful and honorable means may be requisite to rescue the country wholly from the control of the devourers' combination by the election of Srewark, Wood, and Cobusn ought to be employed with promptness and energy.

No honest man of any party will gainsay a word of the shows. The Country Committees and control of the shows.

s word of the above. The County Comm sioner-Ring programme is, as the Democratic paper states, "to defeat STEWART and Judge Woop by fair means or foul," and elect Mun LOY and P. J. O'CONNELL, and possibly CLEARY, and thereby retain their power t bleed and plunder the taxpayers.

For some unaccountable reason the Times is making frantic efforts to re-elect that bad egg," Sheriff KERN, notwithstanding the extravagant, wasteful, incompetent, an disgraceful manner in which he has for some time allowed his office to be conducted The Times well knows that he has surrer derd the office to the ward bummers and calawags, not only at present, but for the

KEEN has been driven to come out openly and make public proclamation of his cow-ardly and disgraceful surrender to the potouse bummers. He has publicly abdicated his lawful right of selecting his deputies, and turned over that function to the corrupt rapscallions to whom he has publicly surrendered. He so declared in his speech la Monday evening at West Twelfth Turner-Hall, at a meeting held for the pur pose of placating members of his party who

were opposing him.

At the same meeting and in the same speech he made this extraordinary and sickening statement:

ening statement:

Andanow, my friends. I do not want you to elect me alone: I want the entire Democratic ticket elected, and ABOVE ALL. I BESEECH YOU TO ELECT YOUR CANDIDATES FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER. I DO NOT WANT TO BE SHERIFF IF I CANNOT HAVE A DEMOCRATIC COUNTY BOARD WITH IT. THE OFFICE WOULD NOT BE WORTH HAVING IF CLEARY AND MELLOY AND THE OTHER DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES WERE NOT SENT INTO THE COUNTY BOARD.

We sak respectable Democrats to read over several times until they imbibe the full purport and force of this astronishing.

dy given to the public, reasons port and force of this astonishing language the election of the man Warrs uttered in West Twelfth Street Turner-Hall disgrace the people of the dis-He is exhibited in the affidavit go Times to put on his spectacles and read it, former colleague in the role of a furygo Times to put on his spectacles and read it and to ponder over the serious question language any longer!
Mr. Srozer yesterday warned his readers

lecent elector in the city to use all lawfu and honorable means to rescue the county from the control of this tax-devouring and olundering combination. And, while ssuing these exhortations, his pet candidate and protege, CHARLEY KEEN, is going up and down the town making speeches at ward neetings "beseeching" his CLEABY, and MULLOY, and the other ringsters to the Board. He declares that " he don't want to be elected " unless those tax-devouring, public-money-squandering ringsters are again made Commissioners & He openly avows that the office would not be worth having if honest Commissioners are elected. The \$2.45 per week for boarding prisoners will be cut down, exorbitant sala reduced, the deputies for whom there is nothing to do will be discharged. The taxdevouring extravgance in his office will be stopped; the shameful practices and petty blackmail system will be eradicated, and the Sheriff's office will be fumigated, reformed, and conducted according to law.

CHARLEY KERN boldly proclaims don't want to be re-elected if the reform Commissioners are to be elected, and he mplores and beseeches the bummers, ruptionists, thieves, and parasites of ity to rally round him with all their might, and carry him back into the office by fair neans or foul, so that rascaldom may continue its vampire carnival upon the substence of the bleeding taxpayers.

And this man's organ is bawling itself oarse in vilifying all Irishmen who refus o support him, and in shouting the virtues of its pet for re-election, who is in open and onfessed conspiracy with the thieves in the Board and the thieves who are its coparce ers. Voters! are you prepared to re-elect CHARLEY KERN on the terms he laid down at is West Twelfth street meeting?

KERN'S ATTEMPT TO BLUFF. THE TRIBUNE has for years advocated the policy of making a change in all the elective ffices where there are large receipts and expenditures of public money at the close of very term. The public have no other proection against fraud, or defalcation, or emezzlement. If such an officer be re-elected e settles his accounts with himself, and i here be anything wrong in the office he car ries the defalcation over, and there can be no discovery until he goes out of office. Should such official settlements precede or follow a defalcation? How long must the people elect a Treasurer, Collector, Clerk, or Sheriff, and postpone a settlement of his pooks, or know anything concerning them? A Treasurer may be half a million

of dollars behind in his cash, and so long a

he can get re-elected he can hide the short

age. He must be put out of office befor

the true inwardness of the Treasury can be

For this reason, so obvious to all. Two TRIBUNE has advocated a change in the office of Sheriff, not that it has any knowledge that Kenn's business is out of order, because on that point all knowledge is of necessity confined to KERN himself. We have advis the wisdom of the change at the close of th erm, just as two years hence we will advise change in the office if HOPPMAN be elected We insist that public safety demands that, in all those offices in which there are large sums of money handled, there shall be prompt set dements, a balance struck, and the money paid over at the close of each term.

Mr. Kenn has sought to break the force of this reasoning by offering to the editor of this paper the privilege of examining his accounts between now and the election. course this is pure nonsense. Even if there were a shortage in the office, the book would not show it. One of the peculiarities of bookkeeping is that they can show any bresult the bookkeeper may be interested in producing. There was never anything in he books of the City Treasurer to show that anything was wrong; those books were examined just before the election, and were ronounced to be all right. A change of Treasurers, however, revealed a different state of things. Let Mr. KERN hand his books over to the proper officer, when he retires from office, and make his settlement hen. As there can be no satisfactory setlement until he retires from office, we propose that the people retire him and have a ettlement. His present offer is what his ambling friends call "bluff," but, if the cople are true to their own interest in this and in all like cases, they will not be bluffed, but will insist on counting the money and settling the accounts.

Secretary Sherman's letter on the condition of the United States Treasury, which has just been published, again impresse upon the American people, not merely that the Government is fully prepared to resume on the 1st of next January under the conditions of the law, but that sound financial policy and good common sense alike demand umption at the date fixed. If those people who are demanding "more money could only be made to understand the situa tion, they would favor resumption equally with those who desire it on the ground that a coin basis is the only normal and healthy

condition of finance.

Mr. Sherman shows that there is a coin palance in the Treasury of \$232,659,646, or more than two-thirds of the outstanding Government notes. As a matter of fact, though Secretary SHERMAN does not say so, this entire fund may be regarded as serving the purposes of resumption, inasmuch as it reveals the strength of the Treasury, the popular confidence reposed in it, and the un-likelihood of any rush for the coin on the part of the people; for so much of this sum as is held against certificates or other current liabilities might be withdrawn now if the wners or claimants desired it. But after deducting from this amount all the claims against it in the shape of gold and silver cerificates, interest due and unpaid, called bonds, etc., there remains the sum of \$134,-231,865 actually available for resumption ourposes. This amounts to nearly cent of the outstanding greenbacks, and the balance on Jan. 1 next, for which there will be no other use than that of redeeming Gov-ernment notes offered for redemption, will be fully 40 per cent. Behind all this lies the power of the Government to sell bonds for coin at the lowest rate of interest ever known in this country, so that, if such a thing as a rush on the Treasury for coin can be conceived under the circumstances, the Secretary of the Treasury has ample means at his com-mand to protect his reserve.

Who will be interested in making an effort to defeat resumption when it shall be an-nounced next January? Certainly not the banks, for their notes will still be redeem in the Government notes, and they will

tainly not the merchants, because resumption will place the paper currency of the country on a uniform and reliable basis, so that they can buy and sell without taking the risk in a possible appreciation or depreciation of the money in which they make their exchanges. Certainly not the people as a mass, for the greenbacks will remain legal-tender, and the ank-notes will continue to serve practically the same end, while all the notes in their dollar all the time, and purchase at that rate. The working and salaried classes will not strive to debase the currency in which they will continue to receive their pay.

Those who have labored under

erroneous impression that resumption ernment shall have in its vaults dollar in coin for every dollar its outstanding notes have not stopped t consider what a tremendous effort would be necessary to defeat resumption under existing conditions, even if there were any dispo sition to do it. What gigantie com can be formed in this country that ca gather together over one-third of all the greenbacks in existence to present at the Sub-Treasury in New York for redemption What banker, money-lender, or merchan is going to enter into such a combination and withdraw his money from active us in order to effect an exchange into coin, stand a loss in the transportation, and in the end find on his hands a kind of money of no greater value in the way of exchange than that which he had before? A little common sense and business experience ought to be brought to bear on this subject. The classes who have the money are not going to subject themselves to inconvenience, annoyance, and positive loss in order to debase the currency. There will be no speculation in gold when resumption shall be definitely declared, and no set of men will combine to make a loss in order to get gold, which will be worth no

more to them than greenbacks. There is but one class of people who will be interested in debasing the currency,those who owe debts on mortgaged property -and this class will, as a rule, have no greenbacks to present at the Treasury for redemption. But even this class wil learn, soon after the announcement of resumption, that there is more hope for then on a resumption basis than in a precarious umption will secure a large expansion of the currency. Gold, silver, greenbacks, and National-Bank notes will circulate side by side. Nobody will hoard coin any longer There will be no premium upon it and no special use for it. It will find its way into banks where it will serve as reserves, releas corresponding amounts of legal-tender, and nake the banks more liberal in their discounts. The volume of the active currency of the country will be increased to amount of the coin now hidden away, and thereafter by the annual yield of the mines Is it not ridiculous for men who clamor for "more money" to oppose this easiest and most natural way to obtain the increase?

KERN'S OPINION OF KERN. brought a grave and startling indictmen against Sheriff KERN, and has framed it upon the testimony of a witness whom he canno controvert without convicting himself of falsehood. The Committee have not made their charges upon popular rumors, or news paper statements, or the allegations of heat ed partisans, but upon the public statement of Sheriff Kenn himself. He is convicted out of his own mouth, and upon his own showing acknowledges purposes so infamous and clearly corrupt as to deserve an indictment that shall carry with it some more direct nunishment then nonnler indime In his speech of Oct. 28 to the Democratic voters of the Eighth Ward he made an abject apology to the bunners for not carrying out the promises he had made when first el to the Shrievalty. In that campaign he had promised offices to hundreds of loafers and scalawags if they secured his election. They did secure it for him, but only a few of their number were rewarded with office. At that time he exercised some personal supervision over the appointments, and managed to secure the services of some men who were honest and efficient. It gave mortal offense to the bummers, but they waited their time, and that time has come To secure their services for the second cam-paign he has been compelled to publicly promise to place the whole patronage of his

office in their hands,-the most important office in Cook County. This is the first public confession of the Tammany Hall policy that has ever been made by an officeholder in Cook County. How do the people of the city and count like the prospect? It is useles to question his authority, to ask by what right he delivers over his office to bummers, or to point to the statutes that forbid it. He has promised publicly, not privately, to do it. He has agreed to let political tricksters run his office and to fill his appointments with the riffraff of the saloon and the gutter. How do the taxpayers like the prospect? Will they vote for a man who openly avows he will exercise no supervision over the employes of his office and make no test either

of efficiency or honesty? The taxpayers of Cook County are conronted with another danger more startling than this. In the same speech to which we have referred, Sheriff KERN not only promised to let the bummers make all his appo ments, but he warned them that they must elect the whole Democratic ticket, and that he did not want to be Sheriff unless he could have a Democratic County Board with it. His first proposition is to let the bummers run the office; his second is, that he do not want the office if it cannot be run for purposes of corruption. Putting the two ogether, it is an agreement that the Sheriff's office shall be run for plunder, and that the plunder shall be divided between himself and the bummers. He must have a Democratic Board in order that the expenses the county may be increased; that taxatio may be increased by the issue of bonds for corrupt purposes; that the illegal revenues of his office may be swollen; and that he may have Commissioners who will vote him three times the actual cost of feeding his prisoners, where the statutes only allow the cost; and, as the reward for all this, he will give away, the offices to scalawags, and will divide profits with County Commissioners, bummers, and the rabble of conventions! There is no other meaning that can be attached to this bold declaration. It admits of no other significance than that he must have a plunde County Board to make his office worth taking As the report of the Committee says: "If it means anything, it means this: that under a Republican County Board the Sheriff's office will be deprived of its illegal emoluments;

the taxpayers to fill the pockets of a Den

Has there ever been anything kn the history of the politics of this county more infamous than this open bargain and sale in a public meeting? Corrupt poli-ticians usually keep their trades and agree-ments below the surface, but this man Kenn has the brazen assurance to contra with bummers in public, and to ask them to elect men to office who will continue the profligate expense that has characterized the county administration and the Sheriff's office, and agrees to divide the plunder with them. He goes still further, and asks the taxpayers to ratify this infamous contract He asks them to stand and be robbed! Wherein does he differ from the thief or garroter, except that he proposes to plunder in the name of the county, and that the latter plunders on his own account, and get unished because he takes so little?

Never before has a politician in this co ty been driven to such an extremity as t appear on a public platform and brazenly whether a similar spectacle has ever been seen anywhere. And yet this man KERS claims to be honest! He challenges investi gation! He writes cards to the public offer ing to throw open his books for examination by a committee to be appointed by the news papers, as if his accounts could be investigated in the few hours left before election s if Lies had not once issued the same sill hallenge; as if any one would be deceived by a bluff of this kind! There is but one way examine his accounts, and that is to elec HOFFMAN his successor, and then there will be time enough to investigate KERN. The only safety is in the one-term principle, especially in the case of a man who openly

boasts his corrupt purposes.

When the taxpayers of Cook County go the ballot-box next Tuesday morning, let them remember KERN's promise to the bummers that they shall run his office, and his

"I do not want to be Sheriff if I cannot have a Democratic County Board with it."

The Chicago Times has seen a great light,
-a light that looks very much like a sunburst. Mr. WILBUR F. STOREY has had s revelation upon the Irish question. It is hard to tell whether this revelation was brought to him by a spook or a banshee; by terrorism or by greenbacks; by moral persuasion or by KERN's piteous appeals to him to let up on the Irish,—but he has none

the less seen a great light. Mr. STOREY has called off his dogs from their attack on the Irish. He has droppe his headlines of Ku-Klux, and his epithet of thugs, cutthroats, murderers, and Mollie Magnires. Suddenly, all over its editoria page and all over its news columns, we are nformed that the Irish, instead of being the ests of society, the outcasts of the slums, and thieves and incendiaries menacing the city, are a noble race of people, estimable citizens, virtuous, sober, law-abiding, and

tion of the Irish slops over until it grows sickening. The confirmed Irish-hater in wenty-four hours' time has become a warm and loving friend of the whole race. He pulogizes those who will vote for KERN, and ne grieves ever those Irish Know-Nothings. Protestants, and recreants who will vote for HOPPMAN. But, as a race, there is nothing hat can compare with it, now thinks WILBUR

STOREY. The whole game evidently is change There has been a little too much of the Ku Klux, thug, and cutthroat business. The Irish did not relish it and were hitting back, and KERN saw his chances getting beautifully less day by day. Whatever KERN sees, the Organ sees. The mischief must be undone, and the Organ has taken the contract to fetch the Irish round all right again by giving them taffy in solid chunks, by pouring soft soap down their backs, and by the free use of blarney. It will keep up this operation until the Irish votes are secured in the boxes on Tuesday morning, and then let the Irish look out for themselves.

The light which Mr. WILBUR F. STOREY has seen is a very bright light, but it will last only a few days. Saturday, Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday the Irishman will be an stimable citizen and an ornament of society, but on Wednesday next he will be a thug, a Ku-Klux, a Mollie Maguire, a cutthroat, and murderer, because the Organ and Mr. KERN ts grinder, will have no further use for him. Does Mr. WILBUR F. STORRY think that the Irish cannot see through his little game? In addition to the other villainies with which he has been charging them, does he think they are credulous fools who will swallow the

stuff he is now giving them? Their remem brance of the indignities he has heaped upon them will last longer than his sudden con TOO LATE! The County Board, under the direction Reformer " FITZGERALD, is just now mak-

ing a pretense of economy by reporting in favor of a reduction in the number of Deputy Sheriffs and their salaries, and recommen ing retrenchment in the State's Attorney fice and other Departments. All of which recalls the old couplet : When the devil was sick, the devil a monk wonld When the devil got well, devil a monk was he! The ruling element of the County Board has probably begun to sniff danger of defeat

ahead. Hence this sudden conversion to the ways of economy and virtue. But it is death-bed repentance; if the patient get well he will probably relapse into his accustomed wickedness. A Board that deliberate ly votes away the entire tax-levy in general appropriations, proposes to expend \$1,300,000 this next year over and above the interest account, and lays out this programme for the purpose of bull-dozing the people of Chicago into voting them \$750,000 more in the shape of bond for work on the Court-House, -such a clique as this will scarcely gain credit for economy by recommending a small line of retrench ment at the eleventh hour. It is too late The people will have no confidence in any promises made on the eve of election. If were in their power, they would demand an entire change in the personnel of this County Board; as it is only in their power to elect five members this fall, they have put forward on the Republican ticket five men whom they can trust to accomplish more reform than the present Ring ever promises. The Ring are running CLEARY and MULLOY for re-election, and here is what KERN, the Democratic candidate for re-election to the Sheriff 's office, is reported as saying at a meeting of the fair

Monday evening:

And now, my friends. I do not want you to elect me alone; I want the entire Democratic ticket elected, and, above all, I beseech you to elect your candidates for County Commissioner. I do not want to be Sheriff if I cannot have a Democratic

This gives a better indication of the purpose of the Ring, in case it can prolits hold, than any professed intention to duce expenses. No pretense of retres ment coming from the gang now in contro f county affairs will receive any confidence from the public. The only hope of reform

is in a change.

Since the Supreme Court of Wisconsia has decided that corporeal punishment of any kind administered by a school-teacher in a public or private school is sufficient ground for an action for assault, and can be maintained as such, the schools without making themselves liable to the law. Among the very latest inventions (caveat filed and patent applied for) that we have seen described is one discovered by a Mrs Garland, that knocks the old hickory jacket duster and palm-blistering fernle higher than kite. Mrs. GABLAND teaches in Galves Tex., and has taken up the internal process o reform. Last week she called up a caughty little girl bearing the distoric name of MOLLIS ADAMS, aged 8 years, and made her swallow a dose of castor oil as a punishmen Neither Mollie nor her parents relished th application of that kind of lubricator to the running-gear of MOLLIE's internal mechanism and there is just now considerable agitation over the event in Galveston, especially that por-tion of it that constitutes the School Board. The right to use oil instead of the birch as a means of discipline in the public schools is be-

ng vehemently argued. From the report of the Hop. J. A. BENTLEY Commissioner of Pensions, it appears that the number of new claims for the year ending June 30, filed during the year, was 67,509. Of these 18,812 were original claims for invalid pensions, being more than double the number of the same class filed in either of the four years 1871 to inder the act of March 9, 1878; about one-sixth of these were in behalf of survivors; the ba ance were widows' claims. The aggregate saving in the Bureau for the year, in reduced pay ments of salaries of all descriptions and reduc-tion in the number of agencies, was \$482,172. Adding \$180,050 for 1877, the aggregate saving for two years in these items alone has been \$662,222. Commissioner Bentley reports that since the consolidation the pensions have been paid more promptly that before, and the pay service has advanced to a high degree of efficiency. It looks as if there was practical re-

GEORGE WHITE is spending rather too much of his precious time in boasting of his popular-ity as a Senatorial candidate in his own ward. he is so popular when running for 8 has a singular way of showing it at the polls. When he ran the last time for Senator the Tenth Ward voted as follows: George E. White........ John C. Haines

Beaten in his own ward... At the same election the vote in the ward for D. Ward (Rep.)

Democratic majority .... wenty, while WHITE, the "regular nominee," e has remarkable popularity where he is best

The old and wealthy Creole element in Louis ma, and especially in New Orleans, has organ and to form a sort of Know-Nothing party expelling all foreigners and carpet-baggers from office, and filling them all, both State and National, with native-born Louisianians. The party comprises both Democrats and Republicans, and both white and colored men who are dissatisfied with the men selected and nominated by the old parties, the dominating element being the Creole population of the City of New Orleans. The movement is social in its haracter as well as political, but those at the oulldozing methods of persecution and intimi-lation to carry out their plans, but to rely upon

Here are the exact words of CHARLEY KERN in his speech Monday night last at the Turner-Hail meeting in the Eighth Ward to a great

Democratic meeting:

And now, my friends, I do not want you to elect me alone; I want the entire Democratic ticket, elected, and, above all, I beseech you to elect your candidates for County Commissioner. I do not want to be Sheriff if I cannot have a Democratic County Board with it. The office would not be worth having if Cleary and Mulloy and the other Democratic candidates were not sent into the County Board.

Any Democratic taxpayer who votes for Knun's re-election to the Sheriffalty in the

KERN's re-election to the Sheriffalty in the face of this declaration deserves to have his

or tax-devouring be checked. Give the thieves unlimited bonds. Let them have a good time. They need something fresh to "divide." How can more Court-House "extras" be given to the Ring unless more bonds are voted by the

It is said that Mr. Speaker RANDALL is not s ertain of a re-election as he might be, and he cknowledges that he has a very hard fight or his hands. His double-dealing in regard to the appointment of Committees, and his own conduct touching the tariff and the Texas Pacific Railroad, have opened the eves of the people, and the independent vote will go to his oppo-nent. He is in hot water, but is working with The Greenbackers in Wisconsin lie like every

shing. One of their latest for campaign pur-poses is that Mr. HAZELTON, Republican candi-date for Congress in the Third District, made an effort to buy up one of the inflation, fiat editors in his district. Another is that the Hon. ISAAC STEPHENSON, a prominent lumberman and Republican politician at Ocento, is opposing the election of Gov. POUND. Of course there is not a particle of truth in either ren Ex-Gov. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, is making

speeches in the Twentieth Pennsylvania Congressional District, where ex-Gov. CURTIN is running for Congress. CURTIN was the War Governor of the Keystone State, but is now running on the Greenback ticket. The two ex-Governors are evidently nearer together in sepment now than they were in the days of the ebellion. They are shaking hands across the ody chasm, as it were.

The COTTRILL-CRAMER libel suit, that The been on trial before the Miiwaukee County Court for some days, has just terminated, and is somewhat significant in its results. It appeared on the trial that COTTRILL, while making a Democratic speech, had attempted to advance Bourbon principles by inciting the religious prejudices of his audience. The comments cepts, which carries with it six cepts costs, making a sum total of 18 cepts. This amount the defendant will have to pay. The plaintiff will then have to pay the defendant his costs of the trial, as in libel cases under the statute of Wisconsin the plaintiff recovers no more costs than the damages, unless he secures more than \$30 and, in case the sum is less, he is libele to the defendant for the costs of the trial. Altogether, it will not be a very profitable sent sent sent the sent to the costs. ether, it will not be a very profitable suit to

who declares that "he don't want to be Sherill anless Par Cleary, Mrks McLloy, P. J. D'DONNELL, and the other Democratie ca dates for Commissioners are sent to the County Board"! He says "the office would not be worth having " unless they are put in the Board! Taxpayers, do you want KERN re-elected on those terms?

" Adirondsck" MURRAY will be esreful how he bangs the Brole with his right hand for a few Sundays to come. Last week he was out about ing ducks, and, by the accidental discharge of his gun, away went three fingers of his right hand. He grasped the wounded hand with the other and walked over a mile to a house, whence he was conveyed to his own home and medical aid called.

Mr. THOMAS and his right bower, JACOBS have already discovered their first Western musical prodigy in the person of a boy 12 years old, who rivals OLE BULL, or will in the course of time, with the violin. The little fellow rate them a touch of his quality, and both gentlemen declared that he would be a great arist.

The address of the Republican State Com mittee of Ohio has a closing sentence which contains the whole creed of successful Repeal licanism for the future, whether in Ohio elesewhere: "Upon the issue of sound currency you are invincible." Pass the word down the column and close up for victory.

ciates in the cipher business that the POTTER
Committee is not in session. A little time to
fix up things, concoct a theory, prepare a line of
defense, and let the witnesses compare notes so
as to make a consistent and plansible falsehood. s a good thing.

While the blatherskite KEARNEY deel that the Chinese must "go," Mr. Assnows is a Chinese tea-dealer in Boston who in the past thir-ty years has made a fortune and educated two earming daughters so well that they wedit to any civilization.

If all that GEORGE WHITE peed is the "regular nomination," why did he rm 1,400 votes behind his tleket for Senator the other time when he was the regular nomines, and there was no third candidate in the field!

CHARLET KERN "beseeches" the De o re-elect CLEARY and MULLOY, as " iff's office will not be worth having " if they are defeated, and, in case of their defeat, he says he don't want to be elected!

CHARLEY KERN IS a reformer with a year geance. Unless he has CLEARY and MULLOT in the Board to fix his dieting, salaries, and per-quisites, he won't take the office again, he sol-emnly declares.

#### HYDROPATHY.

It Is Thought by Vanderbilt that the Hard Times May Be Greatly Ameliorated by a Thorough Irrigation of Western Colon Telegraph. Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The facts about the Western Union Company's proposed extension of capital, which formed the basis of stock fluctuations yesterday, are thus authoritatively given to a Times reporter by Mr. Russell Sage. He says William H. Vanderbilt, D. O. Millis, E. D. Morgan, James R. Keese (Jay Gondi's representative), Augustus Schell, and a large number of stocknoiders of Western Union have signed a petition requesting Presithe surplus of the Company, a 000,000, and dividing it among the problems pro rata. The petition will h to-morrow. Under the by-laws, thirty days notice of such a meeting is required, and it is necessary that at least one-third of the outstanding stock should unite in the call. It the projectors are in earnest, there is no doubt the capitalization will be carried. The first six gentlemen named own or control between them \$19,000,000 of the \$35,000,000 of stock outstanding. Mr. Vanderbilt alone controls lnearly \$8,000,000. Mr. Mills is the next largest stockholder, though Mr. Mor trols more than he does. Presider acknowledged that such a project foot, and expressed himself as of it would be carried out before Any Democratic taxpayer who votes for Kern's re-election to the Sheriffalty in the face of this declaration deserves to have his property confiscated by the tax-devouring thieves.

Nobody knows exactly how high Gilderon's kite ascended, but it is certain that it went up far enough to become traditional. There is a baby in Paris that ought to be called Gilderon's in honos of the circumstances attending its birth. As a balloon was mounting to the clouds two weeks are, a young woman in the car was taken ill. A doctor from Tarbes, who happened to be in the car, saw her safely delivered of a boy before the balloon reached the ground, when a cab took the mother and child to a hotel. The husband, son of one of the leading Manchester manufacturers, presented the doctor with \$100 for his services.

When the Times is not brawling for Kern it is shouting for "more bonds" for the Commissioner Ring to squander. It demands that another mortgage of three-quarters of a million be voted upon the property of the people, so that extravagance may not be interfered with or tax-devouring be checked. Give the thieves

THE ANN ARBOR RIOT-

ANN ARBOR MOISpecial Dispatch to The Tribuss
ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 1.—The riot last
night is the only thing talked of by the students
to-day. No disposition is manifested on the
part of the citizens to procure the arrest of the
participants. If they go no further no action
will be commenced against them. A general
meeting of students of all departments was
held on the comment this afternoon. Commitheld on the campus this afternoon. Commit-tees were appointed to wait on Mrs. Rapaija, mistress of the house assaulted, and inform her that she and her family must leave Ann Arbor that she and her family must leave Ann Arbonat once. A disposition was manifested to pull the house to night unless she had left. Prof. Palmer, of the Medical Department, came out and addressed the boys. He counseled moderation, and advised them to do nothing further till Monday. By that time all the women would probably have left town, and no further troube would be experienced. This advice prevailed, but, to insure the safety of the bouse to night, a large force of extra police have been put on. Asother attempt on the part of the stadeous similar to that of last night, will sheet with detarmined resistance on the part of the officers.

YOUNG INDIANS.

Apecial Disposed to The Tribuna,

Stoux Cirr, in. Nov. 1.—Forty-nine youths from agencies above arrived here en route to Hampson, Va., in charge of Pratt, Government Agent. They are placed in the Normal Agricultural Sche Hampton, to remain three years, all expens be borne by the Government. There are the eight boys and eleven girls. Capt. Fratti everything is quiet at the agencies abors.

ABOUT TO RETIRE.

New York, Nov. 1.—The stockholders of the New York Steam Sugar Refnery have decided to retire from business, and sell the refner Dec. 10. Benjamin B. Sherman, the formal President of the Company, says the refnery have been run until all its surplus was exhaused when, finding it was a losing enterprise, which was a losing enterprise, and when the property.

POLITICAL

Speech in Philadelphia Bayard, of Delaw

A Condensed but Deta of Affairs in Louis

Two Congressional Districtucky Deemed Likely Republican. Closing Days of the in Illinois and

consin.

PENNSYLVAN SENATOR BAYARD.

Apecial Dispoich to The Tri
PHICADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 1.—8 spoke for the Democracy to-nighten or the Corner of the vast edifice, and more than the corner of the vast edifice, and more than the corner of the vast edifice, and more than the corner of the corn number of prominent Democrats, sudience were many of the opporation, who nevertheless agre floancial views of the Senator ware. The Americus Club, a legeratic organization of this cit escort, and filled the parquet. The introduced by the Hon. Richal major, and one of the most promierats in the city. Cheer on chespeaker took his stand, and continuing. When the noise was quiete began. He said that never be necessary for people to understabilitical issues of the day. Although the continuing the cont

the American Union present the American Union presented to country without a debt. In thirty change! The country, States, cit townships, associations, and corp all have heavy debts resting upon of this was the result of war and What could it have been that a people to the condition of father live? It was the abase the true and the adoption of method of values. False money, intrinsic value, had to be used by The result was a false measurementing. The currency of a Governing. thing. The currency of a Gove political life-blood. When money value and purchasing power it of thing it touches, and prevents the putation of values. There is a creamption act, and a cry for it.

AT THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION in 1876 the repeal of the Resung demanded, but resumption was must not stuitfy ourselves by sumption. The reasons for the Resumption act which existed the exist now. The cry is raised again the speaker. They were come war, and the State Sanks had to a steney. He proposed to vote me sures which would disturb the National Banks. We should was could be entered into by will furnish the Governmenthe proper securities. He Congress should not have the thorize the issue of Treasury not not be a gredeemable at will, should not be necessary to benefits moved, and energy and industry were controlled. AT THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENT

should not be necessary to benefit as now. Artificial monopolies moved, and energy and industry with the rest. The more we leave LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT free, without interposition by power, the happier will people all be. The question, he said, he has a non-partisan way, as he believe discussed. He thought we should from France, whose exchequer was she final been badly whipped, wards compelled to pay a heavy conqueror. Senator Bayar Republican party as the able in the country to-day, ragance was checked who They were inflationists from 1801 year or two, when they began it est jumped, and now they are the of hard-money men. The Reput denounced as a sectional party, not fitted to govern the country, sud, good, hohest government, re whole people, and one which wou faith inviolate. The speaker hearty indorsement of Mr. Dil candidate for Governor.

KENTUCKY HOPE EVEN IN THE BL Special Disputch to The CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 1.—Th ty, amounting almost to a proba Kentucky districts (the Eighth be carried by the Republicans o In the Eighth District the Dem unfortunate in their choice didate. He is a men notorious Thompson family, w three or four of a family named I tucky court-room in 1873, and pated in the crime. His part c ing a lame Davis boy who was from the Court-House yard. In unpopular, and cannot make financial views are of the kind. Its opponent is Geoman of the personal character manip or neighes. Hundreds of vote for him.

is a very close one. It reaches f grass regions to Virginia, and fre see line half way to the Ohio Riv see line half way to the Ohio Riv Dill's is making a gallant fight a Turmer, the present incumbent over Robert Boyd in 1876 by about There is a Greenbacker on the transit half will be elchances now point strongly to the Kentucky delegation is now solutions.

LOUISIAN DETAILED COMMEN Special Dissaich to The 1 NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 1.—The

bilities in Louisiana, as summe lican conneils, may be given as Democratic candidate for Stat calculated, will be elected over per, National, by a majority of 15,000. In the Pirst District, Gr is expected to obtain probably over H. C. Costellaur, National District, E. J. Ellis, Democrat, have a majority over Cullom least 3,000. In the Third Distri calculated, depends upon the will be merchant, the bolting Repub If he remains in the field Ack turned by 2,000 or 3,000 plus withdraws, Robert C. He publican candidate,

STANDS A PAIR CHANCE OF

BTANDS A FAIR CHANCE OF
In the Fourth District, Elam,
be returned over the oppositi
Wells, by probably 4,000 majorit
District the Republican majorit
but is unorganized, and far fro
The candidate for the long t
Justice Leading, has an assaila
mo particular political asgacity.
Gen. King. Democrat, by a
seems nearly a certainty. In the
the election of the Democratic of
Robertson, is an admitted
clusion, though the Indepe
date, W. B. Larrimere, is
man, and personally the most
success of the Democracy this
y chiefly to the apathy of the Repu ancess of the Democracy to chiefly to the apathy of the liton, and the management of it—of a few of its lead. The regular Democratic tics and largely composed of men-the better elements of society publican leaders say: "We ha the oldest and best being roughs for two years. It inneral. Perhaps, after four of their regressions and soblessions."

ries with it six cents costs, mak al of 12 cents. This amount the

has yelled meelf hourse for KERN, that "he don't want to be Sheriff CLEARY, MIKE MULLOY, P. J. unless they are put in the Board

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ty in the person of a boy 12 years OLE BULL, or will in the course the violin. The little fellow gave of his quality, and both gentle that he would be a great artist.

of the Republican State Com-o has a closing sentence which whole ereed of successful Repub-the future, whether in Onio or Upon the issue of sound currency puble." Pass the word down the Pass the word down the

thing for TILDEN and his asso pher business that the POTTER not in session. A little time to scoct a theory, prepare a line of

blatherskite KEARNEY declares batterskite AKARNET declares semust "go," Mr. ABSHOWE is a aler in Boston who in the past thir-ade a fortune and educated two thiers so well that they would do

en he was the regular nor no third candidate in the fi

sant and MULLOY, as "the Shernot be worth having" if they are in case of their defeat, he says he be elected!

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YDROPATHY.

of Dispatch to The Tribune.

Nov. 1.—The facts about the a Company's proposed extension the formed the basis of stock

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that such a project was on
bressed himself as of opinion
carried out before Jah. It
beenen named refused to talk. Of
0 surplus, half is represented by
purchased lines, and by the new
he Company on Broadway; the
over \$6,000,000 of its own stock,
00 of steck of the Atlantic
egraph Company, and by over
1 of the stocks of the Gold and
e. International Ocean Telegraph
Idividend-paying. It is believed
will be able to ray a 6-per-cent
\$50,000,000 of capital. It was
by this deal that the stock
forced up from 88 to 102
ars in the market call attention to
t the Tammany candidate for
a Director and also member of
Committee of the Western Union,
of the Lake Shore Railroad Commilar movement took place in its
a pretense of large surplus earnwas watered, having previously
be 129 in the market. It was
secretained that the real earnings
not sufficient to pay a dividend
a stock, but had not justified the
for years on the original capital.
ice was that the stock tumbled so
is considered a very high price

E ANN ARBOR RIOT.

of Disputes to The Tribuna

of Mich., Nov. 1.—The riot last
by thing talked of by the students isposition is manifested on the zens to procure the arrest of the If they go no further no action er family must leave Ann Arbor sposition was manifested to pull hight unless she had left. Prof. of Medical Department, came out ed the boys. He countation, and advised them hing further till Monday, all the women would probably, and no further trouble would. This advice prevailed, but, to ty of the bouse to-night, a large police have been put on. Anon the part of the students similant night will meet, with deterce on the part of the officers.

YOUNG INDIANS.

I Dimetch to De Pribuse.

Ia. Nov. L.—Forty-nine indian rencies above arrived here to-day ampion, Va., in charge of Captment Agent. They are to be Normal Agricultural School at main three years, all expenses to government. There are thirty-deleven girls, Capt. Fratt says piet at the agencies above.

Nov. 1.—The stockholders of the um Sugar Refinery have decided a business, and sell the refinery amin B. Sherman, the former e Company, says the refinery had all its surplus was exhausted, twas a losing enterprise, while ne secret process, were making deemed advisable to quit the sill out the property.

POLITICAL. Speech in Philadelphia by Senator Bayard, of Delaware.

A Condensed but Detailed View of Affairs in Louisiana.

Two Congressional Districts in Ken-

tucky Deemed Likely to Go

Republican. Closing Days of the Campaign in Illinois and Wis-

consin.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BENATOR BAYARD.

Bedel Dispetch to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 1.—Senutor Bayard PRILADELPHIA, FA., Nov. I.—Senator Bayard spoke for the Democracy to-night in the Academy of Music to an audience that filled every corner of the vast editice, and must have numbered nearly 5,000 people. On the stage were a berd nearly 5,000 people. On the stage were a number of prominent Democrata, and in the milene were many of the opposite political falla, who nevertheless agree with the floandal views of the Senator from Delaware. The Americus Club, a leading Democratic organization of this city, acted as exort and filled the parquet. The speaker was introduced by the Hon. Richard Vaux, exhiator, and one of the most prominent Democrats in the city. Cheer on cheer rose as the speaker took his stand, and continued for some time. When the noise was quieted, Mr. Bayard becan. He said that never before was it so necessary for people to understand the true necessary for people to understand the true political issues of the day. Although the crops

in 1835
the American Union presented to the world a country without a debt. In thirty years what a change! The country, States, cities, countles, townships, associations, and corporations now all have heavy debts resting upon them. Much of this was the result of war and excitement.
What could it have been that so blinded our what could it have been that so blinded our people to the condition of facts in which ther live! It was the abandonment of the true and the adoption of the false method of values. False money, which had no intrinsic value, had to be used by the people. intrinse value, had to be used by the people.

The result was a false measurement of everything. The currency of a Government is its political life-blood. When money has not a debt value and purchasing power it corrupts everything it touches, and prevents the proper com-putation of values. There is a cry against the Resumption act, and a cry for its repeal. We have resumed, and do you mean to repeal the

resumption?

AT THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT ST. LOUIS IN 1876 the repeal of the Resumption act was emanded, but resumption was not, and we must not stultify ourselves by opposing resumption. The reasons for the repeal of the Resumption act which existed in 1876 do not enist now. The cry is raised against

THE RATIONAL BANKS, said the speaker. They were compelled to array themselves with the Government during the War, and the State Sanks had to go out of existence. He proposed to vote against anyms sures which would disturb the rights of the National Banks. We should wait until their charters expired. Banking was free, and it could be entered into by those who will furnish the Government with the proper securities. He thought Coarres should not have the power to authorize the issue of Treasury notes which could not be predeemable at will. Legislation sheald not be necessary to benefit our industries as now. Artificial monopolies should be removed, and energy and industry will accomplish the rest. The more we leave

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT for, without interposition by the central power, the happier will people all over the land be. The question, he said, he had discussed in a non-partisan way, as he believed it should be, discussed. He thought we should take a leason from France, whose exchequer was full, athough his had been badly whipped, and was afterward compelled to pay a heavy indemnity to her conqueror. Senator Bayard then denounced the Republican party as the cause of all the thuble in the country to-day. The wild extragance was checked when the Democrats had a majority in the House of Representatives.

HE WAS AMAZED

the democratical party is the house of Representatives.

HE WAS AMAZED

par or two, when they began to see how the at jumped, and now they are the hardest kind of hard-money men. The Republican party he enounced as a sectional party, and therefore at fitted to govern the country. We need, he and good, hohest government, respected by the whole people, and one which would keep public his myloists. The speaker closed with a hearty indorsement of Mr. Dill, Democratic conditate for Governor.

KENTUCKY.

HOPE EVEN IN THE BLUE GRASS. Apecial Dispatch to The Tribune. CERCENSATI, O., Nov. 1.—There is a possibility, amounting almost to a probability, that two Kentacky districts (the Eighth and Ninth) will be carried by the Republicans on Tuesday next. In the Eighth District the Democrats are very unfortunate in their choice of a candidata. He is a member of the motorious Thompson family, which murdered three or four of a family named Davis in a Kentucky court-room in 1873, and himself participated in the crime. His part consisted in killing a lame Davis boy who was trying to escape from the Court-House yard. He is personally unpopular, and cannot make a speech. His financial views are of the ultra-Greenback kind. Is opponent is George Denny, a man of igh personal character and of sound, many praciples. Hundreds of Democrats will vote for him.

vote for him.

ITM XINTH DISTRICT

is a very close one. It reaches from the bluegrass regions to Virginia, and from the Tennessee line half way to the Ohio River. Col. John
Dills is making a gallant fight against Thomas
Turmer, the present incumbent, who went in
over Robert Boyd in 1876 by about 300 msjority.
There is a Greenbacker on the track, but he will
not burt one party more than the other. Dills
is certain that he will be elected, and the
chances now point strongly to that result. The
Kentucky delegation is now soildly Democratic.

LOUISIANA.

LOUISIANA.

DETAILED COMMENTS.

Special Dissect to The Tribuna.

NEW CRILANS, Nov. 1.—The political probabilities in Louisiana, as summed up in Republican councils, may be given as follows: Burke, Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, as calculated, will be elected over John A. Gardner, National, by a majority of from 10,000 to 15,000. In the First District, Gibson, Democrat, is expected to obtain probably 4,000 majority over H. C. Costellaur, National; in the Second District, E. J. Ellis, Democrat, will, as probable, have a majority over Cullom, National, of at least 3,000. In the Third District, the issue, as calculated, depends upon the withdrawal of W. B. Merchant, the bolting Republican candidate. If he remains in the field Acklein will be returned by 2,000 or 3,000 plurality. If Merchant

B. Merchant, the bolting Republican candidate. If he remains in the field Acklen will be returned by 2,000 or 3,000 plurality. If Merchant withdraws, Robert C. Herbert, the regular Republican candidate,

STANDS A FAIR CHANCE OF ELECTION.

In the Fourth District, Elam, Democrat, will be returned over the opposition, J. Madison Wells, by probably 4,000 majority, in the Fifth District Republican majority is very large, but is unorganised, and far from enthusiastic. The candidate for the long term, ex-Chiefuntie leading, has an assailable record, and no particular political sagacity. The election of Gen. King. Democrat, by a small majority seems nearly a certainty, in the Sixth District the election of the Democratic candidate, E. W. Robertson, is an admitted foregone conclusion, though the Independent candidate, W. Robertson, is an admitted foregone conclusion, though the Independent candidate, who were the large properties of the Democracy this year will be due chiefly to the anathy of the Republican organization, and the minnagement—or rather the want of R—of a few of its leaders in New Orleans. The regular Democrate ticset is almost.

ANGLOSHYELY AN HRISH ONE.

and largely composed of men in bad odor among the better elements of society. The ablest Republican leaders say: "We have no objection to its oldest and best being plundered by the foughs for two years. It is none of our luneral Perhaps, after four years' experience of their regra and robbery, the merchants

and property-owners will plack up courage to divorce themselves from the elements which now run the city." In the State at large a feeling somewhat similar enables the Republican leaders to look with equanimity upon the success of Burke, a Democratic carpet-bagger, for State Treasurer, objectionable as he is admitted to be, to those of the oldest and best, consequently the Republican managers say they have no reason for assisting to defeat him, and thereby rehew the Democrats of a case of strife and division. The Republicans will probably elect about one-third of the Legislature, headed by ext-Gov. Warmoth from the parish of Plaquesine.

DEMOCRATIC ADVICE.

THE WASHINGTON POST TO THE RED-SHIRTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Washington, D. C., Nov. L.—The Post to-day sends a double-leaded appeal to the Democrat of the South to use force at the coming election

sends a double-leaded appeal to the Democrate of the South to use force at the coming election. Following is the concluding portion:

Fellow-Democrate of Maryland, of South Carolina, of Alahama, of Virginia, and of Florida, once more you are called to meet the enemies of your party, your sections, and your country. It is the last desperate rally of the gang of scoundrels who have no respect for law or rights of any man not banded with them in oppression and crime. They hope, with the aid of the swarm of mercenaries, to save, if possible, few Congressmen from the wreck. They have finally oullied the fraudulest Administration into adding them by pointing to Cincinnati and the result of their promises. Money having failed to buy you, they hope to terrories you by the semblance of the force of real authority. They have not an ounce. A supervisor of election or an United States Marshai appointed to serve at any election precinct outside of a city of 20,000 inhabitants has no more right to arrest, and no more lawful power to restrain an American citisen on the day of election from the commission of any act he deems lawful than the town fool or innate of your lunatic asylum. Whatever prudent force is employed by you to repel them will be austained by a Democratic Congress. Whatever lawful expense is incurred in opposing the assumption of these pretenders will be reimbursed by the same body as soon as it meets. Mr. Devens and Mr. Hayes, the tools of Mr. Gorham and Mr. Hale, will be taught a lesson that neither they nor their imitators will ever forget. All you have to do is to stand firm. Do not be dismayed. Do not for one moment flag in your efforts. Note every act of these pretended officials and see that it is well corroborated, that every mother's son of them may become acquainted with the interior of their county lails if the econd and last. With these borne steadily in mind you can easily wipe out the last vestige of Radicalism.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

A DEMOCRATIC SCHEME.

Special Disbatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov, 1.—There is enough talk among the Democrats to indicate that they have in mind to raise the question of the validity of the October elections in Iowal in case it becomes necessary to their plan of controlling State delegations, to exclude the delegation from that State upon the organization of the next House of Congress. This question seems to be one considered solely in reference to the votes of States in the House, since they feel confident of having a good working majority of the House; but if the November elections abould result by counting Iowa in a majority of one of the State delegations, the Democrats will certainly give serious attention to the proposition to throw the case of the entire Iowa delegation into the Committee of Elections, where it could be held as long as the plans of the party in connection with the next elections count might make it necessary. Among Republicans the opinion of Secretary McCrary, who is probably the best authority in the United States upon contested election cases, is held to be conclusive of the validity of the October elections.

Bourn Carollina.

Democratic papers which arrived here to-day

contested election cases, is held to be conclusive of the validity of the October elections.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Democratic papers which arrived here to-day from South Carolina give an account of an open and unprovoked attack upon a Republican meeting where Smalls, colored candidate for Congress in the Charleston District, was speaking. The meeting was dispersed, and an attempt was made by threats to compel Smalls to withdraw from the campaign altogether.

ILLINOIS.

JOLIET. JOLIET.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 1.—The Republicans of this district will close their campaign with an old-fashioned rally at Braidwood to-morrow afternoon. Gen: John A. Logan will be the chief species. A careful, thorough, and, systematic canvass of the county and district has been made, and indicates the election of every candidate on the Republican ticket, not by pluralities merely, but by majorities over both the Democratic and Fiat tickets. From one to three meetings have been held in nearly every township in this and LaSalle County, and the personal canvass has been vigorous and complete. One of the largest and best of these meetings was held at Marseilles last night, and was addressed by the Hon. James thoodspeed, of the Joliet Republican, who gave an exhaustive review of the currency meeting and completaly dressed by the Hon. James Goodspeed, of the Joliet Republican, who gave an exhaustive review of the currency question, and completely vindicated the financial policy of the Republican party. The speech was one of the best of the campaign, and the speaker was frequently and enthused was the audience that during the delivery of the speech, which occupied considerably over two hours, not a person left the hall. Mr. Goodspeed spoke this evening at Peotone, in the eastern part of the county. The Democrats are demoralized and disheartened, and admit that Gen. Hays will be re-elected to Congress by an increased majority. They have fused with the Fiat side-show on Sheriff, but their candidate, D. G. Murphy, will be badly beaten. The county will give Smith and Siade a nandsome majority.

Maj. R. W. McClaughry, Warden of the State Penitentiary, spoke at the Court-House here this evening to a large and intelligent audience, He discussed finances and the National-Bank system. He thoroughly dissected the fist lunacy, and clearly exposed the shallowness of the arguments of the advocates of an irredeemable paper currency. The meeting and the speech were both the best held in Joliet this campaign, and every point made by the speaker was directed by the enthusiastic applause of his

paper currency. The meeting and the speech were both the best held in Joliet this campaign, and every point made by the speaker was clinched by the enthusiastic applause of his hearers.

DECATUR.

DECATUR.

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DECATUR.

II., Nov. 1.—Col. George Scroggs, editor of the Champaign Gazetta, and Mr. W. Matthews, of Champaign, addressed a big Republican meeting here to-night. Scroggs nominated Grant for 1880 amid great enthusiasm.

The Hon. Ben Harrison, of Indiana, arrived in the city at 9 o'clock, and will speak here to-morrow afternoon.

CLINTON.

Rescial Disputch to The Tribune.

CLINTON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribene.

CLINTON, Ill., Nov. 1.—Politics are booming. The Republicans, Democrats, and Greenbackers have thoroughly canvassed this county. The Democrats have completely swallowed all that was left of the Greenbackers, and, consequently, Bates will get but a small vote. The chances are good for Tipton carrying this county. Col. Snell offers to bet from \$100 to \$1,000 that Tipton will beat Stevenson in the district.

Special Dispatch to The Tribene.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 1.—Advices from all parts of the State as to political prospects are very cucouraging, and prominent Republicans here are very confident that the party will secure a good working majority in the Legislature over Democrats and Nationals. The election of Smith and Stade is considered certain.

IOWA.

A SECOND ELECTION.

Special Dispaich to The Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 1.—The much-moote DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 1.—The much-mooted question of a second election for Congressman in this county, and most probably the whole district, is now settled, and ballot-boxes will be opened next. Thesday. At a meeting of the Scott County Republican Committee this evening it was decided, inasmuch as there is good evidence that the Democrate are planning to nullify the result of the October election by again secretly voting for Congressman in November, relying upon the Democratic House to seat the man for whom they will cast their ballots, that, to defeat this unscrapulous game, Republicans should rally at the polls next Thesday and again elect their nominee, the Hou. Hiram Price. An address to this effect will be issued in the Gazette and Democrat to-morrow moraing, and it is likely the example of Scott will be followed by the other counties in the district.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Nov. 1.—A reliable citizen of Emmettaburg, Palo Alto.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Nov. 1.—A reliable citizen of Emmettaburg, Palo Alto. County, telegraphs to the Journal to-night that poll-books for the Ninth District for the November election scheme have been sent out from there.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MILWAUEER.

Special Dispuses to Fig. Tribuna.

MILWAUEER, Nov. 1.—Matt H. C. MILWAUKER, Nov. 1.—Matt H. Carpenter made a brief speech in the Third Ward this evening, and afterwards spoke at length in the North Side Turner Hall. He had crowded audiences at both places. The North Side meeting was also addressed by Judge Frisby, Republican candidate for Congress, the Hon. Henry Fink, J. C. McKenney, and Ed Sanderson.

Special Dispatch to The Tribusa.

Milwaukes, Wis., Nov. 1.—The Democrata have nominated the Hon. Matt H. Keenan in the Seventh and Ald. Gerritt Dunck in the Ninth, and the Republicans Henry Fisher in the Eighth Assembly District.

CURRING'S WITHDRAWAL.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Nov. 1.—Caleb Cushing withdraws from the Butler ticket because of his advanced age and not having a year's residence.

THAT RAPE CASE.

THAT RAPE CASE.

The Full Story.

A couple of reporters of The Trinums started out yesterday to perform some work which the police were only too anxious to avoid doing. Last Tuesday's paper contained an item to the effect that a young girl had oeen assaulted and brutally outraged on the prairies near the end of the Orden avenue car route, and that a car-driver named Schmidt, living at the corner of Twelfth street and Western avenue, had eeen and talked with the poor unfortunate, and had paid her fare back down town. The next day's paper contained but few additional particulars, as the girl could not be found. The police paid no attention to the report until the second day, and then, after making a very meagre investigation, some one caused to be inserted in some moraine papers pariagraphs to the effect that the Ogden avenue rape case was a hoax. The first person called upon was Mr. Schmidt, and he related the etory which has already been published in The Tuncuz. The girl told him that she lived at No. 1032 Lake street, but there was no such number on the street. Mrs. Smith was now such number on the street. Mrs. Smith was next seen at her home, but she was able to furnish but few additional particulars. The neighbors were all agog with excitement regarding the affair, out no one had seen the girl. There are always a number of rough characters in this neighborhood,—thugs and thieves who lie in wait for the miserable unfortunates who are daily released from the House of Correction, and lure them with a bottle of whisky to some sheltered spot where they lie together in filth and degradation for hours and even days. Consequently the citizens are continually hearing of some crimes, and regard such rumors as commonplace. But it was not so in the present instance.

West Lake street was next visited. There was no No. 1032 and, thinking that pechaps the girl of Mr. Schmidt had made a mistake as to the number, the reporters determined to visit all the German saloons, groceries, and other dealers west of Western avenue. A

the direction of the settlement known by that name, and the girl knew at once her mistake when she saw

No. 1089 FULTON STREET,
and soon found her sister at No. 94 Washtenaw avenue, which is in the immediate neighborhood.
A visit was made to the Buckelmann mansion, but Mrs. Buckelmann and her sister knew but little concerning the mishap of their sister, whose name was asceriated to be Catharina Thieman.

Upon coming home she had told her story, but in so disconnected a manner and with so much crying that they could make but little out of it. She was in a terrible condition. These people were very ignorant, and did not seem to know enough to report the outrage to the police. It was with difficulty that it was learned that Miss Thieman had gone to a place Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Henry Buckelmann had gone with her to the place, but was only able to say that it was at a 'farmhouse opposite Hay Miller's, on the gravel road.' 'Hay Miller' was said to be the nickname of a man who peddled hay for a living.

Returning to Lake street, the reporter stopped several hay dealers on the way home from the city, and from them gleaned some idea of the whoreabouts of 'Hay Miller's 'hanty on the gravelroad. A horse and buggy were procured, and, after a drive which it seemed would never end, the house of 'Hay Miller's 'was found at the corner of Hyman avenue and West Twellth street, a long distance southwest of Central Park, and likewise the former's two-story frame house opposite.

The farmer's dogs were encountered with success, then the farmer himself, and, upon being ushered into a sitting-room, there was seen

A STOUT, STRAPPING GRIMAN GIRL, Cladin the homesoun dress and aspon brought, from her German home. She related her story in a manner that carried truth with it. She was born March 23, 1801, in Melziger, Brovince of Hanover, and came to this country only four months ago. She worked at Austin for three months, but quit there last week, and eame home to ber sister. Then Monday last, upon hearing of another situation at tha

for Chicago was due. While there she saw an express wagon, or a green delivery wagon of some sort, to which was attached a bay horse. It was numbered "18—" something, but she could not recollect what, and also had some lettering on the side. In the wagon were seated a young man and two women, rough and uncoult appearing. They saked her if she was going to Chicago, and, upon receiving her affirmative reply, offered to take her in with them, saying she would save car-fare. She went with them, but upon reaching the city the man drove through side streets until they reached the prairie near Twelfth street. He then gave the reins to one of the women, and, with the aid of the ether, threw Katrina back into the wagon and ravished her. One of the, women entered a faint protest, but the villam ordered her to mind her own business, and made some threats. The man and the women talked German to her but English between themselves, and she could not understand what they said. After accomplishing his desire he threw her out of the wagon and jumped out himself, and ordered her to give up what she had about her flothing. She refused, and he booted and beat her into submission, and helped himself to 30 cents, all the money she had in her pocket, and took from her basket a pair of new shees. Then he threw her down upon the ortairle, and, upon her resisting, he ordered one of the women to hold her head and arms down and the other to hold her feet. Then, when she began to scream, one of the women lifted her clothing and fastened it tightly about ber neck, and threatened to gar fer with a handkerchief if she made any noise. When the fiend had become antiated, she was allewed to rise, and then, after booting and beating her again, he directed her to the end of the Ogden avenus carroute. The two women waked eastward, and he tollowed them closely in the wagon. The outraged gir found her way to Mr. Schmidt's house, and the conductor of the care saw her safely transferred to a Randolph street car. Catharina is sure she would be able to i

EVANSTON. Much talk has been created this week by an action of the Junior class of the University in re-

action of the Junior class of the University in refusing to participate in contests of debate and declamation with the Sophomore class. Of course,
everything has been colored beyond the merits of
the case. A simple statement of the facts would
be something like this: Two citizens of Evanston,
Mr. L. J. Gageland Mr. E. J. Gage, have each for
a number of years given a prize of \$20, to be
awarded to those two members of either the
Junior or Sophomore classes who should excel in
a public debate; and another citizen, Dr. O. H.
Mann, has given two prizes, respectively of \$20
and \$10, to those members of the same
classes who should excel in dramatic
and forensit declamation. The classes
have always elected their own members to represent them, and have borne the expenses of the have always elected their own members to represent them, and have borne the expenses of the contests. The Faculty has allowed only those memoers to participate who were "unconditioned" in their studies. A week ago Friday afternoon, the Sophomores met and harmoniously elected their studies. A week ago Friday afternoon, the Sophomores met and harmoniously elected their three debaters and five declaimers, and swaited the action of their rivals, the Juniors. Tuesday afternoon the Juniors met, and voted through a measure which has raised a largh against them from the majority of the students. The Faculty has always appointed the judges of the two contests; but this year these amolitous Juniors decided among themselves that it was none of the Paculty's business, and sent in a petition asking that the selection of the judges be left to the two classes. Now, as a like request had been granted once some years ago, and as it proved a source of vexations trouble, since different members of the classes had their special favorites whom they desired to act as judges, the Faculty took no action in form upon the petition, and, therefore, these college Juniots, in their greater wisdom and ambition, noto frense. They gathered to muther, rantad, and hy a maiority, sole distorted

A BIG CAVE.

Some of its Wonders.

Virginia, which has heretofore called herself the Mother of Presidents, will hereafter be known as the Mother of Caves. An unscientific but wonder-stricken writer sends to the New York Herald an account of three young men, who were out prospecting for caves, who die known as the Mother of Caves. An unscanting but wonder-stricken writer sends to the New York Herald an account of three young men, who were out prospecting for caves, who dug and developed a rabbit-hole until they passed into a subterranean realm as big as the City of New York and architecturally almost as splendid, and containing to its stately halls petrified men and skeletons, like those wonderful lay figures recently brought to light in Gramercy Park which were so petrified that they never received any of the cipher dispatches showered on them from Florida and South Carolina, and answered all of them unconsciously.

Luray is in Page County, Vinginia, and this cave opens in a small hill, a spur of the Messanutien range. After entering through a low and narrow passage-way, descending a few feet the visitor finds himself in a chamber, perhaps 100 feet square and forty feet high. The celling is of smooth limestone, the walls are of stone of every conceivable color, with all kinds of fluting and columns, and at the far end are gigantic columns, rising from floor to celling, and arching over like oak trees. The wonder of this room is thus described:

"In the centre, facing the entrance and imbedded in the rock of the floor, is a double figure, as of two persons clasped in each other's arms and in a stooping posture. The features of one, though indistinct, would seem to be those of an old woman. The other face appears to be pressed closely to the body of the first; the limbs are distinctly visible, as also parts of the arms. Whether they are the petrified remains of human beings or whether figures roughly carved out of stone it is hard to tell. Certain it is that they do not belong to the natural formation of the cave."

The traveler then passes into a room which fa a fac simile of an old Roman chapel, supported on all sides by Corinthian columns of brouze, and buie, and white, with a ceiling of ouff. The feature of this "old Roman chapel, supported on a lateral shelf is the figure of a man as if seated in a chair

Having passed the blacksmith shop, and the chapel and the bath, of course we come to a great theatre:

"On every side of us were beautiful white columns and pillars, looking as if they had been sculptured from the whitest marble. A few steps further brought us further into the auditorium of the theatre. In all my life I never saw a grander structure above ground. Three tiers of galleries seem to stand out before us; we seemed to be in the orchestra circle, with the pit at our feet. Where the stage should have been a dark pall seemed to obscure the scene. It looked terribly grand. We could not help recalling those powerful and beautiful lines of Poe on "The Worm"—" Once upon a gala night," etc. Moving around our so-called theatre we selected a different position, and, holding our candles near each other, a scene of unparaileled brilliancy seemed to burst upon us. From every corner and crevice of this chamber sparkled the hues of the rainbow,—masses of diamonds, clusters of rubies, emeralds, sapphires, dazzled our eyes, while blue and buff colonnades, mounds of silver and bronze, huge clusters of iccles, some twenty feet in length, appeared, and again the front of an organ, nearly as large as the great, organ at the Centennial. Striking the slabs with my cane the most melodious sounds came from them, and echoed and re-echoed through the hundreds of small chambers contained in the cave."

The next find is of more human interest. The writer describes it:

"Leaving the chamber we walked through a

The next find is of more human interest.

The writer describes it:

"Leaving the chamber we walked through a bril isnt corridor and found ourselves in a room with a low ceiling and less brilliant than some others, and here somewhat to car horror, and greatly to our surprise, our candles flashed upon the perfect petrilied skeleton of a man in kneeling posture, with head thrown back as if he had died in agony and in brayer. Several medical gentlemen have examined it and have come to the conclusion that it must have been their for tenturies. That it is the skeleton of a man there is no doubt; it is polfectly formed throughout; the knees have grown to the rock in the floor."

We have no doubt ourselves that this is the Old Line Whig, who has been so long missing in the South.

Leaving the skeleton and crossing in a boat a lake, the explorers came to Giants' Hall:

"Here we disembarked, and, malking through a long corridor, found ourselves, in probably the most immense chamber in the world. The proprietors have endeavored to measure it in a point way, and find it covers are area of at least

the most immense chamber in the world. The proprietors have endeavored to measure it in a rough way, and find it covers affares of at least eleven acres, but this may be a low estimate. We renewed our candles and walked through it for several hours, and yet did not see the half of it. From this chamber, as far as discovered, there are a dozen outlets at least, leading in as many different directions. I will not attempt a description of it in this letter, as it would take up too much of your valuable space. I will only say that in magnificence it for surpasses any of the rooms I have described. Where the explorations will end it is hard to tell, as there may be miles of subterranean chambers connecting with these still unexplored. After finishing some necessary work about the parts already discovered, the owners intend making vigorous researches in every direction. No doubt thousands of objects of interest are yet undiscovered. Many persons are of the opinion that this cave was the dwelling place of human beings centuries ago, and that other skeletons and relies will be found upon thorough investigation. In the knowledge of the oldest inhabitants now living in this section no such cave existed in their time or was spoken of by their ancestors."

We suggest that the enterprising proprietors of this great hole do not discover any more until the public has taken in this.

M'CLELLAN'S TARDINESS. A Letter from President Lincoln Not Here-tofore Published.

The Philadelphia Press contains the follow-

tofore Published.

The Philadelphia Press contains the following:

Wassinoton, D. C., April 9, 1862.—Maj.-Gen. McCleilan—Dhar Sin: Your dispatches complaining that you are not properly sustained, while they do not offend me, do pain me very much. Blencker's division lwas witndrawn from you before you left here, and you knew the pressure under which I did it, and, as I thought, acquiesced in it, certainly not without reluctance. After you left I ascertained that less than 20,000 unorganized men, without a single field-battery, were all you designed to be left for the defense of Washington and Manassas Junction, and part of this even was to go to Gen. Hooker's old resition. Gen. Banks' corps, once designed for Manassas Junction, was divided and the Upper Potomac and the Baltimore & Ohio Rallroad. This presented, or would present, when McDougail and Summer should be gone, "agreat temptation to the enemy" to tarm back from the Rappahannock and sack Washington. My explicit order that Washington should, by the judgment of all the commanders of the army corps, be left entirely secure had been neglected. It was precisely this that drove me to detain McDowell. I do not forget that I was satisfied with your arrangement to leave Banks at Manassas Junction, but when that arrangement was broken up, and nothing was substituted for it, of course I was not satisfied. I was constrained to substitute something for it myself.

Now, silow me to ask, do you really think I should permit the line from Richmond, via Manassas Junction, to this city to be entirely open, except what resistance could be presented by less than 20,000 unorganized troops? This is a question which the country will not allow me to evade.

There is a carious mystery about the number of troops now with you. When I telegraphed you on the 6th, saying you had over 100,000 with you, I had just obtained from the Secretary of War a statement taken, as he said, from you and en route to you. You now would have to do if that command was away.

I suppose the whole force w

By delay the enemy will relatively gain upon vou; that is, he will can't faster by fortifications and reinforcements than you can by reinforcements alone. And once more led me tell you, it is indispensable to you that you strike a blow. I am 
powerless to help this. You will do me the justice to remember I always insisted that going down 
the bay in search of a 1.6cld, instead of 
fighting at or near Manassas, was only shifting and 
not sormounting difficulty; that you would find the 
same enemy, and the same or squar internehments 
at either piace. The country will not fail to note 
is now noting—that the bresent nestitation to move 
upon an intrenched enemy is but the stary of Manasses repeated.

I beg to assure you that I have never written you, 
or spoken to you, in greater kindness of feeling 
than now, nor with a fuller purpose to sustain you 
so far as in my most anxious judgment I consistently can, but you must act. Yours very truly,

Reduction of the Public Debt During the Month of October, \$1,708,402.

The Coin Transportation Scheme Not an Entire Success.

Resignation of Supt. Vail, of the Railway Postal Service. THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.—The public-deb

Total without interest.

Total debt.
Cotal interest.
Cash in Tragury:
Coin.
Currency held for redemption of fractional currency.
Europe to fractional currency.
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates, of deposits. ...\$227, 666, 227 Total in Treasury .. Debt less cash in the Treasury. \$2.024, 200, 083
Decrease during October. \$1,708, 402
Decrease since June 36, 1878. \$15,200, 11,586,748
Bonds issued to the Facilic Railroad Combonds issued to the Facilic Railroad Cominches the Facility of the Company of the

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.
Following is the comparative condition
Treasury Nov. 1, 1877, and Nov. 1, 1878: Relances. 1877.

Currency. \$ 15,950,632 \$ 1,711,246

Special fund for the redemption of fractional currency. \$ 9,444,569 \$ 1,000,000

Special deposit of legal-tenderse for redemption of certificates of deposit. \$ 37,620,000 \$ 35,940,000 33, 543, 200 35, 516, 350

Coin and silver certifi-cates. Cota less coin and silver certificates Outstanding called bonds Other outstanding coin liabilities Outstanding legal-ten-ders 4.864.414 4,653,984 354, 490, 892 348, 691, 016 Outstanding fractional 18, 352, 574
Outstanding silver coin. 26, 651, 450 16, 211, 793 39, 675, 361 Total debt less cash in Treasury......\$2,047,350,700 eduction of debt for 1,708,402 11,586,748 433, 530, 682

728, 256, 947 Following is a statement of the coinage at Following is a statement of mints during October: Donble eagles. Eagles. Quarter eagles. Standard silver dollars

NOTES AND NEWS.

of Gen. Vail, of the Mallway Mai: Service, has been formally tendered to the Postmaster-General, and he is now awaiting the selection of his successor. This matter will probably be decided by the President and Postmaster-General tomorrow. There are three prominent candidates for the position, all of whom are now Division Superintendents of the Railway Service. W. B. Thompson, Ninth Division, headquarters at Cleveland; James E. White, Sixth Division, Division, headquarters at Cincinnati. From

Division, headquarters at Cincinnati. From indications to-night Mr. Thompson has the best prospect of receiving the appointment. He has the indorsement of Mr. Vail, and it is understood that at the recent Convention of the Division Superintendents, at which the question of the succession to the General Superintendency was secretly discussed, it was informally agreed that all other Division Superintendents should stand aside, and Mr. Thompson's appointment be urged. Mr. White is supported by a number of politicians and business-men of Chicago, while Mr. French is understood to have received the same kind of indorsement from Cincinnati. Both are experienced officers.

COIN TRANSPORTATION.

The scheme for the transportation of coin as third-class mail matter is a success theoretically, but practically seems not to amount to much. Two efforts have yet been made to test the practicality of the plan. In one instance a million dollars in gold coin, put in four-pound packages, was brought as third-class matter from San Francisco to the East, and on another occasion a smaller amount was transported a shorter distance. No disposition has yet been manifested by private parties to take advantage of the phan, and probabily it will never be popularized, as the Post-Office Department cannot afford to put on the necessary cars except when the Treasury Department has large quantities of gold to transport.

NEW MEXICO.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.—The Secretary of the Interior has received from Gov. Lew Wallace, of New Mexico, a letter informing him that since the publication of the President's proclamation the lawlessness existing in the Territory on the Governor's arrival has aimost entirely subsided, and that he has every reason to believe that no further trouble need be anticipated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31.—Sir Edward

TOLEDO, Oct. 31.—A lively corner was made to-day on 'Change, and two or three dealers were considerably squeezed. For several days C. A. King has been buying heavily of No. 2 red Wabash, October belivery, but it seems not to have been suspected that he was getting up a corner. When the Board opened in the morning the market stood 91½ cents for that grade of grain. At once King began to raise it, and pushed it up one, two, four cents and more, and the eyes began to get open. Then an inspection of sales for the month showed that Mr. King had purchased about all there was on the market, and the corner stuck out plainly, and there was accordingly a flutter among the shorts.

Finally the market was forced to 97, and there closed, at which rate settlement was to be made, as it was delivery-day, being the last day of the mouth. In such cases a rule of the Board makes the rate the average of the day's sales, with five cents per bushel added. This would have made the price about 99 cents. However, Mr. King compromised on 96.

The transactions involved were unward of 100,000 bushels. Throughout the operations other crades of grain remained unaffected. The like has not occurred since seven years ago, when the princ'pal shorts of to-day, Corrington & Casev, were then long, and Mr. King, the lucky man to-day, was himself thort.

entirely subsided, and that he has every reason to believe that no further trouble need be anticipated.

The Row with England.

Dismatch to Cincinnati Englarer.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 31.—Sir Edward Thornton, Minister Plenipotentiary here, representing Great Britain, positively declines to express my opinion concerning the new complication which has arisen between this Government and England with respect to the right of American fisherman in Canadian waters. One of the attaches of the Legation, however, who probably represents Sir Edward's views, savs that one thing may be set down as certain, and that is that the indorsement by the British Foreign Office of the local revulsations enacted by the Newfoundland authorities would never have been given if there was any doubt that, under the Treaty of Washington, such regulations could legally be made. It is claimed that the very regulation most complained of by the American fishermen is almost a copy of the law passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts with reference to alewife fishing in American waters, and which was passed to protect the interests of the Maine and Massachusetts fishermen in those fish. The impression is decided at the British Legation here that the British Foreign Office will not give a satisfactory reply to Secretary Evarts' note, but will uphold the position already taken in the matter by Lord Salisbury. In that event, Secretary Evarts will have to be even more crisp, in his correspondence, and, for that, more threatening, too, or ignominiously hack down. The temper of the Administration just now is to stand by the rights of American subjects, even though the outcome should be a breeze with England, which might culminate in war.

A Plague in South Carolina.

Charleston't S. C. ) Neas and Courier.

The mortality from diphtheria along Hyco, in Caswell County, and at Betheeda Church is nearly as alarming as the spread of the yellow fever. Iverson Stevens, on Hyco, lost four out of six children, and apother gentleman lost every one of his children. A man 40 years old had it, but recovered. At Bethesda, some weeks ago, they buried five, and the next Sunday there were cleven open graves in the same cnurchyard. Sixty have died around there.

The engagement of Miss Edith May's Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Edith May, sister of Miss Carrie May, formerly affianced to Mr. James Gordon Bennett, and one of the survivors of the yacht Mohawk disaster, in which Commodore Garner and wife, Miss Adele Hunter, and Mr. Frost Thorn perished, is just antiqued. The nappy man is Capt. Randotoh, an Irishman, formerly in her Majesty's service, whose name was formerly Mullins, the change being made in order to inherit some money from his mother's brother. Capt. Ran-

and spent most of the time in Sarstors, where he renewed an acquaintance with Miss May made originally in Dreaden. They are to be married shortly, and they will reside abroad. Miss Edith May is a tall and handsome young lady, with fine dark eyes and regular features. She has been photographed by Mora as "Erin,"—a character she sustained in a famous series of tablean vivants a couple of seasons ago, crowned with shamrocks, and bearing a harp; and it is, therefore, not unfitting that she should be wooed and won by a galiant irishman.

POLAR PERILS.

Experiences of Capt. Howgate's Expedition

—Unbelief in the Existence of an Open
Polar Sea.

Special to Basion Bereid.

PROVIDENCE, Mass., Oct. 27.—From a visit to "Special Attention!" the Arctic senooner Florence, that arrived yesterday, the following additional particulars of the voyage, from the time of sailing until the start home, is given. The schooner Florence, commanded by Capt. George E. Tyson, with a crew of ten men, including officers, and Orray Taft Sherman, geologist, and Ledwig Kumllen, naturalist, accompanying, being sent out in the interest of sesence, sailed from New London, Conn., Auc. 2, 1878, with a full supply of provisions necessary for a fourteen months' voyage. She was sent out by Capt. Henry W. Howgate, U. S. A., her destination being Disco Island, Davis Sirait, on the west coast of Greenland. The object, in addition to making tobservations and collecting speciment of the colony and the supplies of the colony and the start of the number of the colony, and was of special interest. The party arrived there Sept. 12 the same year, and wintered at the head of Cumberland Gulf, at Annatoch Harbor, laititude 66 dex. 28 min.; longitude 68 deq. 45 min. Through the winter many skins, sledges, etc., were collected by the crew. The scientists were constantly emblored masting observations and collecting specimens, and succeeded in obtaining a complete skilled on the colony and succeeded in the colony the winter many skins, sledges, etc., were collected by the crew. The scientists were constantly emblored masting observations and collecting specimens, and succeeded in the colony the winter and the colony and succeeded in the colony and the succeeding the collection of a whale and also a number of seals, birds, etc. The wester during the winter was, on the average, very good, the coldest being 520 below zero. The last half was mild, with two weeks of the winter was on the average, very good, the coldest being 520 below zero. The last half was mild, with two weeks of the winter was on the average for a succeeded in making profit of the sum of the succeeded in the breaking up in May. In the barbor, the sum of Dress Goods Dept.

with extensive purchases at conceded prices, offering on Monday. "Special Attractions" In choice styles at remarkably

We to-day supplement the large daily additions to this Department

Chas. Gossage

& Co.

Low Prices!

Fr. Armure Brocades At \$1.75, worth \$3.00. Camel's Hair Mixtures (48 in.) At \$1.75, worth \$2.25

Cachemire d' India (46 in.) At \$1.25, worth \$1.75 Armure Mosaique (44 in.)

At \$1.00, worth \$1.25. Double-Width Novelties At 75c, worth \$1.00

All-Wool Baskets do at 50c. Figd. Damasse at 220. Serges and Matelasse at 15 and 20c.

We ask special attention to our elegant lines of Fr. Imperial Tartan and Clan Plaids.

"Mail Orders."

Goods (subject to approval) or samples will receive prompt dispatch to any part of the country.

Chas. Gossage & Co. STATE ST. WASHINGTON-ST.

West End Dry Goods House Madison & Peoria-sts.

SHAWLS

Striped Cashmere Shawls in India colorings and rich de-signs, \$7.50, \$8, and \$10. 50 Striped Cashmere Long Shawls in Choice Patterns

and India Designs, \$12, \$15, and \$18, worth double. Real India Decca Shawls in this season's colorings, from \$15 to \$40, greatest bargains ever shown.

200 Chimborasso Camel's Hair Shawls in solid colors and fine Shawls and something entirely new this season; \$4.50, \$5, and \$6; usual price of these goods, \$8, \$10, \$12.

weather on the passage down, and was obliged to out into St. Johns, N. F., to recruit the men, all hands being very much exhausted. Arrived at Provincetown vesterday, the vessel leaking, and the provisions all gone, the last morsel being caten yesterday morning. As soon as the weather permits, the vessel will sail for New London. The voyage, as a whole, has been one of hardship and peril. Capt. Tyson expresses his unbelief in an open Polar Sea.

TIME'S REVENGES.

Mr. King Corners the Toledo Wheat Mar-ket and Settles an Old Score.

A Yellow-Fever Sufferer.

A Yellow-Fever Sufferer.

"I am a yellow-fever sufferer, and I want a four-bit dinner," said a red-nosed specimen, stepping into a Clay-street restaurant. "But there is no fever in the city," objected the proprietor. "Exactly," blandly rejoined the gentleman, rubbing the aforementioned cornergrocery sign with his forefinger,—"exactly; but my wife resides in Memphis, and she is down sick with it, and is therefore unable to support me as usual. Perhaps your customers might like to club toyether," he continued, glancing round pleasantly. When he picked himself up from the car-track he felt as if the customers had indeed clubbed together—all together.

While other articles of their kind are largely adulterated, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powders nold their anshaken position in the estimation of thousands as the purest, best, and cheapest.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Asthma.—Thousands of the worst cases of asthma have been relieved by using Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy. In no case of purely asthmatic character has it falled to give relief.
CINCINATI, Jan. 31, 1873.—Alessre. Joseph Burnett & Co.. Boston—Gentlemen: I am happy to be able to recommend to those suffering from the asthma. your valuable relief. Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy. So far as I have used it my statement concurs with others with whom I am familiar, as to the most favorable results derived from its use.

Student at Cincinnati Law College.

Opinion of Eminent Dr. B. H. Walton, Annapolis, Md.—Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef is a most excellent preparation. It is par excellence. Superior to cod liver oil or anything I have ever used in wasted or impasted constitutions. A recent letter from Memoria, Teno., states: "\*Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Heef has been extremely beneficial as a preventive of Yellow Fefer Maiaria."

Charles Heldsieck's Champagnes.—The popular Sillery and the super-excellent. Dry Medal, so highly appreciated in England. Germany, and Russia, are ceing constantly received by Mr. Emil Schuitze, 35 Beaver street. New York.

We have also a very large line of Beaver, Fancy Wool, Mate-lasse, Velvet, and Bay State Shawls, in the Choicest De-signs and Colorings, imported at BOTTOM PRICES.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

Same Coods in Our North Side Store. North Clark and Erie-sts.



ARENDS KUMYSS

KUMYSS.

OR MILK WINE. A beverage or food for everybody, sick or seel. Famous for its fastening and restorable power, easily digested, highly acutaining, and graculit to a delicate or irritable stomach. Nothing clse makes Scale and blood and strength so fast. It often restores health where medicines fail. Specially beneficial in Dyspepsis. General Debitty, and all wasting Diseases. Send for circulars. No agents. Only deposit. Delicate was the contract of the contra

The copartnership heretofore existing boween M. V. Allen and H. G. Roome, under firm name of M. V. Allen & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

M. V. ALLEN.
Det. 21, 1878.

H. G. RISOME.

DR. AIKIN-NEW OPPICES. THE SKILLPUL AND SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN.

DR. N. J. AIKIN,

CATABRE REMEDIES CATA BRIL THROAT, AND LUNG DIS KAMES. DR. PELHO, to Weighing the Physician in Chicago deruding exclusive attention to these infractions to not voice meedily restored. Hours, 1950-3.

MANIOCA. MANIOC

Makes delle fets Puddings, Jeffles, and Gried
Very economical. One package makes pudding
dezas persons. Price to centa. Set a back
MANIOCA
MANIOCA

#### FINANCE AND TRADE.

Gold Steady and Government Bonds Firm.

The Chicago Banks and Board of Trade Settlements.

The Produce Markets More Active-Hogs and Grain Firmer-Provisions Easier.

#### A Bull Feeling in Wheat-Banley Irregular-Stocks of Produce at Various Points.

FINANCIAL.

Gold remained steady and unchanged at 100% in v York. Transactions in Chicago were at 100½ ing and 100½ selling. The Treasury began disbursement of the \$6,355,516.87 interest

| Opening | Figure | Concess | Concess | Color Government bonds are active. Dealers are tak-

ing back a good many 4s, and are also selling them freely. The market price in Chicago is 100% in currency, which is less than is charged at the

in currency, which is less than is charged at the Sub-Treasury, where the premium on gold and the accrued interest make the cost about 1004. The older issues are the ravorites with capitalists, and the 4 percents with small investors.

The posted rates of foreign exchange were unchanged, but actual transactions were at ½c less on sterling. This was on account of a slight improvement in the foreign markets and larger offerings of bills. The prospects of an export of gold from this country are lessening with the evident recovery in funcial circles on the other dent recovery in financial circles on the other side and the steady gain of bullion by the Bank

of England.

Sterling exchange was quoted 482 for 60 days and 487½ for sight; Paris, 522½ and 520, commer-Chicago City 7 per cent bonds (long).
Chicago City 7 per cent sewerage (long).
Chicago City 7 per cent water loan (long).
Cook contry 7 per cent bonds (long).
Lincoin Park 7 per cent bonds.
City Railway (South Side).
City Railway (West Side).
South Side (Lincoin Park 7).
Sorth Side Railway bonds.
Chamber of Commerce.
West Division Railway 7 per cent cert's.
City scrip. cial, 525; Antwerp, 523% and 520%, commercial, 525%; Germany, 94 and 94%, commercial, 93%; guilders on Holland, 39% and 40%, commercial,

The day was a bank holiday in Great Britam, and there were no quotations of consols. The Bank of England gained \$612,000 in specie. The Lon-don Economist of Oct. 19 publishes tables giving more information about the banks of England and Walea and the rest of the United Kingdom then has previously been obtainable. The tables are not complete. A great many jointrock banks do not publish their accounts, and no private banks in England ever publish their ac-But the figures with regard to deposits, etc., are more than has before been made The deposits of seventy-three out of 118 int-stock banks in England and Wales, representing apwards of 84 per cent of the capital in soint-stock banking in those countries, are shown to amount to £235, 392, 087. The tables of the Econamount to 2.50., 522, 687. The taoles of the 260n-omis! cover a great many pages, and give all that is known of the assets and likulities of the joint-stock banks of England and Wales, the Isle of Man, Scotland, Ireland, and the foreign and colonial joint-stock banks. Taking the figures it has obtained as a basia, the Economist estimates simed as a basis, the Economist estimates present time at £550, 000, 000 to £560, 000, 000, or out \$2,750,000,000, in all the private and joint-ock banks, but excluding the bill brokers. The Board of Trade and other settlements were

chief source of activity for the Chicago banks. ere was the usual shifting of loans on the first of onth, but no special increase in the aggre-iscounts of the banks. The supply of com-il paper is moderate and of country bank light. "Rates of discount are 6@10 per cent

regular customers, associated by a consequence of the set-ements, was more freely sold, and the price was r \$1,000 premium.
rency orders from the country were light.
sents of New York exchange to New York on

count were considerable, earings were \$4, 300, 000. ing-House banks having given the

Bank of Montreal shares have advanced in price, cales being made on Wednesday at 153%.

Erie is now quoted, assessment paid. The stock

has always been a favorite fancy in Wall street, and bids fair to resume its leading position among the foot-ball stocks. There is lots of it, enough to go round and give every broker on the Board a chance to make a commission on it every other

Coupons, 678. 108% 10-40% coupon. 10
New 5s. 104% Currency 6s. 12
W. U. Telegraph. 101% C. C. & I. 3
Quickellver. 12 New Jersey Gentral. 2
Pacific Mail. 154 St. Paul. pfd. 154 St. Paul. pfd. 154 St. Paul. pfd. 164 St. Paul. pfd. 165 St. Paul

chance to make a commission on it every other day.

Illinois Central has been steadily recovering, and closed at 70%, a gain § %.

Western Union, pending the formal declaration of the "far" dividend, was quiet, and a trifle weaker. The opening quotation was % stronger than Thursday's close, but this was not held. The price fell off to 101, and closed at 101%.

Wabash was interesting. It opened at 19%, and after fluctuating, with a great many transactions, between 10% and 21%, closed at 21%. The information is volunteered that the stock is going to 50. Young men in want of sudden wealth should make a note of this "point." The Board of Directors of the Wabash Railway Company have begun to pay the interest on the funded bonds of the consolidated and second mortgages due Nov.

1. The amount payable is \$240,000.

The Granger stocks were not active or strong. St. Paul, common, opened at 31%, and closed at 31%, but the preferred advanced %, to 67%; Northwestern, common, opened and closed at 41%, and

31%, but the preferred advanced %, to 67%; Northwestern, common, opened and closed at 41%, and the preferred fell off %, to 74%.

Michigan Central remained at 69%, and Lake Shore declined %, to 69%.

Rock Island, which is said to be earning at the rate of 15 per cent on its stock, was strong, and went up %, to 116%.

The coal shares have been kept down by ramors that the Lehigh Valley is dissatisfied with the existing combination, and will do what it can to defeat its continuance another year.

Delaware & Lackawanna went off from 51 to 50%, Delaware & Hudson was dull all day at 45, and Jersey Central the same at 29.

Delaware & Lackswanna went off from 51 to 60%. Delaware & Hudson was dull all day at 45, and Jersey Central the same at 29.

Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central was weaker, opening % off, and selling down to 4%. The bonds are also lower, notwithstanding the arrangements of the Pennsylvania Road to purchase the bonds it has guaranteed, and have gone down from 57 to 53.

Korthwestern gold bonds are 102%; St. Paul Sinking-Funds, 30; and Barlington & Cedar Rapids, 71, sales.

Railrond earnings recently reported are \$10. 823.44 increase for the Kakasa Pacific in the third week of October.

Atchison opened at 87 in the Beston market on Thesday, dropped to 86, and closed, offered at that figure. Pueblo was neglected at 65067, Kansas City and Topeks sold % lower at 90, closing soft at that figure. Kansas Pacific advanced 9-16 to 5 9-16. In railroad bonds, Atchison firsts weakened to 108 asked. Atchison seconds ovened % lower at 102%, rallied to 102%, and closed at 102%, 20102%. Union Pacific sinking-funds advanced & to 100, closing at 99%@100.

Pennsylvania was 33 lud and 33% asked on Tuesday.

day.

Among other Stock-Exchange rumors is one that
Jay Gould has succeeded in forming a combination
with Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, Mr. Russell
Sage, and Mr. James Keen for the purpose of ad-

cage, and Mr. James Keen for the purpose of advancing prices.

The financial article of the New York Tribures bears railroad stocks. It shows that the amount of grain in store in New York and Brooklyn is now much larger than in the four preceding years, and the exports from New York have been much greater from Age. 1 to Oct. 26, 1878, than in the corresponding periods of 1875, 1876, or 1877. It says: Tt. dated Oct. 2 (John Lamb to George A. Scaverns).
South of City Linits, Within A RADIUS OF MY LINITS, WITHIN A METICAL STATES OF MY LINITS, WITHIN A MADERIAL STATES OF MY LINITS, WITHIN A MADIUS OF MY LINITS, WITHIN A MADIUS

says;

With so large a proportion of the export business already done, and with the prospect of the seaboard elevators being more than usually full discussion closes, he must be of an extraordinarily anagume femperaturent who anticipates even the usual winter business for the railroads.

Henry N. Smith has suthorized the offer of 3 percent for the next dividend on 50,000 shares of Lake Shore.

The Sherra Nevada Mining Company is soon to open an office in New York for the registration and transfer of its stock. The Company will be listed in New York, and its shares put on the New York market. The rivelry between the managers of the Sherra Nevada and the bonancs mines will, it is said, lead Mesars. Flood, Mackay, and Fair to use the New York agency of the Nevada Bank as a gransfer office for their stocks. This may lead to Thefollowing were the property of the registration of the first property of the Nevada Bank as a gransfer office for their stocks. This may lead to Thefollowing were the property of the prop 

an active mining-stock speculation in New York.

There has been a further decline in Ontario There has been a further decline in Ontario stock from 38 to 30, on account of the break in the numps. The Company has paid \$18 per share in dividends since April of last year, and has unwards of 2,000 tons of one at the mill to go on with while new pumping arrangements are made at the surface of the mine. The delay in resuming mining operations cannot exceed a few weeks. wing shows the flue

Chasing Thurs

14% 31% 67% 14% 102% 101% 115% 81 102% 70% 70 70 70 71%

COIN QUOTATI

POREIGN EXCHANGE.

LOCAL SECURITIES.

BY TELEGRAPH.

State securities were quiet, except South Caro-inas, which declined heavily.

The stock market at the opening declined a

Iscount.

Money active at 4@7, closing at 6@7. Primpercantile paper, 5@7.

The Assistant-freasurer disbursed \$1,400,000

sight, 487%.

Dry goods exports for the week, \$1,318,000.

Coupons of 1861 1086 New 456 100 Coupons 678 10084 10-60, registered 1005 Coupons 688 1084 10-60, registered 1005 Coupons 688 1084 10-60, registered 1005 Coupons 688 1084 10-60 coupons 688 10-60 coup

remessee see 25% missouries 100% Virgins 6a, old 22

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—Following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board:
Alpha 14% Hale & Norcross. 22% Afra. 14 Julia Consolidated 6% a Beicher 8% Justice 5% Belloon 14 Sentuck 7% Bulloon 14 Mexican 72% California 11% Overman 22% California 11% Savage 22% Consolidated Virginia 10% Savage 22% California 10% Califo

Carpenter at, 162 a- 10 ft a of West Lake at, wf, 264 - 10x117 7- 10 ft, with other property, dated Oct. 31 (Beriah Magoffin to Anna Magoffin).

Evergreen at, 162 the minroved, dated Oct. 31 (Beriah Magoffin).

Evergreen at the minroved, dated Oct. 31 (Beriah Magoffin).

Evert Madison at Charles Theorin)

West Madison at Charles Theorin av, n f, 32x1245 ft, dated Oct. 31 (Charles Relssig to Johann Charles).

West Seventeenth at, 428 ft e of Centre av, n f, 24x1245 ft, dated Oct. 31 (Charles Relssig to Johann Charles).

West Seventeenth at, 408 ft of Centre av, n f, 24x1245 ft, dated Oct. 31 (Charles Relssig to Johann Charles).

West Seventeenth at, 408 ft of Centre av, n f, 24x1245 ft, dated Oct. 31 (Charles Relssig to Johann Charles).

Desplaines at 18 ft of West Taylor st, e f, 24x 11024 dt, 216 ft of West Taylor st, e f, 24x 11024 dt, 216 ft of West Taylor st, e f, 24x 11024 dt, 216 ft of West Taylor st, e f, 25x 11024 dt, 61 ft 194x100 ft, dated Oct. 22 (catale of M. O. Walker to S. S. Walker).

Napoleon place, 150 ft e of Wallace st, s f, 25x 124 9-10 ft, dated Nov. 1 (William C. Miles to H. P. Baldwin).

South Park av, a w corner of Thirty-second st, e f, 75x1250 ft, dated Nov. 1 (S. E. and A. Green st, 150 ft as of Warrington c, undid wided \$6 of 100x129 ft, surren st, c, undid wided \$6 of 100x129 ft, surren st, c, undid wided \$6 of 100x129 ft, surren st, c, undid 122 ft, dated Oct. 13 (1874 (J. McGregor Adams to Rockwell Sing).

Bears st, 25 ft e of Thirty-fourth st, e f, 24x127 ft, dated Oct. 2 (30m Lamb to George A. Sewyrma).

COMMERCIAL.

1043 Currency 68.

NEW YORK. Nov. 1. -Gold steady at 100

The following are the quota

New (412% grains) dollars.
American silver, haives and 1 per cent discount in curren Mexican dollars, old and new. English silver.
Five francs.
Thaiers
English sovereigns.
Twenty francs.
Twenty francs.
Twenty marks.
Spanish doubloons.
Mexican doubloons.
Mexican doubloons.
Ten guilders.
Gold and silver dollars.

Gold and silver

"And interest.

Carrying rates, 14@4. Governments were firm. Railroad bonds were strong.

angements	are made					
The delay exceed a f ctuations	w weeks.	Flour, bris Wheat, bu Corn, bu Oats, bu Rye, bu Barley, bu	11, 420 133, 861 141, 354 65, 737 4, 135 34, 834	103, 642 142, 785 41, 696 2, 617	117, 307 187, 989 39, 458 410	162, 67 115, 08 31, 91 41
9.1	Clost	Grass seed, lbs F. seed, lbs B. corn, lbs	140,230 169,450 80,000	226, 095 323, 650	53, 164 90, 000	78, 73
Bighesi	eing	C. meats, lbs	72.400		2, 506, 647	
		Beef, bris Pork, bris			232 485	13
314		Lard, lbs	8.870		612,083	114, 106
67%	6736	Butter, lbs	126, 381	155, 422	101,970	141,636
394	394	Live hogs, No.	29,746	15.700		2, 08
116% 1		Sheep, No	463	1,875	611	1,383
	N. M. A.	Highwines, b'is		50	50	139, 220
70	60%	Potatoes, bu			131, 392	71,820
4154	116 4196	Coal, tons	4,408	4,377	1,174	1,378
	7414	Lumber, m ft.	2,442	4,779	2,257	2,498
ONS.	1000	Salt, bris	19,510	320	4,414	2,487
tions in c	rrency in	Poultry, coops.		14	*********	222
nd sold:	asked	Cheese, bxs	3,583	2,624	7, 281	1,343
8 W	\$ 9816	Beans, bu	16, 428	2,979	1,809	102
arters,	0	Withdrawn f	rom store	e during	Thursday	for city
3134 677-3 15-3 101-3 101-3 11694 11	67% 67% 6 67% 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	Lard, lbs. Tailow, lbs. Butter, lbs. D, hogs, No. Live hogs, No. Live hogs, No. Live hogs, No. Hides, lbs. High wines, lbs. Wool, lbs. Fotaloes, bu. Lumber, mft. Shingles, m. Sait, brls. Poultry, coops. Poultry, coops. Fags, pkgs. Cheese, bxs. G. apples, brls. Beans, bu.	20, 370 126, 381 29, 746 4, 381 60, 670 185, 0-5 14, 578 4, 408 80 2, 442 60, 670 19, 510 3, 930 16, 428 3, 583 16, 428 31	99, 890 155, 422 3 15, 700 4, 791 1, 875 56, 988 50, 535 6, 459 4, 377 1, 570 375 1, 570 375 14 590 2, 621 2, 979 235	612,083 101,970 5,860 2,728 50 131,382 10,833 1,174 2,257 560 4,414 280 7,281 1,801 1,14	13 7

4.85 94 70 4.88 3.90 4.77 15.90 15.65 19.65 4.00

Friday morning, and for the correst twelve months ago:

onsumption: 8,723 bu wheat, 918 bu corn, 843 bu oats, 4, 132 bu barley. The following grain was inspected into store in

this city yesterday morning: 13 cars No. 2 amber winter wheat, 1 car No. 1 red, 28 cars No. 2 do, 7 cars No. 3 do (45 winter wheat), 1 car No. 1 hard spring, 2 cars No. 1 soft spring, 130 cars No. 2 do, 60 cars No. 3 do, 49 cars rejected, 2 cars no 2 do; 60 cars No. 3 do, 49 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (244 spring wheat); 63 cars high mixed corn, 1 car new do, 8 cars new mixed, 199 cars and 19, 900 bu No. 2 corn, 85 cars rejected, 7 cars no grade (363 corn); 14 cars and 1, 200 bu white oats, 27 cars and 8, 200 bu No. 2 mixed, 7 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (49 oats); 12 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected; 4 cars No. 2 barley, 50 cars extra No. 3 do, 24 cars ordinary No. 3 do, 3 cars feed, 1 car no grade (82 barley). Total (800 cars), 326, 000 bu. Inspected out: 66, 261 bu wheat, 184, 703 bu corn, 11, 392 bu oats, 572 ou rye, 35, 470 bu bar

ley.'
The word ''new'' disappears from the record of wheat inspection in this city simultaneously with the advent of November in the diary. Some wag who has not before his eyes a whole-some fear of the controlling spirits of the pork crowd yesterday posted the following on the bul-letin bard on Change:

letin-board on 'Change:

\*\*Resolved, That this Board have the Bell telephone placed in the residence of each member and connected with the Call Board, so that members can rade before breakfast, mornings, and evenings, without inconvenience. The stocks of wheat in Liverpool are reported at

210,000 to 220,000 quarters, against 200,000 quer-ters a month ago. These figures are very much less than was generally expected, and are small as compared with the stock of a year ago. Probably ness noted there yesterday. Some private cables quoted our No. 2 spring at 8s and our No. 3 at 7s 7d, being an advance of 2d per cental since latest previous advices. The low prices have evidently stimulated consumption to an enormous extent in other directions than breadmaking, and they have also invited to investment here. It was rumored yesterday that New York parties have combined to buy 1,000,000 here for a 'long deal',—to hold over till spring,—in addition to the rather large purchases made for that purpose already. There is undoubtedly room for mprovement in wheat, though a radical advance t the beginning of winter is much less likely to be sustained than one occurring towards spring

vanced & to 1%, the latter Wabash, which opened at 19%, declined %, and sold up at the close to 21%. After this stock, Erie (assessment paid) was the most prominent, advancing from 19 to 20%. Northwestern shares were strong, and advanced on an announcement that the earnings for the fourth week in October showed an increase. Activity and advance in Rock Island were partly due to reports that the English capitalists are urging that the shares be placed on the list of the London Stock Exchange. The strength exhibited by Wabash is ascribed to the belief that the purchasing movement in this stock is in Vanderbill's interest. Eris improved on the large amount of assessments paid. The market closed strong for the entire list. The transactions were 137,000 shares; of which 8,000 were Eric (assessment paid), 13,000 Lake Shore, 9,000 Wabash. 6,000 Northwestern common, 7,000 preferred, 2,000 Rock Island, 3,000 St. Paul. 12,000 Lackawanna, 3,000 Umon Pacific, and 18,000 Western Union.

Bar silver here, \$110% for greenbacks and 110 for sold. Subsidiary silver coin. 4.621 per cent. Flour, bris.... Flour, sacks... Wheat, grs... Corn, grs....

The leading produce markets were fairly active The leading produce markets were fairly active yesterday, and most of them were stronger. Wheat advanced le per bu, rye ½c, and barley, corn, and oats were firmer, while provisions were not quite so strong. The business of the day was largely dependent upon the fact that it was the lat of the month. Wheat and provisions were very freely delivered on November contracts, and there was ore of the latter offering in consequence, while rong parties were buying up November wheat and selling December against it. Deliveries in other departments were only moderate. The advices from the other side of the Atlantic were

dates named:

#Theat. | Corn. | Dats. | Barley.

Oct. 26, 1878, 15, 585, 000 11, 096, 000 5, 352, 000 5, 213, 000 Oct. 19, 1878, 17, 104, 000 10, 219, 000 5, 731, 000 6, 782, 000 Oct. 27, 1877, 103, 384, 000 9, 588, 4858, 727, 0772, 281, 334 Also, 1,649,000 bu rye, against 1,250,000 bu a week reviously. 

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were less active and easier, though hogs at the local Stock-Tards were Sc per 100 the hither under fair weather for cutting and only a moderate supply. Liverpool was reported 3d per cwt lower on lard, and our stocks were larger than expected, many having estimated the lard on hand to be little more than half that reported yesterday. Under these dircumstances there were more free offerings, but neats were in better demand. We note that the old work commands some 50c per bri more when washed and reflicked than when delivered in the old brine, and is crobable that a good deal of it will be treated in his way. The Cincinnati Price Current of Oct. 31 tys:

year is approximately 1,700,000 ms, and the vorsal exports during this period about \$80,000,000 ms, compared with a total production of 1,316,000,000 bs of meats and lard the previous year, and exports of 750,000,000 ms. There is at this date fully \$6,000,000 ms more hog product on hand than a year ago in leading markets in this country. It is apparent that the increased exports during the year, amounting to 250,000 ms, have been largely short of the increased production, and hence it is to be inferred that domestic consumption has been largely in excess of last year or any previous year.

With liberal stocks of lard held abroad; with a present stock of near or quite 100,000,000 ilso of product in this country, including means, pork, and lard; with little to encourage an enlarged foreign demand the coming year for our surplus product; with the industries of our own country in such condition, present and prospectively, as to preclude a hope for other than a couldname of rigid economy in expenditures of the masses;

been reached?

Mass PORK—Declined 736c per bri, and closed at about
Mass PORK—Declined 736c per bri, and closed at about
Mass PORK—Declined 736c per bri, and closed at about
Mass PORK—Declined 736c per bri, and closed see ere
reported of 475 bris spot, respacked, at \$7.00; 75 bris 40,
repacked and washed, at \$7.15; 3,000 bris seller November, at \$8.8566.95; 10,500 bris seller December, at
\$7.0067.0796; and 3,750 bris seller January, at \$8.108
\$.90. Total, 17,800 bris. The market closed steady, at
\$8.9066.96 spot, \$6.9066.926 for November, \$7.056
7.0756 for December, \$8.1568, 1754 seller January, and 7.07% for December, \$8, 1568, 17% seller January, and \$8, 2568, 30 for February. Prime mess was quoted a \$7,7568, 00. LARD—Declined 5c per 100 lbs for next month's delly

Loose, part cured. \$8.10 \$4.27\( \) \$4.22\( \) \$4.45 Boxed. \$3.30 \$4.42\( \) \$4.37\( \) \$4.30\( \) December, boxed..... 3.10 4.30 4.30 4.40
Long clears quoted at \$4.10 loose and \$4.30 boxed;
Cumberlanas, 44-68-56 boxed; long-cut hams, 64-69
Tc: sweet-plokled hams, 84-69-56-cfor 10 to 15 lb average;
old do, 96-56 cg green hams, 56-56-56 for same
averages; green shoulders, 50.
Bacon quoted at 46-44-6 for shoulders, 56-56-56 for short ribs, 54-65-56 for short clears, 84-69-96-for hams,
all canvased and packed.
GHRASE-Was dull at 56-66 for white, 44-6 for yellow,
and 44-6 for brows.
BEKE PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at \$7.75-6
8.00 for mess, \$8.50-68.75 for extra mess, and \$14.00-6
14.25 for hams.
TALLOW—Was quiet at 64-68-64 for city and 66-63-6
for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was to better demand by local buyers, with a little doing by shippers. The market did not, however, advance in sympathy with wheat, as sales could only be made at slight concessions from the asking prices of a few dsy ago. The reported transactions were 1,725 bris winters, partly at \$4.50; 840 bris spring extras, partly at \$4.25; and 20 bris buckwheat flour at \$5.00. Total, 2,585 bris. The following was the range of asking quotations: Choice to favorite brands of white winters, \$4.50@5.00; fair to good brands of white winters, \$4.50@5.00; fair to good brands of white winters, \$3.769.25; good to choice red winters, \$4.2564.75; prime to choice springs, \$4.2564.75; fair to good aprings, \$5.0044.00; fair to good Minnesota aprings, \$5.0045.25; patent springs, \$5.0067.50; low grade, \$2.5065.25; patent springs, \$5.0067.50; low grade, \$2.5065.00.

BHAN—Was less settive and easier. Sales were 40 tons at \$7.25 per ton da track, and \$7.25 free on board cars. Corn-Meal—Coarse was nominal at \$12.50 per ton on track. Sales were reported of 100 bris at \$1.75 per bri. BREADSTUFFS.

MIDDLINGS-Sales were 10 tons at \$9.00.

MIDDLINGS—Sales were 10 tons at \$9.00.

SCREENINGS—Sales were 10 tons at \$12.00.

SHORTS—Sale was made of 20 tons at \$7.5007.75.

SPRING Whiles—Was more active and decidedly stronger, advances: the from the latest prices of Taurainy. The fifting markets were quoted firm, some private canha noting an advance of 2d per 100 ha in Liverpool, and New York was be higher, with a smaller stock in sight both in the United S. ates and in kngiand than and been calculated on. The bears add that the magnet was strengthened by the belief that Eastern parties are buying with the intent to hold over till spring, the aborts being frightened into filling; but there was reason for a firmer feeling, in the more strengthening character of the news. There was

since of the latter offering in consequence, while and selling December against 1. Delice when a stronger control of the contr

GENERAL MARKETS.

BEANS—were steady at \$1.4021.00 per bu.

BROOM-CORN—Trade continues good and the market tolerably steady in spite of free receipts. Green hurl's in good request, the low prices having induced manufacturers to buy this grade more than suisi. The common qualities are very plenty and easy: Fine green carpet brush, 4c; green hurl, 34c; red-tipped hurl, 36 34c; fine green, with hurl enough to work it. 34c 34c; fine green, with hurl enough to work it. 34c 34c; fine green, with hurl enough to work it. 34c 34c; fine green, with hurl enough to work it. 34c 34c; fine green, with hurl enough to work it. 34c 34c; fine green, with hurl enough to work it. 34c 34c; fine green, and the grade from the home trade for choice and fancy grades bits beyond that there was practically nothing doing, and the market for anything grading below choice was unquarkedly weak Stocks are decumulating, and the outlook is by no means encouraging. We quote: Creamery, 20024c; good to choice dairy, 15020c; medium, 19614c; inferior to common, 5610c.

BAGGING—Jobbers report a fair business in progress, and the market remains steady and firm at the range of prices given below: Stark, 234c; Brighton

Calf .....

9c. and chickens at 76374c. Wild ducks were slow and irregular; the offerings being quite large. Mallards were quoted at \$2.00, and small durks at \$1.0081.50. POTATOKS—Were easier, under large offerings of rather poor lots. Peachblows sold at \$5c, and mixed at \$74,944cl on track. Rose at \$42950c, and peachblows at \$5c free on board. Pholose cars were scarce and brought were liberal. Most of the potatoes shipped shipments were liberal. Most of the potatoes shipped shipments. SALT-Was quiet and ateasty. Packers are buying, and the small order trade is fair: Fine salt, sice per brit, SALT-Was quiet and ateasty. Packers are buying, and the small order trade is fair: Fine salt, sice per brit, and the small order trade is fair: Fine salt, sice per brit, SALT-Was quiet and season were were chiefly domested. Exporters are holding off for lower faures. Timothy sold at boossis. 12, prime being \$1.0761.074.00.

1. 22. Shaw's London curcular Flax seed at \$1.2761.074.00.

1. 23. Shaw's London curcular Flax seed at \$1.0761.074.00.

1. 24. Shaw's London curcular Flax seed at \$1.0761.074.00.

1. 25. Shaw's London curcular Flax seed at \$1.0761.074.00.

1. 26. Shaw's London curcular Flax seed at \$1.0761.074.00.

1. 27. Shaw's London curcular Flax seed at \$1.0761.074.00.

1. 28. Shaw's London curcular Flax seed at \$1.0761.074.00.

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2. 28. Shaw's London curcular Flax seed at \$1.0761.074.00.

2. 28. S

LIVE STOCK. Total. 20,504 133,314
Same time last week 22,305 106,859
Shipments—
Monday. 712 1,090
Tuesday 533 1,627
Wednesday 1,229
Thursday 2,728 3,800 .20,504 135,314 .22,305 106,859 4, 132 5, 325 5,202 0 10,344

| Cerpta and shipments of live stock duri | Receipta | P. R. R. | Cottia. | ring October:

\*\*Hogs...\*\* (3.46p).

-91.237 | 1.540

-92.311 | 1.540

-92.311 | 1.540

-92.311 | 1.540

-92.461 | 5.766

-92.461 | 5.766

-92.461 | 1.540

-93.461 | 1.540

-93.461 | 1.540

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-93 Michigan Central Rallroad L. S. & M. S. R. R. B. & O. R. E. P. C. & S. L. R. R. C. D. & V. R. R. C. R. I. & P. R. B. Hillingia Central Kallroad.

ALBANY.

against 357 last week: market very dull; no change in prices.

SHEET AND LAKINS-Receipts only 80 car-loads, seems 1.15 last week; sheep 16 lower; common to fair \$3.2563.50; carra, \$4.004.25; good, \$4.50; extra, \$4.506.75; lambs decline 16; common to fair, \$4.004.25; good, \$4.50; extra, \$4.506.75; lambs decline 16; common to fair, \$4.004.25; good, \$4.50; extra, \$4.506.75; lambs decline 16; common to fair \$5.000; lambs decline 16; common to fair \$5.000; lambs decline 16; common to fair \$5.000; lambs decline 16; common to medium Southwest, \$2.000; lambs and of low grades; sales fair to good indian steers at \$2.62963.00; common to medium Southwest, \$2.000; los indigenents, \$40. Sheep-Fair butchers' demand; choice to fancy muttons, \$5.5003.75; fair to good, \$2.9063.25; receipts, \$600; shipments, \$70.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. L.—Brevzes—Receipts, 1.700; market active and firm; an advance of 16; on all grades above common; extreme range, 61,6005; for natives, \$7.756 for decent to fair Texas and Colorado stock; general sales at 7590c; less than 100 taken for export.

SHEW FORK.

SHEW FORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. L.—Brevzes—Receipts, 1.700; market active and firm; an advance of 16; on all grades above common; extreme range, 61,6005; for natives, \$7.7565 for decent to fair Texas and Colorado stock; general sales at 7590c; less than 100 taken for export.

SHEW FORK.

SHEW FORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. L.—Brevzes—Receipts, 1.700; market ables at 7590c; less than 100 taken for export.

SHEW FORK.

NEW YORK.

LUMBER. The cargo market was mactive and nominal. The feet was closed out the previous day, and there were no fresh arrivals. The fleet is expected to be in nort by Monday. Former quotations are reported: Piece staff. \$7.00\$7.25; common inch. \$8.00\$0.00; fair to choice inch., \$8.50\$11.00. Lath were quoted at \$1.25, and stingles at \$1.75\$\to\$10. Under the previous staff. \$7.00\$7.25; common inch. \$8.00\$0.00; fair to choice inch., \$8.50\$11.00. Lath were quoted at \$1.25, and stingles at \$1.75\$\to\$11.00. Lath were quoted at \$1.25, and stingles at \$1.75\$\to\$12.10.

The new rates for carrying humber are: \$1.75 to Muskey. \$1.7

the subjoined range of prices. Occasionally these figures are cut on common grades:
First and second clear. 14 and 2 inch. \$32.00033.50.
Third clear. 14 to 2 inch. \$26.003.00.
Third clear. 14 to 2 inch. \$26.003.00.
Third clear, inch. \$26.00.
First and clear dressed siding 16.00.
First and clear dressed siding 16.00.
First common dressed 22.00.
Flooring, first common, dressed 22.00.
Flooring, first common, dressed 22.00.
Flooring, first common, dressed 22.00.
Flooring, second common dressed 22.00.
Flooring, second common dressed 22.00.
Flooring, third common dressed 22.00.
Flooring, No. 1 10.00411.
Flooring, No. 2 9.00611.00.
Flooring, No. 2 9.00611.00.
Flooring, No. 2 9.00611.00.
Flooring, Flooring 20.00.
Flooring, No. 2 9.00611.00.
Flooring, Flooring,

BY TELEGRAPH.

PORRIGN CITTES.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

Liveragool. Nov. 1-11:30 a. m.—Flour. 19252a.

Wheat.—Winter, as Sadas rol: spring, 7s 5ddas sci; white, 9s 7ddas Sci; club, as 3dda 10:1d. Corn. 22s 3dd 22s

3d. Pork. 45s. Lard. 3ss 3d.

Liveragool. Nov. 1-2 p. m.—Breadstoffs firm.

Weather fair. Wheat.—Winter, as 3ddas 11d; spring, 7s 3ddas 6d: white. 9s 7ddas 10d; club, as 3ddisto 2d.

Corn. 22s 3dd 24s.

Liveragool. Nov. 1-6 p. m.—Lard. 34s. Rest unchanged.

London, Nov. 1.—Liveragool.—Wheat firm. Corn steady. Mark Lare.—Wheat stiff. Cargors off coast—Wheat firm. Corn steady. Co

AMERICAN CITIES.

New Oblikans, Nov. 1.—Plotus—Steady superior.

83.00.43.55; XX. 81.40.5.75; XX. 24.00.55; high

Grains—Story of the State of the State of State

Grains—Core quiet at 55. Oats weak at 58.

HAY—Good demand at full priess prima 18.00;

choice. \$18.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and weak at \$8.376. Lard
quiet and weak; tierce, \$6.7567.30; kags. \$7.786.0.

Buik meass—Demand fair and market furn; shoulds,

new, 119.53613/gc.

Chams—Sugar-cured, market duff; old, 10/sulet

new, 119.53613/gc.

WHIAKT—Steady; Western rectined, \$1.001.76.

GROCKRING—Coffee—Market duff; old-10.61.06.516;

BRAN—Steady; 7.256.

GROCKRING—Coffee—Market duff; old-10.61.06.516;

GROCKRING—Coffee—Market

CINCINNATI, Nov. 1.—Corron—Quiet bat tru; bet

A. 1. 700: march all grades of the control of the c

PROSIA, NOV. 1. -HIGH PETROLEUN OIL CITY, Pa., Kov. 1.—PETRO
dull, with sales at 80%; rems
during the morning; the afternos
citedly, with sales at 83%; advance
44% bids shipments, 80,000 bris
transactions, 200,000.
CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 1.—PET
rices unchanged; standard white,
prices unchanged; standard white,

TURPENTIN

CANADA. Death of Chief-Justice Harry Domestic Difficulty—St. Law Mineral Wealth—Canadia Companies—Cheese—Count died at his residence Q. C. in 1867, elected a 1

advent of the new Princess Louise is lo

Special Dispatch to Tax.

TORONTO, Nov. 1.—The cigar have decided to start a co-optory. Shares will be placed at pectus will be drawn up and as the place of the prost. Canadian this we work against the Conservative cates the formation of a new Francis Hincks at its head. Bhake of his heutenast in Onta Mr. Laurier in Quebec. It argueshould first be unade on the Lawhich Mr. Blance should be a next general election.

Several cases of small-poor hered on Chestmut street, in the pepulated portion of St. John house fitteen Italians are living are afflicted with the terrible dispuritying the neighborhood has A Toronto cattle-exporting week shipped to England Lashee, and 1,200 hogs. Anothe 300 cattle and 500 sheep to-mor. The Great Western Railway agreed to carry all supplies for ferers free over their road.

At the Assizes here, George with counterfeiting Canadian in was acquitted. The prisoner will in the counterfeit money against him.

Special Dispatch to The London, Nov. 1.—Mr. Womont, who has been prosecutifus o'Neel. It is stated that. been living with Mrs. Harris a latthe manufacture of the cowhich has been found on his privoronia, Nov. 1.—Mc filling and watching for Republican aster, to present being three charts o'Neel. It is caused that from New Westminster District from Ne

THE RUSSIAN CR PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—An vestigation of the runors if the Russian cruisers in Ame been ordered to prepare for log this month, it has been as

er, 9214c; December, 93c; nter cash, 9314c; Novem-Daytone Michigan red, 93c

Des. 1754.

Des quiet at 5a. Onto weak at 54c.

Labelet at 5a. Ooga. 15.

demand at full prices; prime, \$16.50;

Oo.

-Pork quiet and weak at \$8.37%. Lard

sak tierce, \$6.7567.50; kegs. \$7.7598.00.

-Bomand fair and market from; shoulders,

clear rib. 45c; old. 35ga4c. Bacon dull

dis aboulders, 45c; clear rib. 54c; clear,

58gar-cured, market dull; old, 105611c;

58gar-cured, market dull; old, 105611c;

Super-cured, market dull: jobding, clear, super-cured, market dull: jobding, ordinary steady; Western rectised, \$1.0501.10.

a-Coffee-Market dull: jobding, ordinary super-cured in gold. Sugar quiest common, to good refining, 50,000; yellow charified, slolases quiet but from fair, 33,0336.

a-Market dull at 36,056. CINCINNATI. coady and unchanged.

These stronger: red and white, \$5651c; relibus shipments, 7,300 bu. Corn fairly ectable higher: \$56,6305;c. Oats efeady, with id, at itse24c. Eve in good demand, and is higher, at 506,51c. Barley scarce and fall, \$1.10 bid.

2.—Fork dull at \$7,5067.75. Lard in good dprices a shade higher: ateam, \$5,506,50, and. Bulk meets dull and nominal at \$9.04, 4.25. Bacon quiet; \$3.575,64.00, \$4.80.

Quiet but steady, at \$1.08.
Steady and unchanged.
DIL—Dull at \$540.PHIA.
PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA. Western, 26020c; mixed do, 24020c; rn. 546.
rn.

Nov. 1.—FLOUIS.

Nov. 1.—Sign cash: Sign cash: bala, 30,000 bu; rye, 2,000; barser, 12-Berour, 15,000 bris; wheat, 21,000 bat ber outs 4,000; ret, 1,000; barley, none. MILWAUKER. Best unsettled: opened, and closed strong; rankee hard. 196c; No. 1 Milwaukee, 86c; 325c; November, 825c; December, 86c; 56c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 71c; No. 4, 62c; 6c. Corn easier: No. 2, 34c. Outs until Rye Struer: No. 1, 445cc. Barley unser-spring, 36,000; November, 87c; Decem-

Sable; clear, o.g.

Firm at \$1.0 a.

OLIA. Ind... Nov. 1.—Hoos Steady:
OLIA. Ind. Nov. 1.—Hoos Steady:
Olia Ind. Nov. 1.—Grans—Whest neglected: No. 2 club held as elec. Corn Grill: sales 3, (23) ha cc; 4, (30) to samples at neglected.

Grand Firm at The for wheat, elec for road unchanged.

Berliour.

Nov. 1.—Flours—Dull.

Heat firm and active: extra. see; No. 1 leat firm and active: extra. see; Nov. 1 milling No. 1. November, 1954: samples are proposed to the common seed of the comm

THE RUSSIAN CRUISERS. PHILABELPHIA, Nov. I.—After a thorough investigation of the rumors from London that the Russian cruisers in American waters have been ordered to prepare for active service during this month, it has been ascertained that no und orders have hear received.

DRY GOODS.

TURPENTINE. WILEINSTON, NOV. 1.—SPIRITS OF TURPRISING-

CANADA.

peath of Chief-Justice Harrison—An Indian Domestic Difficulty—St. Lawrence Canala-Mineral Wealth—Canadian Telegraph Companies—Cheese—Counterfeiting-Cases, social Dispatch to The Tribune. TORONTO, NOT. 1.—Chief-Justice Robert A.

died at his residence here of heart

se. Deceased was 55 years of age, was to the Bar twenty-three years ago, created

Q. C. in 1867, elected a Bencher in 1871, and

be work.
Ottawa promises to be full of life this fall.

fewer in the history of the teade were so large cas in sight. Two hundred thousand boxes in respond, 100,000 in London, 100,000 in Bristol.

hagew, and other seaport towns, 273, 000 in New seck, and 25, 000 in Montreal, sum up the im-sease total of 900, 000 boxes; and this, without sing into calcustion fully 150, 000 boxes—in amery hands west of Toronto, and a similar

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—There is no improvement in rade, and business continues light in all departments acets worsted dress goods, which are fairly active: stong goods quiet and fairly steady; prints moving lowly; men's wear woolens moving slowly; and form goods suggrain.

MARINE NEWS. Additional Reports of Disasters from Points on the Lakes.

Capt. Saunders, of the Schooner Kelderhouse, Lest Overboard.

Lake Freights and Nantical Matters of General Interest. MORE DISASTERS AND LOSS OF

MORE DISASTERS AND LOSS OF LIFE.

The great storms that have prevailed on the lakes almost uninterruptedly for the past two weeks or more have been unusually disastrous to shipping, and several lives have been lost. The present week has been fraught with heavy gales, accompanied by rain and anow, and the waters of the lakes have been washed into such a fury that they have almost enguited a number of vessels; indeed, one craft was swept beneath the waters on Lake Erie in Sunday's storm, while others have gone ashore all along the storm, while others have gone schore all along the coasts of the great lakes or met with serious damage before reaching port in safety, involving loss of life in some instances and great destruction

The blizzard that came lately from the westward,

called to the Bar twenty-tirred years ago, created.
Q. C. in 1857, elected a Bencher in 1871, and
levasted to the Bench in 1875. The funeral
takes place to-morrow under direction of the
law Society.

OTAWA, NOV. 1.—Inspector Allan, of the
Mantiobs Mounted Police, is in the city. He
Mantiobs Mounted Police, is in the city. He
reports everything quiet among the Indians.
The day before leaving Fort Waish, a Sioux Indian was murdered by his father-in-law for
stealing Canadian horses. The old man had
warned him against committing such depredations, and, meeting him on the prairie with a
lot of stolen horses, he brained him with a warclub, and returned the animals to their owners.
The Grand Jury has returned a true bill
against John Checkley and William Boyle for
conspiring to defraud the Dominion Government. So Boyle will not be dispatched to the
Penitentiary until Checkley has been tried.
Notwithstanding their complaints, when in
opposition, against the operation of the Weights
and Measures act, the new Government has
issued a circular ordering the rigid enforcement
of its provisions, and calling attention to the
clauses relating to seizures.

The Government will next spring increase the
staffs of the construction-gangs employed on
the St. Lawrence Canals, with a view of pushing
the work:
Ottawa promises to be full of life this fall.

loss of life in some instances and great destruction of vessel property.

The bilizard that came lately from the westward, bringing both coid and snow on Lake Michigan, has been a terrible one, is shown by the reports already given, and still later news furnishes more disasters and additional information concerning those that have been published.

The escape of the seamen from death during the storms has been remarkable, but one sad mishap came to hand yesterday. Capt. Saunders, of the sering has been remarkable, but one sad mishap came to hand yesterday. Capt. Saunders lived in this city, where he leaves a family 10 mourn his loss and was advowed, but the latter clung to a rope and was saved. Capt. Saunders lived in this city, where he leaves a family 10 mourn his loss arrived yesterday, and gives evidence of the rough weather in the form of smashed bulwarks and a lost foreboom. A spark from a tug set fire to her mainsail in the river, and a large portion of the canvas was burned ab.

Considerable excitement was caused in marine circles here over further reports from the barge James H. Rutter, which broke away from the steam-barge V. H. Ketcham and drifted ashore near Ludington. Thursday's telegrams gave a brief account of the disaster, and it was not thought that the vessel was in such a bad fix as has since transpired. Dispatches in the evening newspapers stated that seventy men, who had gotten aboard the vessel for the purpose of trimming her, had been forced to remain there, and they lives were in peril, the life-saving crew not being able to reach them, and the barge going to pieces. Those reports came via Detroit. A dispatch direct from Ludington to Mr. John Rice stated that the Rutter had broken in two, and the life-saving crew could not reach them owing to the heavy sea that was running. Mr. John B. Lyon, who shipped the cargo of grain on the barge, received a telegram late in the evening stating that the crew had reached the abore, and the Rutter sank in twenty-fire feet of which had one one of the ha Recent explorations for phosphate in that portion of the Laurentian range which lies in the Ottawa Valley have resulted in the discovery of extensive mineral wealth. Mica is found in profusion, although not so good as the North-Carolina product, it being largely impregnated with phosphone add. Asbestos has been found of a good quality, and demands have been restred for it from Philadelphia. Kaolin or porchin-clay, galena, plumbago, iron pyrites, and from have all been found in profuse quantities. Manufacturers of pottery say that the materials used in that business are so abundant in this district that it must become the Staffordshire of canada. district that it must become the Stallordshire of Canada.

Sir John A. Macdonald has consented to become patron of the "English-Speaking Conservative Association" of Quebec East, the name of which has accordingly been changed to the "Macdonald English-Speaking Conservative Association" of Quebec East.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

Montreal, Nov. 1.—It is stated that the Directors of the two Canadian Telegraph Companies are very much in favor of a pooling arrangement, and it is understood that, should other efforts fail to bring about an agreement, as a druter reasort the matter will be left to arbitution. On the other hand, it is said that the leminion Telegraph Company have sent in their ulmatum to the Montreal Company; and that, it his be not accepted, negotiations will be looken off.

Another victim of the blow at the north end of the lake is the Canadian schr James G. Worts, which left this port last Sunday with a cargo of corp, onts, and port, shipped on account of C. J. Magill to Collingwood. She went ashere on Beaver island, and was reported full of water

search and the search towards. The One in the many total of 100,000 boxiss; and July, without thing like classical on Tayl 120,000 boxiss; and July, without thing like classical on Tayl 120,000 boxiss; and July, without thing like classical on Tayl 120,000 boxiss; and July, without thing like classical on Tayl 120,000 boxiss; and July without the property of the thing of the Control of the Con

Grain freights were fairly active and firm at 3\(\frac{1}{2}\)cor corn, and 4c was paid for wheat to Buffalo. Room was taken for 112,000 bn wheat, 200,000 bn corn, 40,000 bu rye, 10,000 bn barley, and 75,000 bu oats. To Buffalo-Schrs Delaware, rye; Michigan, wheat; props Inter Ocean, oats, Jay Gould, barley on through rates; echr Higgle & Jones, wheat at 4c. To Kingston-Schr Bangalor on pt. To Sarnia-Prop John Pridgeon, corn through rate. To Ogdensburg-Prop Nashua, corn through rate. To Construct for wheat to Black Rock at 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)corn Edit Bolivia for wheat to Black Rock at 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)corn End Tonawanda were quoted at \$1.75 Thursday. The schr Montauk and Mongaugon ret 75 cents per tou for carrying bulk salt, free in, from Bay City to this port.

MILWAUKEE. Milwauken, Nov. 1. - There were no charters to-day. Freights to Buffalo are firm, with 4c per bu seked for wheat. The shipments are only by bu asked for wheat. The shipments are only by the elevators to make storage room, and hence ofterings are light. During last night and to-day high winds have prevailed from the south. Receipts of wheat, 55, 710 bu; shipments, 155, 187 bu; in store, 1, 089, 000 bu.

The stmr John A. Dix, which suffered serious damage by fire while lying at Goodrich Dock one evening in September, has been thoroughly repaired, and will resume her trips to Ludington and Maniates to-morrow evening. The Dix is now much stronger and in much better shape than at any time since she was converted into a passenger steamer.

AGROUND IN THE RIVER.

The schr M. W. Page has been aground since Thursday might in the river, opposite the Peshturo Company's docks. There was a low stage of water when she grounded, and the combined power of eight tuge failed to move her yesterday. She has 48,000 bu of wheat on board, and it was probable yesterday that some of it would have to be taken out unless the water rose. The schr Charles Foster dragged all the way down from Armour, Dole & Co.'s elevator yesterday, but got away without serious delay. The water in the river has been from a foot to eighteen inches lower than usual since the prevalence of the late storms. AGROUND IN THE RIVER.

PORT HURON. Post Huron, Mich., Nov. 1.—Down-Prop Scotia and Vanderbilt; schre Brooklyn and S. V. Up-Proce St. Joseph and East Sagnaw and barges; schrs Montana, D. Stewart, and James C. King.
Wind-South, fresh; weather fine.
Porr Huron, Mich., Nov. 1-10 p. m.—Down-Prop Alcona and consort.
The schrs D. Stewart, Brooklyn, Erie, Belle, Evening Star, and D. A. Van Valkenburg are herewatting for fair weather.
Wind-Southwest, fresh.

THE CANAL. THE CANAL.

BRIDSEPONT, Nov. 1.—Arrivals—Orion, Marseilles, 6,100 bu cora; Sunshine, Ottawa, 8,200 bu cota; prop Peerless, Buffalo Rock, 2,000 bu cora, 2,800 bu cora from Ottawa; Tempest. Ottawa, 6,200 bu cora; Seneca City, LaSalle, 2,000 bu cora, 6,000 bu cota.

Cleared—D. T. Wright, Morris, 57,496 ft lumber; prop Montauk, Lockport, 4,496 bu wheat.

MARQUETTE. Manquarra, Mich., Nov. 1.— Arrived—Prop D.
M. Wilson, Sparta; schr Frank Perew.
Clearrd—Prop Mary Jarecki, Sparta; schrs
Sumstra, David Wagstaff, Ishpeming.

ERIE. ERIE.

ERIE, Pa., Nov. 1.—The only arrival to-day was the prop Alaska, from Chicago, with grain and flour. The revenue cutter Perry left this morning to render assistance to the schr Correspondent, sahore at Dunkirk. BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 1 .- Coal freights firm rates 40c to Chicago and Milwaukee.
Cleared—Prop Idaho, Duluth; Empire State,
Wissahickon, Chicago; schris Mismi Belle, G. W.
Adams, Toledo; S. A. Wooda, Chicago; barge
John Brieden. Bay City.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

The movement of vessels in and out yesterday The new rates of cargo-insurance went into night, where she will lead wheat it again.

The mizzan-boom of the achr Marian W. Page rell upon Rôbert Wallen, a sailor, yesterday, and broke one of his legs. He was removed to the Marine hespital for angion stlendance.

ELEEWARES.

The prop Montana has received a new wheel at Buffalo.

Nearly 4,000 vessels have arrived at Cleveland thus far this season.

The tug Vulcan has laid up at Detroit. She has been towing rafts.

The tug Vulcan has hid mp at Detroit. Sae has been towing raffs.

Forty-four vessels arrived at Bay City in twenty-four hours ending with Wednesday night.

The R. R. C. Proctor is a new schooper recently built at Cobourg. Ont. She registers 162 tons.

The star Keweenaw will make one more trio to Alpena and Mackinaw before laying up at Cleveland.

The schr Standart has been towed from Brie to Buffalo. She was not damaged badly in last Sunday's blow.

Brie canal boats continue to arrive at Buffalo with large quantities of merchandise, which is transferred to the propellers bound to Milwankee and Chicago.

In the case of Tim Jerome vs. the prop New York, for the loss of the barge Detroit, in 1874, it has been decided in favor of Jerome, and a decree entered fixing the damage against the owners of the New York.

Water will be drawn off the Lachine Canal Dec.

4, and the bed of the canal will be kept dry until the 5th of May, thus closing all factories run by water, as last winter and the winter previous.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following are the arrivals and actual sailings at this port for the twenty-four hours ending at 10

at this port for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night.

Schr D. R. Balley, Buffalo, coal. Eighteenth street. Schr Stampede, Owego, coal. Rush street. Stmr Corons. St. Joe, sundries, Rush street. Stmr Corons. St. Joe, sundries, Rush street. Prop Geo. Dunbar. Munkegon, jumber. Mason Stip. Schr B. F. Bruce, Ruffalo, coal. Van Buren street. Schr B. F. Bruce, Ruffalo, coal. Van Buren street. Stmr. Speboygan, Manitowoo, sundries, Rush street. Schr B. F. Wade, Jacksonport, posts, Rush street. Schr B. F. Wade, Jacksonport, posts, Rush street. Schr Homer, Menominee, Jumber, Twenty-scond street.

Schr Ber Wade, Jacksonport, posts, Rush street.

Schr Ber Wade, Jacksonport, posts, Rush street.

Schr Chemer, Menonices, lumber, Twenty-sconlessed.

Schr G. Gullar, Alpens, lumber, Market.

Schr F. S. Marsh, Cleveland, coal, S. Sos Frouse.

Schr Monserey, Cleveland, coal, North Branch.

Schr Menonerey, Cleveland, coal, North Branch.

Schr Menonerey, Cleveland, coal, Rush street.

Schr F. L. Dasforth, Buffalo, grain.

Schr Evina, Muskeron, light.

Schr Evina, Muskeron, light.

Schr Evina, Muskeron, light.

Schr M. J. Cummings, Cawego, grain.

Schr M. J. Cummings, Cawego, grain.

Schr Melle Gardner, Buffalo, grain.

Prop Rancher, Buffalo, grain.

Prop Ira H. Owen, Excanaba, sundries.

Prop Waverij, Buffalo, andries.

Prop Waverij, Buffalo, andries.

Schr Beed Case, Torono, sundries.

Schr Holler Schrene, Festwater, light.

Schr Alton Richards, Festwater, light.

Schr Schressen, Buffalo, grain.

Schr George Steele, Buffalo, grain.

Schr George Steele, Buffalo, grain.

Schr George Steele, Buffalo, grain.

Schr Unseffils, Buffalo, grain.

Schr Hontmorency, Sarnis, light.

Schr Schressen, Buffalo, grain.

Schr Yanke Blade, Maskegon, light.

Schr Stylark, Muskegon, light.

Schr Schressen, Buffalo, grain.

Schr Yanke Blade, Maskegon, sundries.

Prop Fayotte, Manlates, sundries.

Prop Fayotte, Manlates, sundries.

Prop Fayotte, Manlates, sundries.

Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, light.

Schr Casswa, Muskegon, light.

Schr Yanke, Blade, Maskegon, sundries.

Prop Fayotte, Manlates, sundries.

Prop Payotte, Manlates, sundries.

Prop Payotte,

Of facility thicks, Nov. I.—Advices from Grand Haven report that the heaviest sea of the sensor prevails there to doal, Four reasons were arriven on the baseh, the American Montpelier, and American to the baseh, the American Montpelier, and American to he baseh of the form to the threat the high post. One man was drowned of the American and the form of the fire as the firthed it.

The response to a theorem, and for the threat poor is fire-boat to the pists as he firthed it.

The reports that the heaviest sea to the essent he training the man of the form of the three with the fire crew of the man for the three with the fire crew of the man for the three with the fire crew of the man for the three with the fire crew of the man for the three with the fire crew of the man for the three with the fire crew of the man for the three with the fire crew of the man for the three with the fire the crew of the man for the three with the fire the crew of the man for the three with the fire the crew of the man for the three with the fire the crew of the crew of the crew of the man for the three with the fire the crew of the man for the three with the fire the crew of the crew ancested with break and wooden at a proper the crew of the crew ancested in getting ashore. Two men are missing. The wooden for the crew ancested in getting ashore. The man for the crew ancested in getting ashore. The man for the crew ancested in getting ashore. The wooden for the crew ancested in getting ashore. The man for the crew ancested in getting ashore. The man for the crew ancested in getting ashore. The man for the crew ancested in getting ashore. The man for the crew ancested in getting ashore. The man for the crew ancested in getting ashore. The man for the crew ancested in getting ashore. The man for the crew ancested in

onghly devoted to their American daughter, and so consider no outlay for her happiness an extravagance. Sartoris has a yacht, on which he and his bonnie wife make many a happy cruise. He has several row-boats, and, when a naval yessel is at anchor, pulls over nearly every day. He is regarded as the finest "across-country rider" in the county, and a sportsman of unequaled excellence. The gentlemen of the family are devoted to "sporting," and excel as swimmers and rowers. An older brother, it will be remembered, was killed several years are while hunting in Austria. In leaping a feuce his horse threw him and broke his neck.

Easy to Remember. Harver's Basar.

Milliner (to Captain, who had been buying a hat for his wife)—"Tell your wife, if she wants it dressy, to put a panache of str feathers poised high on one side, with feathers curling forward, place a lizard or beetle to hold it, and put another lizard on the band that covers the curtain. That's easy to remember." The Captain (to his wife)—"She said, if you wanted it dressed up, to put a panacke and sixteen poisoned feathers curled up forrid, clap on some lizards and beetles to belay them with, and cover the lizard on the band with your curtains."

A Line Too Many. A Line Too Many.

Cincinnail Salarday Night.

A man who made a business of writing obituaries, epitaphs, etc., used to solicit patronage far and near. Hearing of the death of a man in a distant part of the country, and business being a listle duil, he made a journey there. Finding the widow of the deceased person, he stated his occupation, and asked if she wouldn't like a few lines about her busined. "Lines about him?" she said, woefully; "he had all the lines he wanted. If he had had one line less he would have been slive to-day." "What alled him, madam?" "He was hung!"

COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR

IT SOFTENS THE HAIR WHEN BARSH AND DRY. IT SOOTHES THE IRRITATED SCALP. IT AFFORDS THE RICHEST LUSTRE. IT PRE VENTS THE HAIR PROM FALLING OFF, IT PROMOTES ITS BEALTHY, VIGOROUS GROWTH. IT IS NOT GREASY NOR STICKY. IT LEAVES NO DISAGREEAULE ODOR. IT KILLS DAN-

**COMMON SENSE** TRUSS,

Selected as the best Truss in use of the Board of Surgeons organized by the Secretary II. War in accordance with an Act of Concress, compoding of Surgeon Wood ward, compiler of the Medical Theory of the War Surgeon Otts, compiler of the Surgeon Higgory of War: Surgeon General Barney, aid other eminer Surgeons of the U.S.A. tecctring the highest war at the Centennia. Selected at the Jame Kulbiston by at the Centennial. Selected at the same Exhibition by the Emperor of Rassis for his personal use as the best Truss in the world, through his Cunnsellor of State, and one of the most eminent Surgivinos of Rossia. The improvement Parker's Refortive Common-Sense Truss, patented July 0, 1878, will retain and cure the worst Rupture. Seamless Heel Elastic Stockings (nat. March 14, 1878), Sepporters, Instruments for Deformities, dc., manufactured by BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, SE State St., Chicago, IR. MEDICAL

C CANGER AURORPA of Cameer, Tumors, Theere, without the use of kille or loss of blood and little pain. For information, circulary and references, address Dr. F. L. POND, Aprora, Kane Co., Ill. JUNIPER TAR BALSAM will cure coughs and cooles. Frice, 50 eta Cooles and Chemistra and Chemistra and Chemistra and Chemistra 120 Clark's st. COUGH Arend Congh Lozenges
Afford Immediate relief and
effect a speedy cure. Taste
pleasant. 25c a box.
179 Rast Madison-st.

TAMAR INDIEN (Iniversally preserioed by the Faculty) — A Laxaive. Refreshing, and
Medicated Fruit Locatege: for the immediate rehef an
effectual cure of Constipation. Headaches, Blie, Hemorrhoids, etc. Tsmar unlike pile and the usual pargatives), is agreeable to take and never produces firstation. E. GRILLON, 27 Kue Rambuteau, Parts. Sold
by elichemists. SEWING MACHINES. NEW AUTOMATIC

WEED SEWING MACHINES SELL THEMSELVES. PRICES ON APPLICATION. WEED SEWING MACHINE CO., Chicago

PILLS. NERVOUS DEBILITY.

WEAKNESS, etc., and all disorders brought on by indiscretions, excesses or overwork of the Brain and Nervous System, speedily and radically cured by WINCHESTER'S SPECIFIC PILL, a purely veretable preparation, and the best and most successful remedy known. Two to Six Boxes are usually sufficient. For further information, Seed for Circulars, Price, \$1 per Box; Six Boxes, \$5, by mail, securely scaled, with full directions for use Prepared only by

WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, 36 John St., New York. SCALES.



The majority of Wall street houses and men are a honest as their freighbors, and many of them have a world wide reputation for folimbors and honesty. The cid house of alex. Freighbotham & Co., Brokert, I. Wall street, Sew York, & entitled to absolute confidence. They state that an larestment of about \$1.00 made recomfly returned over \$1.000 in less than 30 days. Send for their circular, free, —New York freibung.

CHIBOPODIST.

CORNS OF DESTROY OF THE CHIROPODIST. STANDARD OF THE CHIROPODIST. BUSINESS CARDS. PRESCRIPTIONS Skillfully pre-pared from pure and fresh drugs than at any other reliable drug store in the city. Tild-

AMUSEMENTS M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11.

Max Strakosch has the pleasure of announcing that has succeeded in making arrangements for two exists of Grand Italian Opers, is which the following stinguished artists will appear:

Miss CLARA LOUISE RELLOGG.

MISS ANNIE LOUISE CARY,

Prime Donne Sorgel, and Constitution.

Prime Donne Soprani and Contraite.
SIGNOR ROSNATI.
MR. WESTBERG, HERR GRAFF,
SIG. LAZARINI,

THE MENZELI SISTERS.

THE MENZELI SINTERS,
Premiere Danaeuses of the Baijet,
Miss Lancaster, Miss Hoffman,
Sir Barili, Secondary Roles. Barberis,
Sig. Lanza, Prompier. Sig. Abbiat, Stage Manager.
THE GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
Will Consist of Eighty Artista.
Musical Director. Sig. B. BEHRENS
Chorus Master. Sig. De NOVELLIS
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAT, NOVEMBER11.
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.
With the following Extraordinary Star Cast. UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,

With the following Extraordinary Star Cost:
clis. Miss Cara Louise Keiloge
Miss Cara Louise Keiloge
Miss Cara Louise Keiloge
Miss Annie Louise Kerloge
Gea. Miss Annie Louise Cary
carde (first appearance). Sig. Froesto Rossad
nato (first appearance). Sig. Panaleoni
Mr. George A. Conly
Mr. George A. Conl

POPULAR PRICES. Admission, S1. Reserved seats 50 cents and S1 ex-coording to location. Second Balcony, 50 cents. ale of Reserved Seats will commence on Thurs-norning, 7th inst., at 9 o'clock at Box Office.

EXPOSITION BEHLDING. OMMENCING SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 2. A SERIES OF UNPRECEDENTED

ENTERTAINMENTS GRANDBAZAAR BENEFIT OF THE House of the Good Shepherd.

Saturday evening, Nov. 2—Grand Instrumental and ocal Concert by Kretlow & Nevans Military Bands. Monday evening, Nov. 4—Grand Concert and Organ ecitals by the Tavorite Losech's Orchestra and Prof. Rectais by the Tavorite Loesch's Orchestra and Prof. Mohner.

Tuesday evening, Nov. 5—Brilliant Promenade Concert by Kretlow & Nevans' Military Bands.

Wednesday evening, Nov. 6—Fifty-infle Walking-Match under the supervision and participation of the World's Champlon, Mr. DANIEL O'LEARY.

Thursday evening, Nov. 7—Grand Military Drill and Dress Parade by the First and Second Regiments, the Street of the Second Regiments and Cross Parade by the First and Second Regiments, the Street of the Second Regiments of the Benevictor and Civil Second Regiments of the attriany evening by sorties.
Season ticket (admitting lady and gentleman), \$1. SPECIAL NOTICE.

THURSDAY, Nov. 7, at 2 p. m., GRAND EXTRA Benefit of the House of the Good Shepheri rendered by R. M. Hooley, Salabury Troubs ocsub's Orchestra, and the attaches of Hooley's re, when the entire proceeds will be consted forthy institution.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE. MISS KATY MAYHEW takes pleasure in amouncing that important change have been made in her drama, one of which is the sub-stitution of an entirely

NEW LAST ACT. LIFE IN THE SIERRAS. MLISS

be continued one more week, beginning Nov. MATINEE

M'CORMICK HALL. PROF. CROMWELL'S To-night, Nov. 2, at 8 o'clock.

To-night, Nov. 2, at 8 o'clock.

A TOUR IN EUROPE.

Matinee to-day at 2 o'clock.

WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

Admission to the Matinee, 25c to all parts of the hall.

Monday Night. Nov. 4-Paris, the Beautiful City.

Carriages may be ordered at 9-3c.

Parquiette, 50 cts; Balcony, 25 cts. Seats may oe secured in Parquiette without extra charge, at Root & Sons' Music Store. WURSTER'S NEW CHICAGO THEATRE. TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

EUROPEAN OPERA BOUFFE, Commencing Monday. Oct. 28, 1878, Wednesday and Saturday Grand Matinees, Lecoco's favorite Operatia. GIROFLE-GIROFLA. 

HOME AGAIN!
The World's Famous and Fashionable Favorites.
SALSBURYS TROUBADOURS! Monday, Oct. 28, every evening and Wednesday and Sacurday Matthees, will be produced their own Laughable Mandad Extravagana, writtee expressly for this organization by Mr. N. Saisbury, St. Saisbury, Mr. Saisbury, ROBERTS' MUSICAL BUREAU.

No. 2, Music Hall, Boston, Mass., Announces to Western Managers that they are pre-pared to book dates for THE ORIGINAL SWEDISH LADY VOCAL QUARTETTE,

Organized 1871. in Stockhoim, Sweden, and acknowledged the finest Lady Quartette ever heard in Europe or America. The Quartette has just returned from Sweden, and its great nopularity is shown by the fact that every evening until Jan. I have been already filled. PAT BOONEY'S NEW YORK STAR COMBINATION. The One. The Great, the Only PAT ROONEY and a tremendous Pine Company of Novelty Stars. Matiness Wednesday and Saturday 2 o'clock. Monday, COLVILLE POLLY COMPANY-HAMLIN'S THEATRE.

(Late voliseum.)

Every evening this week the funny comedy, PINK DOMINOS!

KNOW
A new Medical Treatise. "THE SCIENCE OF LIFE. OR SELF-PERSERVATION," a book for everyone of the book of the prescriptions either one of which is worth ten times the price of the book. Gold Media awarded the author by the National Medical Association. The Booton Herald says: "The Science of Life is, beyond all comparison, the most extraordinary work on Trivialogy on the hold of the tendent Language. The science of Life is, beyond all comparison, the most extraordinary work on Trivialogy on thouse the cort." An illustrated sample sent to all on received to 6 cents for postage. The author can be consulted. The Lendent Language of the Life is the consulted Address DR. W. H. PARKRI, NO. 4 Bulfanch arrest. Boston, THYSELF.

NO CURE! Dr. Kean, TISCELLANEOUS.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private He spital, 48 South Chief.

A. G. OLIN'S Rt., Chienge, Ill. Everyhedy free
Olin's thill as a specialtital treating all Chronic. Nervous and Specia
Diseases of new land seemines. Notices in meets, his patients are some
hered by the unands. Committedian free and confidential. Invalid
got his originos freel. Small two 2 coust stamps for "Guipe to Meath,"
Large work. In can be "well or chain of chains in the confidential seems of the c

PRESCRIPTION FREE. For the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscre-tion of excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. JAQUES CO., 150 West Sixtar-st., Unicinesi, Ohio. KATHAIRON.

SAVE TO LEARN HOW TO DO YOUR IT BEAD AND HEED BAIR WHAT FOLLOWS.

BEAUTIFY YOUR BAIR.-It is the purpassing erown of glory, and for the loss of it there is no compensation. CULTIVATE YOUR HAIR.-For by to

KATHAIRON

Yale, is the most perfect preparation in the wor

Besides being the best hair dressing ever produced, Lyon's Kathairon will positively prevent grayness, and will re-store new hair to bald heads, if the roots and follicles are not destroyed.

It actually performs these seeming min

A FAIR SPECIMEN. I had been entirely bald for several years, con-stitutional, I suppose. I used a few bottles of Kathairon, and, to my great surprise, I have a thick growth of young hair.

COL. JOHN L. DORRANCE, U. S. A. In every important respect the Kathair 1. To Cure Baldness.
2. To Restore Gray Hair.
3. To Remove Dandruff.
4. To Dress and Beautify the Rair.

BEAR IN MIND .- The Kathairon is no BEAR IN MIND.—The Kathairon is an atticky paste of sulphur and sugar-of-lead, to paint and daub the hair and paralyze the brain. It is a pure and limpid vegetable lotton, intended to restore the hair by natural growth and reinvigoration. It is splendidly perfumed, and the most delightful toilet dressing known. No lady's or gentleman's toilet outfit is complete without Lyon's Kathairon.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

The "INVINCIBLE" hard coal double-base heater have been awarded the first premium by three differen Western State Fair Associa-

oposals for Furnishing a Dis-

Proposals for Furnishing a Distinctive Paper, Etc.

TREAMEN DEPARMENT, PAPER, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, VASHINGTON D. C. Oct. 22, 1878.

The Secretary of the Treasury, dealing to procure y distinctive" paper on which to print United State Notes. National-Bank Notes, and other Securities of the Government, hereby invites manufacturers of bank note, bond, and other fine papers to submit scaled procals for furnishing bank note paper (made from purilinen stock), and bond paper of the best quality, for missing a "distinctive" feature produced by a function of the paper of the best quality and the process of the paper with the distinctive feature to bank-note and bond papers, to be exclusively used by the United States, the offer to be accompanied with samples of such paper with the distinctive feature proposed upon it. ture proposed upon it.

The Secretary of the Treasury hereby gives notice that any distinctive paper which may be adopted will be subject to the provisions of Sec. 5, 450 of the Kevised Statutes, which reads as follows:

Every person who has or retains in his control or possession, after a distinctive paper has been adopted by the secretary of the Treasury for the obligations and other securities of the United States, any

control or possession, after a distinctive paper has been adopted by the secretary of the Treasury for the obligations and other securities of the United states, any similar paper adapted to the making of any such obligation or other security, except under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, or some such obligation or other security, except under the authority officer of the United Scale or by Imprisonment at hard abor not more than fifteen years, or sy both.

The paper that may be selected is to be manufactured under the supervision of an agent of the Government, and, if deemed necessary, under the protection of a guard, to be stationed at the mill: and the contractor will be required to provide, without charge, in the building in which the paper is made, rooms suitably furnished, to be used as an office by such agent, and for the persons who may be designated to grand and count the paper delivered; and, also, room in which to store it until shipped; and he will be further required to conform to auch reasonable regulations as may be made by the becretary of the Treasury to prevent he improper removal from the mirach. All paper will be received only in the agent at the mill, subject to furure examination; and the contractor will be required to deliver it to the Express Company, securely packed, in the presence and under the direction of said agent, in wooden bores strapped with from sealed and marked ready for shipment; and he will also be required to furnish perfect paper with which to replace any returned to afm as defective.

The contract will hind the centracter to manufacture the distinctive paper for the United States only.

The Secretary reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary of the Treasury.

JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19, 1878. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Wednorday, the 6th day of Nevember, 1878. for supplying twenty thousand gallons of the best quality of winter-strained pure lard oil for the United States Service, according to the specifications bearing duce as above, copies of which may be had on application to the Lagranger and, New York.

Refer Admiral U. S. N., Chairman.

Call for Proposals for Oil.

QUEAN STEAMSHIPS. Only Direct Line to France.

General Transatiantic Company.

Between New York and flavre. Pier 42 N. E., fopt of Morion-Si.

CANADA, Frangeul..... Wednesday. Oct. 82, 0 a.m. AMERIOUS. De Lord. Wednesday. Nov. 4, 2:30 n.m. PEICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wise).

TO HAVER—First Cabla, SIO; Second Cabla, 855; Sicerage, 826, heluding wine, bodding, and stensils. Steamer: Periere... "Ville de Paria." "St. Laureal." do not carry steerage passengors.

LOUIS DE REBILAN. Asrent. 55 Broadwsg, or W. F. WHITE. 67 Clark-St. Agent for Chicago. AMERICAN LINE.

PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL,
Cailing as QURENTOWN.
Sailing every thursday from Philadelphia. The only
Trans-Atlantic Line sulfing under the American lag.
RED STAB LINE,
Direct to ANYWERP (Religium), sailing umqi-mantdiy,
aternassiy, from Philadelphia, sailing umqi-mantdiy,
aternassiy, from Philadelphia,
aternassiy, from Philadel

SAILING TWICE A WEEK PROM New York to Queenstown, Liverpool, and London. Cabin passace from \$50 to \$70 currency. Exercise Tickets at reduced rates. Sciences on Drafts on Creating and Ireland British and Company of the Company of INMAN LINE.

The Strainsnin "City of Richmona" will call from New York for Liversool, &c., &c., Sattray, Nov. a, at 100 p.m. Calont measure, \$100, \$50, and \$50; scenars, 52. Strainers of this line curry no live stock \$ any kind. Company's offee, \$2 South Clark st., \$ can kind. Company's offee, \$2 South Clark st., \$ can \$ kind. ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS Row York and Gissgow.

BOLAVIA... Nov. 2, 11 a m 1 DEVONIA. Nov. 16, 10 am CIRCANNIA. Koy. 8, 11 a m 1 DEVONIA. Nov. 21, 25 am CIRCANNIA. Koy. 8, 12 m 1 ANCHORIA. Nov. 20, 25 m CALIFORNIA. Nov. 2, 25 m 1 A UST LLA, Nov. 13, 7 am Cabins 855 to 800. Energing Tickets at neduced rates. Second cabin, 860. Stewart, 15.

WENDERSON SHOTHELES. 25 Washington-si.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, feet of Thirds. Hobokan. Estee of Passage-From Sew York to Southampton, London, Hayre, and Bremen, first cabin. \$100; second cabin. \$00, rold; secenare, \$30 currency. For freight and passage apply to 2 Bowling Green. New York.

WOVEN WIBE BED LOUNGE. **WOVEN WIRE BED LOUNGE** 



Free from the clumsy appearance necessary to all others.
Gives a perfect Woven Wire Mattress Bed, variety of styles.

UNION WIRE MATTRESS CO. 7 North Clark-st., Chicage RAILROAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

EXPLANATION OF REPERSON MARKS. - Sexcepted. Sunday excepted. I Monday ex CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

HICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RATIO

Mendota à Galesburg Express 7:25 a m 7:30 p m
Ottawa à Streator Express 7:25 a m 7:30 p m
Ottawa à Streator Express 10:00 a m 5:20 p m
Dabuque à Sjoux City Express 10:00 a m 5:20 p m
Dabuque à Sjoux City Express 10:00 a m 5:20 p m
Pacific l'ast Express 10:30 a m 5:20 p m
Pacific l'ast Express 10:30 a m 5:20 p m
Pacific l'ast Express 10:30 a m 5:20 p m
Oswarf a Grove Accommodation 11:00 a m 5:00 p m
Aurora Pasanger 5:00 p m 5:55 a m
Mendota à Ottawa Express 11:50 p m 7:15 a m
Aurora Pasanger 5:00 p m 5:55 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation 6:15 p m 7:15 a m
Omaha Night Express 9:00 p m 6:55 a m
Omaha Night Express 9:00 p m 6:55 a m
Causa Fast Express 9:00 p m 6:55 a m
Express Fast Express 9:00 p m 6:55 a m
Lansa Gliy à R. Joe Express 9:00 p m 6:55 a m

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAL HANSAS CITY & DENVER RECET LINES. Union Depot. West Side. hear Madison st. bridge. Twenty third-st. Ticket Office. 122 Nandolph-st.

Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman Ho and at depot. Wisconais & Minnesota, Green
Ray, and Menash through Day
Express

Madison, Frairis du Chien &

Mowa Express

Mirwattee & Minnesota, Green
Ray, Stevens Potot, and Ashiand through Night Express.

All trains run vis Milwattee. Tickets for St. Paul
and Minnesotals are good either via Madison and Frairis
du Chien, or via Watertown, LeGress, and Winness.

PITTEBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY.
Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sta. Ticket Offices,
65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

Trains layer from Exposition Building, foot of Monrosst. Trains (Brown & Charte of Palmer House, Grand
Facilie, and Depot (Exposition Building)

Leges. | Aprile.

Morning Express. | 5:50 a m | 5:00 a m
Fact Line. | 1, 5:50 a m | 7:00 a m LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

Morning Mail—Old Line ... 7.35 s m \* 7.40 p m

New York & Beston Special Ex ... 900 s m \* 7.40 p m

Atlantic Sporess (delly) ... 5.15 p m = 6.00 s m

Plotto pan t 5.40 s m PITISBURG, CINCIRNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. (Cincinnati Air-Line and Roltomo Line.)
Depat. serner of Climbon and Carroli-sts. West Side.
| Leave. Arrive.

TANKAKEE LIBE
Depot, foot of Lake at and foot of Twenty-second-st,
Leave. Arrive.
Cincinnati Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express. 9-40 sm 9-700 s m
Night Express. 9-40 sm 9-700 s m
CHULAGO, ROCK INLAND & PACIFIC BAILEOAD.
Depose, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket

CHIGAGO, ROCK IMIAND & PACIFIC RAILEDAL
Depot, corner of Van Sincu and Sherman-sta. Ticks
Office, of Clark-st., Sherman House.

Leave. Arrive.

Davenpors Express. \*21:20 a m \* 7:25 p s
Omaha, Leaven worth & Aich Ex \*20:20 a m \* 7:25 p s
Grant Stayres. \*20:20 a m \* 8:40 p m
Feru Accommodation. \*5:00 p m \*0:22 n m
Right Stayres. \*10:00 p m; 4:13 n m
All means on the Omaha Express are served to dining
Cars, hi 75 couts each. CHYCAGO & PASTERN TILLINGIB RATIROAN

"I Banville Route."

Tickes Offices. 7 Clart. at., 12 Hearborn est., and Depot.
Cover Clinton and Carroll est.

Leave. Arrive.

Day Mail.

Naturille & Florida Express .... 1 7:20 pm 1 7:15 a.m.

### THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS. Prof. Broder, of Beloit College, is stopping

The Hon. W. P. Brown, Red Wing, Minn Alfred Joel, Agent of the Strakosch Opera Company, is at the Sherman.

J. Warren Fietcher, of the Centralia Sentimet, is at the Tremont House. Col. A. Allen, proprietor Merchant's Hotel, it. Paul, is registered at the Sherman.

The Hon. J. A. Mayborne, of Geneva, State Senator, is at the Tremont House.

The cabinetmakers held their regular

meeting at No. 7 Clark street last evening. Maj.-Gen. Irwin McDowell is in the city for a few days, stopping at the Pacific.

C. C. Reed, Superintendent of Telegraph Michigan Central Railroad, is at the Tremont. M. L. Doherty, General Freight Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, is at the Palmer. The Hon. John C. Spooner, Attorney of the West Wisconsin Railroad, is a guest of the

The Hon. John Gordon, M. P., of Toronto, can., was in the city yesterday, registering at the

John C. Chapman, manager of the Mil-raukee Base-Ball Club, was at the Tremont House

Gen. E. F. Winslow, General-Manager of he Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Rail-had, is a guest of the Palmer. Prof. Alexander Agassiz, of Harvard Col-ce, is at the Pacific. He has just returned from a copper region of Lake Superior, and leaves to-ay for Cambridge.

The Rev. Dr. Ryder and Mrs. Ryder reached their home from their European trip last evening. The Doctor will occupy his pulpit in St. Paul's to-morrow morning and evening.

John Savage, an inmate of the Poor-louse, was on the rampage yesterday. He claimed hat one Peters—not the Warden—had grossly essulted him for no cause, and was in quest of a arrant for his arrest.

The proceeds of the fair at St. Ann's Cath-

The teachers of Railroad Mission and mem-ers of the First Presbyterian Church and congre-ation will celebrate the golden wedding of Father tent and his wife Tuesday evening, at the church ariors, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-first

Messrs. Felton and Newbury, members of man-awba Club, left here Wednesday for their b grounds at Davis Station, on the Fittsburg & Wayne Railway, and returned Thursday even-bringing with them as trophies forty-three lard ducks and two geese, one Hutchina and Cavoda. Mesars. Ediridge and Newbury were mate enough to secure a deer. This is good a for so short a time.

The Finance Committee of the County The Finance Committee of the County pard met yesterday morning and attempted to misder how to best pay the temporary loans, counting to \$250,000, which are now past due, d which were extended some months ago. There are present several of the gentiemen holding the ms, and an examination into the real financial milition showed that the Treasurer, without any thority from the Board, had paid the t loan of \$50,000, in preference to her loans which had priority of date in irr favor. The Committee stood two to two in discussion, and nothing was done. Another eting is to be held Monday, and it is safe to prethat the result will be the same, for the reason

the county has no money to meet the claims.

- The Flower Mission held its last meeting for this season Wednesday. The ladies have met each Wednesday for work during the sumner, and have made between 11,000 and 12,000 bouquets, which have been distributed in all the hospitals and charitable institutions north of Twenty-second street, and to sewing-girls and sick in homes. Contributions of flowers and reading-matter have been sent from forty-one towns, be-sides liberal donations from individuals in the city. An especial feature of the work this year has been the admission of gentlemen to the membership. The fees thus collected have been appropriated as a carriage tand, thus affording twenty-one patients the benefit and pleasure of rides. The annual meeting will be held april 12, 1879.

The West Park Roard met at its office.

In what was published recently in The Tright was published recently in The Tright concerning the accident at Schoenhofen's brewery, there were some remarks which might have been construed to mean that the contractor for the masoury, Mr. C. G. Triegiaff, was responsible for the unfortunate occurrence. It appears, nowever, that neither he nor the architect can be considered chargeable with any negligence. The accident occurred while the carpenters were hoisting one of the heavy roof beams. In some inexpitcable way the centre post on which it was to be temporarily supported either fell over or was knocked down, and the result was the falling of the beam, together with some boards and so on, which composed the scaffolding. The foreman of the mason contractor happened to be on the spot at the time the accident happened, but no masons were working there. As far as can be learned from examination, it was one of those occurrences for which nobody appears to be responsible.

Ing their feelings at parting with their pastor at a meeting to be held a week hence.

The Committee calling the National and International Convention for the Promotion of Commerce to be held in this city on the 12th-inst. have, amongst other replies, one from the Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, sending his regrets and testifying his "hearty approval of the genoral purposes they have in view." The Hon. J. B. Cummings, M. C., Winterset, Ia., advises the Committee that he will be present. The Hon. D. M. Key, Postmaster-General, in his reply regretting his inability to attend, says: "It would afford me much pleasure to participate in the proceedings of the Convention." Gov. Porter, of Tennessee, advises the appointment of a committee of twelve from his State. The Mayor of Freport, Ill., has appointed a committee of five. The Iron and Steel Association of Philadelphia, and the American Institute Farmer's Club, of New York, will send delegates. Joseph Nimmo, of the Bureau of Statistics, had written a very warm letter approving of the objects of the gatherine. E. H. Bushop, Vice President of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, writes that he will be present at the Convention, and says: "I Tully concur with the principles and suggestions set forth in your invitation." The railroads have agreed to reduce rates of fare to delegates, who will be duly advised, and the hotels in the cut at the Convention of a very large attendance from all parts of the country.

North Side Turber Hall, John Fein-chair. The Committee appointed to a bail reported that they and engaged for Nov. 27, and t.e. report was con-The Chairman reported that he had apon by a delegation from Hyde Park, uppointment of a committee to meet of Hyde Park Mosday to discuss the e candidate in apmination for the The report was accepted, and

Tweith Street Turner Rail.

The formal opening of the Good Shepherd Bazar will occur this evening in the Exposition Building. The ceremonies will consist of an introductory address by his Honor the Mayor, or, in his speence, by the Hon. M; F. Taley, President of the Council. Judge Williams and the Hon. Thomas. Hoyne have accepted invitations to and will make short addresses. The Rt.-Rev. Bishop Foley will deliver an address. The dedicatory exercises will be under the direction of R. P. Derickson, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Bazar. The building will be illuminated by the celebrated electric light, the invention of the Rev. A. Lambert and Frof. Barrett. Extensive preparations have been made for a grand success on the opening night, and all the indications are favorable for the desired result.

The Grand Jury yesterday morning passed

The Grand Jury yesterday morning passed upon numerous petty cases and found twenty-three true bills. In the afternoon they took up the Race murder case, and there was a perfect deluge of witnesses. Those summoned, or whose names were on the docket, were Joseph Schandley, John Hindman, William Lorrimir, John Gillen, Officer Schasck, J. J. Smith, Carrie Wilson, Carrie Stearns, Josie Atnerton, Josie Chapman, Mr. Otto, Mrs. Hannan, J. M. Hinselman, Mr. and Mrs. Harver, Mr. and Mrs. Firedberg, John Jones, Officer Keefe, Mr. Hutchins, Mr. Bolton, Mrs. Borden, Miss N. G. Graham, James Carney, Charles Potter, Harry Roomson, Ida Morrison, Harty Fox, and Supt. Dixon and Officer Muranne. Many of those named were present, but among the absentees were Friedberg and his wife and Harvey and his wife. The evidence clicited was substantially the same as that obtained by the Coroner's jury, and at 5 o'clock in the evening the Jury had not completed its work. The indications were, however, that Johnny Lamband 'Sheeney' George would be indicted, and that others would be held as accessories to the crime. The Jury will report its finding to-day and be discharged.

The following are the fires for the month of October, 1878, as reported by the Fire-Insurance Patrol: Total number of alarms, 36; total number of alarms, 36; total number of slills, 20. The fires are accounted for so follows: Children piaying with matches, 10; communicated from other fires, 10; defective flue, 5; incendiary, 6; spark from furnace, 3; spark from locomotive, 3; spark from cnimney, 2; hot ashes, 2; gas jet, 2; explosion of lamp, 3; grease on stove, 2; chimney fire, 2; and 1 each bonfire, lake-oven, friction, ignition of mill-dust from candle, spark from cupols, stovepipe through roof, ray on stove, explosion of oil-stove, acid, tar boiling over, cigar stub, unknown, paper in flue. Total loss, \$15,578. Total loss to insurance, \$121,725. Total loss, \$15,578. Total loss to insurance, \$14,676, The buildings are classified into 43 frames, 13 bricks, and I stone; also 3 tar kettlee; and of these 17 were dwellings, 10 barns, 5 stores and dwellings, 3 sheds, 3 tar kettlee, 3 furniture manufactories, 2 school-houses, and 1 esch bakery and dwelling, planing-mill, rope-walk, coffee-mill, manufactories, 2 shools, 3 tar kettles, 3 furniture manufactories, 2 shool-bouses, and 1 each bakery and dwelling, planing-mill, rope-walk, coffee-mill, sarrel of ashes, benches, foundry, restaurant, silroad-car, hotel, grocery, store and offices, coper-shoo, chimney fire, butcher-shop, board-as-house.

YELLOW PEVER. TELLOW FEVER.

A. T. Hemingway, General Secretary of the Y.

M. C. A., acknowledges the following contribunons: Citizens of New Troy, Mich., \$15 and a
barrel of flour; Fresbyterian Church of Bloom,
Il., \$19.75; A. M., \$2; ladies of Austin, Ill., a
lot of bed-clothes, dresses, etc. Total amount to
date, \$6,986.51.

lot of bed-clothes, dresses, etc. Total amount to date, \$6,986.51.

The Ladies' Relief Society for the aid of the yellow-fever sufferers held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the United States Circuit Courtroom, to talk over matters and close up their labors. Several reported that they had bundles of clothing at their houses, and it was agreed that all clothing not yet sent should be at once gathered up and dispatched to New Orleans, Vicksburg, Grenada, and Memphis. The ladies who attend to the packing will decide the proportion to be sent to each place. The meeting then adjourned sine die.

The following contributions to the Citizens' Committee for the relief of the yellow-fever sufferers have been received since the 28th inst. From the telegraph-operators of the Illinois Central Railroad, 50 cents; from the citizens of Calumet, \$2; from the employes of the Chicago & Aiton Railroad, \$18.50; total, \$21; previously reported, \$61, 304.93, making the total amount received \$61, 325.93. The amount received from various sources outside of the Committee is \$38, 244, making the total contributions \$99, 599.93. The Committee closed up its work Thursday, and various sources outside of the Committee 244, making the total contributions \$9 The Committee closed up its work Thur in a few days will make a final statement

#### THE CITY-HALL.

The Water Department collected \$57.765 Certificates of \$77, amounting to \$4,000

The Collector entered in his books \$100 to the credit of licenses. The receipts of the Treasurer for October were \$761, 027, and his expenditures \$684, 598.

The Treasurer's receipts were. Wate The Committee on Fire and Water will meet at 3 p. m. to-day to consider Ald Cullerton's new ordinance in relation to the fire limits.

It is said that the Syndicate will give only The Sewerage Department is preparing plans for an outlet to the Twenty-second street sewer, so that the material will be carried out into the lake, and not remain along shore and continue to create a nuisance. The cost will be about \$2,000.

Supt. Seavey issued an order directing the Captains to detail policemen to preserve order at the poling-places Tuesday, and also to see to it that the Mayor's proclamation in regard to the closing of the saloons is lived up to. The election returns are to be brought to the Council Chamber.

Chamber.

A prominent contractor who does much work for the city, and pays his men, said yesterday that abor was scarcer than he had known it to be for five years. It was almost an impossibility to get good gangs and keep them together. The trouble is men will not "work in a ditch," and too many are making a living by doing nothing. many are making a living by doing nothing.

Commissioner DeWolf and Health-Officer Merki spent the morning at the Stock-Yards, and found that the fertilizing-houses which have started up again do not give offense. The new machinery seems to work satisfactority. One slaughter-house, which was sending forth into the air the gases from the rendering-tanks, was closed up, and ordered to remain so until dedorizing machinery was put in. Arrangements were made with the packers to have all the catchhasins disinfected by a chemist once a day, they to pay the expense. This will prevent stinking water from flowing into the South Branch.

The report of the Surveyintendent of Build.

water from flowing into the South Branch.

The report of the Superintendent of Buildings for October contains the following facts: Buildings erected—South Division, 34; frontage, 1,305 feet; cost, \$3:48,000. North, 33; frontage, 1,000 feet; cost, \$172,500. West, 43; frontage, 1,103 feet; cost, \$172,500. Detober, 1877, there were constructed 122 buildings, with a frontage of 3,748 feet, at a cost of \$561,500. To date this year the figures are: Buildings, 911; frontage, 37,349; cost, \$5, 928,700. Last year they were: Buildings, 1,269; frontage, 31,671; cost, \$5, 414,800. The total cost of buildings and improvements to date this year was \$5,784; cost, \$5, 900,300. The receipts were \$350.50, and the amount of builders' water-tax certified to by the Department and collected by the Water Department was \$993.80. The expenses were \$306.52.

by the Department and collected by the Water Department was \$063.80. The expenses were \$206.52.

The following sewer-contracts were awarded by the Department of Public Works: Stanton avenue, from Douglas place to Thirty-seventh street, 1,250 feet; Oak avenue, from Stanton avenue, and the street of Thirty-seventh court, 363 feet; Lock street, from Archer avenue to Chicago & Alton Railroad. 402 feet; Emerald avenue, from Douglas avenue to Thirty-fourth street, 697 feet; Emerald avenue, from Thirty-fourth street to Thirty-thirt street to Thirty-fourth street to Thirty-third street, from Emerald avenue, from Thirty-fourth street, 1,233 feet; Emerald avenue, from Thirty-fourth street, 1,233 feet; Emerald avenue, from Thirty-eighth street, 1,233 feet; Emerald avenue, from Thirty-eighth treet, 1,233 feet; Emerald avenue, from Thirty-eighth street, 1,233 feet; Rimerald avenue, from Thirty-first street, from Wood to Paulina, 600 feet; Twentieth street, from Wood to Paulina, 600 feet; Twentieth street, from Wood to Paulina, 600 feet; Twentieth street, from Wood to Paulina, 1,436 feet; Alman street, from Mincoln to Paulina, 1,363 feet; Himman street, from Mincoln to Paulina, 1,363 feet; Mincoln to Paulina, 1,365 feet; Mincoln to Paulina, 1,365 feet; Mincoln to Paulina, 1,365 feet; Mincoln to Spruce, 1,129 feet; Loomis street, from Taylor to Spruce, 1,129 feet; Loomis street, from Twentieth north, 130 feet; Loomis street, from Harrison to Spruce, 234 feet; Laffin street, from Harrison to Spruce, 234 feet; Laffin street, from Harrison to Spruce, 632 feet; Loomis street, from Harrison to Spruce, 634 feet; Laffin street, from Harrison to Spruce, 635 feet; Polk street, from Harrison to Spruce, 635 feet; Obales; Harrison street, from Mansas to Nebraska, 225 feet, to Edward Langan, for 82, 158, 30; Harrison street, from Wood to Robey, 1, 320 feet; Harrison street, from Mansas to Nebraska, 225 feet, to Edward Langan, for 82, 158, 30; Harrison street, from Wood to Robey, 1, 320 feet; Harrison street, from Mansas to Emily, 511 feet

Superior street, 330 feet; North Centre avenue, from Superior to Huron, 250 feet; Jane street, from Ashland avenue to Milwaukee avenue, 310 feet; Church street, from Wisconsin to Centre, 680 feet; Hull street, from Wisconsin to Engenia, 680 feet; Block street, from North avenue to Engenia, street, 657 feet; Fremont street, from Webster avenue to Centre street, 1, 320 feet; Bissell street, from Dayton to Fremont, 525 feet; Bissell street, from Racine avenue to Lewis street, Sophis street, from Racine avenue to Lewis street, Sophis street, from Racine avenue to Lewis street, So feet, to Michael Hallanin, for \$4, 917, 69. The sewers range from one foot to four feet in diameter, the bulk being one, one and one-half, and two

#### THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ooted up \$29,061, of which amount \$23,215 was

\$100,000 in currency and \$1,800 in gold. Four per cents to the amount of \$350 were disposed of. Deputy-Marshal Gilman returned from Deputy-Marshal Gilman returned from Peoria yesterday morning, bringing with him two offenders whom he picked up in that wicked town. One of those was Johnston Breese, of Kewance, who was charged with selling liquors without a license. On being brought here he waived examination before Commissioner Hoyne, pleaded guilty to he charge before Judge Blodgett, and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100, with costs, and was ordered to be committed until the penalty was paid. The other offender was Charles Haney, alias Charles Osborn, who is charged with having deserted from Jefferson Barracks last July, and who was turned over to the tender mercies of the recruiting officer in this city to be done with as it shall be deemed best.

The Grand Jury got a little paezer to the

shall be deemed best.

The Grand Jury got a little nearer to the end of the Custom-House investigation yeasterday. Most of the day was spent in examining the documentary evidence in the case and in listening to the truth, or what is supposed to be the truth, as it fell from the lips of Mr. M. L. Holman, now a resident of St. Louis, but formerly Assistant-Superintendent of the new building here under Hannaford and Burling. Mr. Holman is understood to have testified to the whole course of the alleged frauds in the inspection and cutting of stone, in the manipulations of the contracts whereby what was the Government's loss was the contractors' gain, and, generally, to have given the jurors a better, clearer, more thorough insight into the crooked ness which is supposed to have been connected with the construction of the building than any other witness who has yet been accorded an audience. The inquisitorial body will work the lead again to-day, and there are those who think the day of indictments is not far off.

The old law under which Postmasters

The old law under which Postmasters made a handsome profit by the sale of stamps was repealed by the last Congress, and a new law came into effect last July which reduced their compensation to a percentage on the number of stamps cancelled at the several Post-Offices. This put a quietus upon a very extensive trade in the sale of stamps by which a certain class of Postmasters reaped a considerable harvest. For some time after the new law went into effect there was no perceptible result, but the returns obtained at the Post-Office yesterday for the month of October show a clear gain for the Government. The sale of stamps at the Chicago Post-Office for October, 1878, amounted to \$69, 143.08, against \$54.968.80 for October, 1877, giving an increase of \$14, 174.27. So much out of the perquisites of the Postmasters in obscure places, and so much less the occasion to be a candidate for such a position. The sale of stamped envelopes for last month amounted to \$20, 392.96.

Brief mention was made in The Tribune's The old law under which Postmasters

Brief mention was made in THE TRIBUNE'S Washington dispatches vesterday of the forthcoming annual report of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, in the course of which it was stated that estimates for the coming year for the various Government buildings in process of construction had been prepared, although they had not been decided upon in all cases. It was slave stated that the Secretary of the Treasury desired to keep the estimates for the next fiscal year down to the appropriations for the present year, and, therefore, that Congress would be asked this winter to appropriate \$450,000 each for Boston, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Philadelphia. Desirous of ascertaining the unexpended balance of the present appropriation and the amount necessary to complete the building. The TRIBUNE reporter yesterday sought Gen. McDowell, the Superintendent of the Chicago building, and obtained the figures desired, together with some ophalous from the General regarding the prospects of completing the building and getting it ready for occupancy. The unexpended balance to-day is \$400,000. This will isst, at the outside, until June next. As to the opinion of Secretary Sherman that \$450,000 was about the proper thing Brief mention was made in THE TRIBUNE'S

00. which the General thinks was ab 000, which the General thinks was about the proper thing. With an appropriation for the coming year of, say, \$1,000,000, Gen. McDowell says be can finish the court-rooms and most of the offices by Dec. 1, 1879; and with an appropriation of \$800,000 now and \$500,000 a year from now, he believes he can finish the building, furnish it, and have it ready for occupancy in fifteen months. With a new appropriation of only \$450,000, it would appear that the prospect of an early completion is exceedingly small.

#### CRIMINAL.

Joe Duncan is still held without bail, and within a few days the police hope to fix upon him several good cases of burglary, among others that of the \$1,000 robbery at the pawnshop of Philip Water which heavened shout the middle of her Veitz, which happened about the middle of last

P. McConnell, the refractory juryman whom Justice Foote caused to be locked up over night for making a goose of himself in a vagrancy case Thursday, was yesterday fined \$25, which fine was suspended upon his entering into a solemn agreement to never go upon another jury so long as he lives.

Eddie Barrett, the youth who squealed on Arhur Banyon, now in the Penitentiary for burglary, and Clark Penny, only a few days out of the County Jail for having stolen a watch, were locked up at the Madison Street Station last night charged with holding up and robbing William Conroy, of No. 18 Boston avenue, of \$1 cash. Old man Knecht still lives at the County

Old man Kneent still lives at the County Hospital, and is still in a delirious and unconscious condition, without any change either for better or for worse. The case will be called to-day, but or. Whitney of the Hospital has written a note to justice Morrison that time alone can tell the remit. Consequently the three prisoners will again be held over. suit. Consequently the three prisoners will again be held over.

Justice Morrison sent William Kirby to the Catholic Asylum for stealing books from St. Patrick's School, pawning them, and then cooliv informing the owners where they were; John Lane, burglary of a safe in M. Oberndorf's office, No. 53 Market street, and taking therefrom \$3 cash, \$50 fine; Ida Stout, larceny of clothing from Julia Waters, \$500 nutil to-day, Justice Summerheld held John Green, picking P. K. Dyer's pocket, in \$600 to the Criminal Court; John Brazell, robe-thief, \$100 fine; W. J. Ford, the love-struck negro, \$10,000 until to-day; Jessie Johnson, larceny of baby-ciothing from the wife of C. C. Scouliar, straw-bailer, now in the County Jail, \$300 to the Criminal Court; Andrew Rogers, assaulting Charles Puetz, \$500 ditto; Thomas Ryan, "Keeney" Magoney, and "Clipper" Flynn, \$5,000 each to the Criminal Court for the robbery of \$600 cash at the residence of William Marshall, corner of Thirty-fifth and Bloom streets.

It was rumored about town last night that the burglar captured at St. Paul was not the ''Sheeney'' George Freeman wanted in this city for the murder of Officer Race, but the rumor was not confirmed at police headquarters, nor apparently was any such state of facts known to exist at St. Paul. The following is from the St. Paul Globs of yesterday:

day:

Of the gang who committed the double crime of burglary and murder, all are in custody excepting Or and Durphy. The Chicago force believe Orr accompanied Sheeney George out of the city. Sheeney George asys Frilio Durphy was his companion in his annay wanderings. The capture of the whole gang is only a question of time. Detective Bauden declared that last night would see Durphy fail ripe into sands which had felt out his hiding place beyond a child we stated in the Gobe yesterday the arrest of the companion of the way of the companion of the wagon from which Lash fired the shot that sent Gincer Ease to his sheath leached.

MEDICAL TRATIMONY.

The Kennedy murder trias was resumed yester-

length the symptoms of insanity and epilepsy. Prothing at the mouth was one of the accompaniments of violent convulsive epilepsy. There was also a transent epilepsy, in which, for a few moments, the subject would have a momentary loss of consciousness, during which he would become rigid, and a slight convulsion would go over his body. These symptoms had been accurately described by three or four witnesses. The rule in epilepsy was that the mind was more or less affected, and was constantly tending towards insanity. The distinction between delirium and insanity was that the former was translicery, and was attendant upon some febrile disturbance of the body. The witness defined an illusion as an error of the mind, such as seeing an object where there was nothing,—imagining a man suspended in the air, for fustance. A halluclination was simply a belief in the illusion, or a co-operation of the brain with the deception of the senses. The evidential value of these varied, the delusion having the greatest weight as bearing on insanity, the halluclination coming mext, and the illusion last. He believed epileptic insanity to be incurable. From the interviews which he had with the prisoner, and from the history of the case as told on the prisoner, and from the history of the case as told on the witness stand, he had no hesitation in declaring kennedy insane and incurable.

Soon after the beginning of the afternoon session the prisoner, who had been sitting in court during the trial, refused to stay any longer, and started out of the court-room, and he was shackled and brought in. Previous to this he had been conversing with a female relative, and had told her to fetch him some poison or he would kill her. Her refusal to do this threw him into an excited condition, and it was evident that only by the severest self-control could he restrain himself from going into a convulsion.

Dr. Brower proceeded with his testimony on the cross-examination. As to the effect of intoxicating liquors, he believed that the disturbance produ

Assistant-State's-Attorney Weber made the argument for the projection. He said that as regarded the homicide there was no question, but whether or not the prisoner was insane was what the jury must decide. It must be proven clearly to the jury that the man was insane or in an epileptic fit at the time of the committal of the murder. At the close of Mr. Weber's speech the Court adjourned until this morning.

ot between the monkey and man, but in the caree The Tribune has afready published chapters covering his Iowa and, Wisconsin oil schemes, and his Emma and other mining speculations. After he left Wisconsin, however, it will be remembered, he wasn't heard of 'For a long time. A reporter found out yesterday, facts which all up the interval, and, in the weeds of his informant, they are so follows:

When Tichenor fert McGregor, he located in Lincoln, Neb., which was the Capital of the State That was along in 1868. He figured around there and finally got a lease from the State of a sait basin, about two intes out of town. He didn't pay anything for it, but, as I understood, was to pay so much a bashel as royalty. The property was in litigation, plut that made no difference. Trichenor got several parties interested, among it. It is well known that the General has had to expend a portion of the appropriation, and that he will be compelled to spend more, for work which ought to have been done in a proper manner before he took hold. The sewer arrangements have been aken out, and the spaces filled up with a solid mass of krick and mortar, the building has been taken out, and the spaces filled up with a solid mass of krick and mortar, the building has been closed in to protect it from the winter's storms, and various other needed improvements have been put through. Gen. McDowell says that the Supervising Architect's estimate of the amount necessary to finish the building and grounds, and furnish the structure, was \$1,200.

To be a several parties interested, among others of Chicago. Smith sent his sephew out to look the ground over, and Tichenor fixed up the young man, filled him fall of salt,—and on the strength of his reputations Smith invested \$20,000 or \$25,000. The people of Lincoln really believed there was lots of salt there, and perhaps there is, if the basins were developed. Tichenor sold his leave to the parties, and the took in as a partner a Mrs. considerable, but shally abandoned operations. Tichenor used the money he made to build the Tichenor luse, and he took in as a partner a Mrs. Roggin. He hadr't duite enough to finish and furnish the building, so he borrowed several thousands from the State—school money, which the officials were then loaning. The hotel didn't pay, so Tichenor proposed to raffie it. He sold several hundred tickets for \$5 a piece, but the raffie never came off. I don't know whether he redeemed the pickets, but I think not. He owed a good deal of money around town, and one evening gave a super at the hotel, to which he invited all his creditors. There was plenty of wine, etc., and Tichenor made them appeach. He told that he had only \$1,400, and couldn't pay them, but he was going to Utah, and, before the next 4th of July, would ride in a coach-and-four and be worth a million. He promised to pay, though he never did. He went to Utah, and the Emma Mine was the result. Tichenor is a very plausible talker, and uses language that would surprise you, as he is very illiterate, and can scarcly write his name. He lives high,—always stops at the best hotels, gambles a good deal, and spends money liberally, whether he has it or not. He borrows a good deal, and forgets to pay, though he would loan you \$25 or \$50 if he were flush. My impression has always been that there are moneyed man back of him who have a big slice in his swindling operations. The people at Lincoln looked apon him as an adventurer, having heard whispers as to his conduct before his arrival, yet while there he did nothing that was crooked, to their minds, except in the matter of the lottery tickets.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—I have been interested in your expose of A. C. Tichenor, in The Tribunes of Tuesday and Wednesday, for I know something of him and his crookedness in Nebraska. He went to Lincoln, Neb., I think, in 1868, attracted by the Lincola, Neb., I think, in 1868, attracted by the then new and rapidly-growing Capital, and built a large hotel near the new State-House. It was some distance from the business part of the town, and, of course, did not pay expenses. When I knew Tichenor, in the whiter of 1870-71, he was getting up a great lottery, with the Tichenor House for the principal prize. Although the lottery was illegal, his advertisements referred, by permission, to Gov. David Butter (afterward impeached), Secretary of State Kennard, and nearly all the State officers; and thousands of tickets were sold. I think I've got one now, which I would sell at a discount. Just before the time for the drawing, Mr. Tichenor "it out," and it was said in Lincoln that he afterward lived in Salt Lake City. The Tichenor House was mortgaged for all it was worth, and it was proven that Tichenor owned none of the prizes he had offered in his big swindle. Any old Lincolnite will be glad to give him a kick if he has begun to tumble down hill.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

WUSTURN VS. SOPER ET AL.

The case of John G. Wusturn vs. Oro M. Soper,
Cornelius Conover, and H. Z. Culver, mention of which was made in THE TRIBUNE of Thursday wanten was made in The TRIBUNE of Thursday morning, was called up in Justice Meech's Court yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and excited considerable interest. The charge was that of conspiracy to defraud the complainant out of certain property, claimed to be valued at about \$20,000. The explanation made by Mr. McElroy, counsel for the prosecution, while it appeared to be perfectly plain to that gentleman, was an intricate affair to a disinterested listener. It involved fectly plain to that gentleman, was an intricate affair to a disinterested listener. It involved a trade, or a series of trades, including goods and real estate in the transaction, with the hypothecation of the former and deeds of the latter in escrow. The history of the matter, as far as could be gathered from the several versions, which appeared to taily in the main particulars, is about as follows: About the 2d of August last, Mr. Soper, representing Mr. Culver in this particular transaction, sold a piece of property, taking some goods for the equity. The goods were to have been delivered on the ioth or 12th of the same month, with the deeds. The party who seid the goods had a loan of \$4,000 on them, which he was unable to pay, and the time was extended from time to time, until the last of August. Then they proposed that if Culver and Soper would advance the money so that they could get the goods released, they would turn then over. Finally, the money was advanced by Mr. Culver, in order to save himself from loss, he says, in the transaction, and the parties did turn over the goods. It was alse a part of the stipulation that the deeds for the real cetate should be left in escrow for thirty days, and if the goods were not delivered according to contract, then the deeds should be faken back, and the matter should stans the same as if no deeds had been made out. All this was done; the goods being delivered, the deeds were left in escrow as essentity for the loan on thirty days. Two days after the time had elapsed, the parties tendered the money and demanded the return of the merchandisc. Culver and Soper(the latter acting as the former's agent) declined to return the goods, but tendered them the deeds, which they refused, but said the money would be forthcoming any time within the maxt week. During any time within the maxt week.

for the merchandise would be delivered on payment of the money. Being unable to raise the needful, they instituted the proceedings.

Claimed that they had received no return for the goods, except some worthless real estate (what is known as the Grow property. Madison street and Bishop court), which was a damage to them, owing to back tares, etc. From the evidence of Wusturn and other witnesses for the prosecution, it appeared that that gentleman employed a man by the name of Bennett as his agent or broker, and it was through him the trade was made. Wusturn testified that he employed Bennett sometime in July to dispose of a stock of goods for him. Conover had represented himself to be the agent of Wusturn, thon vernal authority, and he acted in this capacity in the transaction with Mr. Soper, although Wusturn testified under oat that he had never employed him or considered him his agent in any sense of the word. Wusturn cotained the goods, he stated, from Mr. North, of the firm of Graham & Co., through Mr. Bennett. There were no written proposition, made in the transaction. Mr. Culver had seen witness, and had told him that if anything was wrong in the transaction he did not know it, and he would make it all right.

In the cross-examination it turned out that the witness had never had possession of the goods, or any warehouse receipts. Bennett, his agent, had agreed to turn over the property, warehouse receipts, or bills of sale to witness, but this he had never done. He had ween bills or sale in his possession. Witness had traded some Western property to Mr. North for the goods, through Mr. Bennett; had paid Bennett about \$150 in commissions, but he could not state whether it was before or after the trade. Mr. Bennett had left the city, and witness could not tell where he was: Mr. Culver, he thought, has possession of the goods before Mr. Bennett left the city. There was to have been naid \$5,000 in addition to the property for the goods, \$4,000 of which was to have gone to Mr. North and \$1,000 to witness.

goods, \$4,000 of which was to have gone to Mr. North and \$1,000 to witness.

MR. NORTH

testified that he sold the goods to Mr. Bennett. His bargain was for \$4,000 and a half of three mines. The goods were placed subject to Mr. Bennett scontrol, and were turned over to him. The value of the merchandise was about \$17,000, without the duties paid. He knew directly that Mr. Bennett was negotiating for the sale of the goods to Mr. Soper. Witness received pay for the goods from Mr. Bennett. He did not know at the time that Wusturn had anything to do with the transaction. Witness only received from Bennett about \$600 in cash. A mortgage was held by Mr. Dexter on the liquors, and about \$1,200 went to him to clear up the indebtedness of witness.

James Baxter tostified that he knew very little regarding the transaction between Bennett and Soper; he never saw or knew Mr. Wusturn until long after this transaction. Witness went to the office of the attorney for defense and made a tender of \$3,500 upon the property, which was a transaction relative to a loan that had been made upon the goods subject to sale. Witness was employed to tender the money by Bennett, Wusturn, and McElrov. Afterward witness refused to have anything mors to do with the transaction.

ward witness refused to have anything most to with the transaction.

The trial was continued until to-day, when defense claim they will set the matter right in eyes of the Court.

McElroy & Beatty are counsel for the prosetion, and Everett for the defense.

A CARD. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 23, 1878 .- The under signed certifies that he held for collection for account of Joseph T. Reeside, care of M. A. onia. Pa., whole ticket No. 68.724. Class K. i pnia, Pa., whole ticket No. 68,724, Class A., in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the second capital prize of \$10,000, on Tuesday, Oct. 8, 1878; said ticket having cost the sum of \$2, by correspondence, at the office of H. L. Plum, General Northern Agent, 319 Broadway, New York, and that the amount was promptly paid on presentation of the ticket at the office of the Company. T. M. Wascoat, Agent Southern Express Company, New Orleans, La.

SPECIE RESUMPTION.

Many prophesied that as the day of specie resumption drew near there would be a general suspension of all business, and many wise financiers have been holding their breath in suspense, as if awaiting the final "crack of doom," but from the increased activity at the Phano warerooms of Messrs. Pelton & Pomeroy, one would imagine there had been a reissue of greenbacks, and that every citizen had been presented with enough to enable him to purchase one of the elegant Planos sold by this firm. They to-day occupy the most envisble position of any music firm in the Northwest, and by their upright method of business have won the confidence hot only of the musical fraternity, but of the public generally, and customers can secure the very best instruments at the lowest prices. Pelton & Pomeroy, 152 State street. SPECIE RESUMPTION

Buck & Rayner's malt cough mixture is a simple medy for adults and children.

MARRIAGES. DEWEY-POPE-Married at 7:30 p. m., Oct. 31, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, by the Rev. George H. Pecke, Ervine Dewey, of Sargents Bluff, i.a., and Miry E. Pope, of Burlington, Otsego County, N. Y. SANXAY-CORY-At the Cathedral SS. Peter and Paul, Oct. 30, by the Rev. Canon Knowles, Mr. George W. Sanxay and Miss Anna A. Cory.

DEATHS. JACKLIN-Nov. 1, at his residence, 310 West Polk st., Theodore Jacklin. MEYER-Nov. I. Ida Meyer. aged 22 years and 3 months, wife of Dr. H. Meyer. Funeral from her late residence, 300 North-av., Sunday at 1:30 p. m. Friends are respectfully invited to titend. Cars to Roschill.

ILES—In this city, Nov. 1, of inflammation of the bowels, William B. Ilea, aged 53 years, native of Bristol, England.

Funeral Sunday at 1 o'clock from residence No. 6 Rickerdike-si, to Graceland. Friends invited without further notice.

EF Bristol and London (Eng.) papers please copy.

BLACK—Nov. 1, Benjamin F. Black.

Funeral Sunday at 11 o'clock? from the County Hospital to Graceland. HEILIG—Oct. St. in Germantown, Pa., Charles A. leilig, aged 34 years, formerly of this city. Heing, aged 3s years, formerly of this city.

O'LEARY.—Catherine O'Leary, daughter of Bridget
and Daniel O'Leary, aged 4 months and 20 days.

Funeral by carriages to the Northwestern Depot,
theence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

CROCKER—At his residence, 461 West Washingtontic, Hercules H. Crocker, aged 50 years 7 months and ov. 3. Friends of the family are invited. JOHNSON-Nov. 1, Charles Albert Johnson, aged 2

neral will take place at the residence of his er, 417 Fulton-st., to-day at 3:30 o'clock p. m. ains will be taken to Milwaukee for interment. 45 years.

The funeral will take piace on Monday, Nov. 4, from his late residence, 11 Alexander-st., to All Saints' Church, at 10 o'clock, thence by carriages to Calvary.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Republican Meetings To-Night.

MASS-MKETING, 508 STATE-ST. JAMES P.
M. Kood, Ben M. Wilson, the Hon. John A. Logan, the Hon. R. J. Oglesby, E. R. Bliss.
Fourth Ward-Armory Hall, Indians-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sta. The Hon. F. W. Paimer, Ben M. Wilson, 801 P. Hopkins, Sidney Smith, Gen. J. B. Leake, the Hon. A. M. Jones of Jo Daviess County. The Glee Club and music will be present.
Fourth Ward-Mulveil's Hall, corner of Thirtieth and State-sta. Alex L. Morrison, Maj. John Hoffman, Artur Dixon, Ben M. Wilson, 801 F. Hopkins, Gen. O. L. Mann, Ald W. H. Gorner.
Mann, Ald W. H. Griffer, Thirty-ninth and State-sta. Good speakers will be present.
Fifth Ward-John Raber's, 139 Archer-av. Supervisors and Marshais will please be present, Sixth Ward-Corner Twenty-first and Robey-sta., Horke's Hall. Dr. F. Koch, W. T. Underwood.
Seventh Ward-Corner of Loomis and Fourteenth-sta. Gen. O. L. Mann, Col. C. W. Woodman, Ed Delany, D. S. Carmichaet, J. W. Stewart, C. E. Ceburn.
Ninth Ward-Maskeli Hall, Desplaines-st., between Jackson and Adams. Col. J. W. Bennett, R. S. Tut. M. Ward-Maskeli Hall, Desplaines-st., Detween Jackson and Adams. Col. J. W. Bennett, R. S. Tut. Hommon, A. Morrison, C. W. Clark, Tr., W. H. Hommon, A. Morrison, C. W. Clark, Tr., W. H. Donnson, A. Morrison, C. W. Clark, Tr., W. H. Davis, George E. White, Maj. John Hoffman, D. W. Clark, Jr., William H. Thompson.
Tweifth Ward-Corner Folk st. and Western-av. E. B. Sherman, L. H. Bisbee, C. E. Cuburn, J. W. Stewart, Col. William H. Chase.
Thirteenth Ward-No. 528 Milwankee-av., corner of Ruckers, Dr. J. E. William, W. J. Loleson, W. F. Ruckers, D. L. Carner, B. J. L. Carner, D. J. Corner of Ruckers, D. J. E. William, W. J. Loleson, W. F. Ruckers, D. J. E. William, W. J. Loleson, W. F. Ruckers, D. J. E. William, W. J. Loleson, W. F. Ruckers, D. J. Carner, D. J. Corner of Ruckers, Clark Geth, D. J. Avery, J. L. Campbell, E. B. SherMardenth Ward—No. 528 Milwankee-av., corner of
Rucker-st. Dr. J. R. Wikhoa, W. T. Johnson, W. E.
Mason, W. D. Bishop.
Fitteenth Ward—Corner of North-av. and Haistedst., Ludwig's Place. Gen. H. H. Thomas, William H.
Batterman, J. P. Rool, H. S. Tuthill.
Sixteenth Ward—Fritz Krewer's Hall, 527 Haisted-st.
corner of Vedder. Elliott Anthony, Col. A. N. Waterman, M. E. Cole, E. H. Bliss,
Eighteenth Ward—Lower Turner Hall. Capt. M.
Petrie, R. S. Tuthill, Gen. O. L. Mann, J. W. Slewart,
Downer's Grove—There will be a mass-meeting in the
Village of Downer's Grove to-night. Speakers: Willlam Aldrich, J. G. Wright, L. C. Cooper, and others,
THIRD WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB WILL-

Iam Andrich, J. G. Wright, L. C. Cooper, and others.

The THIRD WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB WILL
mest this evening for the transaction of important
business at the hall southwest corner Wabash-av. and
Twenty-second-st.

Miscellaneous.

A LL CANDIDATES OF THE GHEENBACK PARTY
who shall not have paid their assessments by tomorrow at 12 sclock, Nov. 2, 7s., shall be struck from
the list and others substituted in their place. Come up
to healiquarters, Room 19 No. 77 South Clark-st.

CEORGE N. 14CESOW ESO. WILL 12CCCUS. C BORGE N. JACKSON. ESQ. WILL LECTURE C before the Philosophical Society at the Athenicum, so Dearborn-st., at e p. m. to-night, on "Silver Vin-dicated." dicated."

SEVENTH WARD—THE CAMPAIGN AND EXscattive Committee of the Seventh Ward will meast
to-morrow evening, To'clock, on the corner of Brown
and Maxwell-sta.

A.L. PARTIES HAVING BILLS AGAINST REpublican Headquarters for livery, will present
them at once, with the order. THE REV. W. F. CHAFTS WILL CONDUCT THE Sunday school teachers' meeting in Farwell Hall, 150 Madison-st., to-day suon.

THE REV. ARTHUR MITCHELL COMPLETES TO-morrow the tents year of his pastorate over the First Freshyerian Church. The ordinance of the Lord's Supper is to be administered at the morning services and a discourse reviewing the history of the Church will be meanaghed as Ar. Mitchell.

MEDICAL NOTES

BRAIN TROUBLES, Weakness, and Debili and Rational Manner.

origin in a disturbance of the functions of the brain. There is no doubt that the brain is the controlling element in the regulation of the affairs of the body. Yet, unless nourished and supported by pure blood, it becomes feeble, the nervous system loses it healthy action, and through it be circulating fluids become still further impoverished. If the manufacture of pure blood and its fastiful distribution through the various functions of the body depending upon it for amount and its process. through its impoverishment come mental infirmities and weakness, enlicipely, melancholy, nervous prostration, insbility to eleep, and softening of the brain. The great essential to the complete enjoyment of menial as well as physical health is

PURE BLOOD. through the heart, is weakened, debilitated, and destroyed by the presence of consuming poisons in the bones, headache, indigestion, scrofulous swellings and ulcers, consumption, ulceration of the liver and kidneys, emaciation, and debility ensue, to what do we tence them? Why, with unserring certainty to the blood. It is thus shown that pure blood is essential to good health. Most diseases, even those inherited, originate in the absence of this indispensable condition. For the blood contains the component parts of all animal matter. The bones, muscles, cartliages, all the fluids, acids, akalies, etc., pertaining to the animal structure, are developed and nourished and disseminated by it. Hence the fountain-head of disease is the blood. To be successfully comitatted, the whole force of mediostion must be directed to its purification. Where in the vast and bulky catalogue of the materia medica shall we find a remedy equal to this great task?

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lesses, Cobb & Bingham's new tints of Paper and Cards, and the correct styles of Wedding and other Invitations for this season. are now ready.

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Solar Heat-African Exp LITERATURE

MATTHEW ARNOLD

ing in one volume the ing and printing, which will con admirers of these poems. We of Matthew Arnold's poems ma making them better knows Matthew Arnold's reputation cellent of English critics is so xtended that it has oversh tion as a poet. To many who ar him as the author of the essay on Joubert, as the apostle of a ness and light, he is unknown "Sohrab and Rustum," or Etna." And that this shoul strange nor unjust, for Mattl more perfect critic than poet.

a very excellent critic. Sometim
pute his conclusions; we
withhold our admiration oner in which he puts I
We may not always agree with h
can upbraid him for haste and w
tion. The beauty of his prose
the despair of admirers.
matchless music of these senter
our ears, how can we essay to cri
ten words of Matthew Arnold!
would venture to citicise him m more perfect critic than poet.

Matthew Arnold's poems we poet has done the very util him to do in the direction made the very best of his tion. His perfect taste ambeauty of intellectual exprise were an earnest of. He are trueller, to use the control of the poet of the section of the section

him to write good poetry in taste has prevented him from ver namby-pamby diatribes or Sinastics in vocal nothingness. It he native lyrical heauty of Buing strength of Byron at his best purity and depth of Wordswor utterance in poetic language tare common to the finer generation. His impulses his words have a dign which are admirable. If he spontaneity of the poet who a must, he yet has a grace, and a depth which we would regreated because he is the faulticities he has not the fresh and of the natural singer, and because the second of the natural singer, and because he can be called the second of the natural singer, and because he called the second of the natural singer, and because he called the second of the natural singer, and because he called the second of the natural singer, and because he called the second of the natural singer, and because he called the second of the natural singer, and because he called the second of the natural singer, and because he called the second of the natural singer, and because he called the second of the natural singer, and because he called the second of the natural singer, and because he called the second of the natural singer, and because he called the second of the natural singer, and because he called the second of the natural singer, and the second of the natural singer, and the second of the natural singer.

To-day (Saturday), Nov. 2, at 9:30 o'clock, at our allorooms, 173 and 175 Hando [ph-st. W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctionects. SATURDAY, NOV. 2, AT 9:30 A. M.,

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LITERATU

New Edition of Matth ... The Europea Henry James

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-- The Portfolio erary Note

Reade and Mrs. son Burne

The Brain and Intelligence in

ten words of Matthew Arnol would venture to citicise him much better the critic would lims well-stored mind would subject from all its aspects, I brought the best obtainable tit, how his active intellect w around it, and how his pen ioned the whole into a thing this feeling cause us to speadiffidence. One to whom we'dee pleasure we cannot appre fect pleasure we cannot ap of hostility. And, besides, i of hostility. And, besides, these consisted simply in vituoeratio ing the comparatively insignifi in a whole, has passed away. in books as in friends is gotten thy. Jeffrey is dead; and to we owe it in a large measure th eritorion higher than that of.

of the natural singer, and beca ponent of the feelings of a cu whose minds are ill at ease, he popular poet. He hardly can that he would sing to a lar that he would sing to the goodly co of culture and of beauty, written in vain. The time horn gives us a clew to the to poetic character. He grew to times,—"an iron time," as he doubts, disputes, distraction oid order seemed to have passe and dissatisfaction were abroad was the friend of Clough of the own time. He regretted late. Nothing was satisfactory, a regretiul eyes to the past. In "In the slacere endeavor to learn the same the bewildering confusion what is sound and true in poet to myself to find the only sur only solid footing, among the at any rate, knew what they we do not." And this admirat which we call classical has it works, for they would be descrin form. A glance at the conume will suggest this as we Empedorles on Etna. Sapph Urania. He has saturated he classics, and clothed his poeum acter. Next to the classics, have had the greatest influence noid as a poet are Goothe From the great German his love of personal culture, very best that the mind is direction of beauty; and from English poets since Shakspeare estinate of Wordsworth) he quisite love of Nature and the early world." His descrinare peculiarly delicate, and has a cameo. They are fine an never diffuse. Again and as Matthew Arnold, with a gene tribute at the feet of his twith his peculiar and limited Matthew Arnold, with a gene tribute at the feet of his twith his peculiar and limited Matthew Arnold, with a gene tribute at the feet of his twith his peculiar and limited Matthew Arnold, with a gene tribute at the feet of his twith his peculiarly delicate, and has a cameo. They are fine an never diffuse, lating and limited Matthew Arnold, with a gene tribute at the feet of his twith his peculiarly delicate, and has market, but h

The tawny-throated:
Hark, from the moonlit cedar
Want triumps! hark! wast n
And this is from "Switzer
I know that graceful figure fa
That cheek of languid nue.
I know that soft, enk rusef
And those sweet eyes of blue.
The "Urania" ends thus:
And she to him with the soft of the soft

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LITERATURE.

MATTHEW ARNOLD'S POEMS. nillan & Co. have done good work in publishing in one volume the poems of Matthew Arnold. The volume, too, has a beauty of bindargond printing, which will commend it to the admirers of these poems. We hope this edition of Matthew Arnold's poems may be the means making them better known than they are Matthew Arnold's reputation as the most excellent of English critics is so exalted and so extended that it has overshadowed his reputation as a poet. To many who are familiar with him as the author of the essay on Heine, and on Joubert, as the apostle of a culture of sweet-ness and light, he is unknown as the author of "Sohrab and Rustum," or "Empedocles on Etna." And that this should be so is not strange nor unjust, for Matthew Arnold is a more perfect critic than poet. In truth, he is more perfect critic than poet. In truth, he is a very excellent critic. Sometimes we may dispute his conclusions; we seldom can withhold our admiration of the manner in which he puts his argument. We may not always agree with him: we never can upbraid him for haste and want of preparation. The beauty of his prose utterances are the despair of admirers. And with the matchless music of these sentences ringing in our ears, how can we essay to criticise the written words of Matthew Arnold? For he who would venture to criticise him must think how much better the critic would have out it,—how his well-stored mind would have viewed the subject from all its aspects, how he would have brought the best obtainable thought to bear on it, how his active intellect would have played around it, and how his pen would have fashioned the whole into a thing of beauty. Let this feeling cause us to speak with becoming diffidence. One to whom we owe so much perfect pleasure we cannot approach with feelings of hostility. And, besides, the day when criticism consisted simply in vituneration, and in exposing the comparatively insignificant wecknesses in a whole, has passed away. The best that is hooks as in friends is gotten through sympathy. Jeffrey is dead; and to Matthew Arnold we owe it in a large measure that a standard of relierion higher than that of Jogree has been s very excellent critic. Sometimes we may disowe it in a large measure that a standard of lierion higher than that of Joffrey has been

riterion higher than that of source, as solved, slopted.

Perhaps the first impression the reader of Matthew Arnold's poems will get is that the poet has done the very utmost that was given him to do in the direction of poetry. He has made the very best of his gifts in that direction. He perfect taste and his extraordinary heavy of intellectual expression have enabled his to accomplish more than his natural poetic gifts were an earnest of. He is not essentially anatural—or, to use the commoner phrase, a pits were an earnest of. He is not essentially antural—or, to use the commoner phrase, a horn—poet. Endowed with an exquisite apprection of beauty of form, with a mind of subtle faces, cast in a time with which he was out of sympathy, with longings which in him could not be instaculate, be has made a good account of his tilents, and made of himself a poet, whose works are more than interesting as a study. They frequently reach a high poetic altitude: sad to the mind which is attuned to beauty of lorn and expression, which instinctively recoils from garfsh valgarity, they afford a true and lating bleasure. Matthew Arnoid's force of mind and faculty of expression have enabled him to write good poetry; his severely good tast has prevented him from writing nonsense manby-pamby diatribes or Swinburnian gymand the process of Swinburnian gym-matics in vocal nothingness. He has nothing of the hative brical beauty of Burns, or the rush-ing strength of Byron at his best, or the rarefied surfly and depth of Wordsworth, but he gives interance in poetic language to feelings which are common to the finer minds of his greeration. His impulses are lotty, and his words have a dignified austerity which are admirable. If he has not the fountabelty of the poet who sings because he fountable in the fountable of the source of the poet who sings because he fountable in the poet who sings because he fountable in the fountable of the poet who sings because he fountable in the fountable of the poet who sings because he fountable in the fountable of the poet who sings because he fountable in the fountable of the poet who sings because he fountable of adepth which we would regret to have lost. And because he is the faultiess poet, and because he has not the fresh and racy spontaneity of the natural singer, and because he is the exponent of the feelings of a cultured minority whose minds are ill at ease, he can never be a popular poet. He hardly can have expected that he would sing to a large congregation. But if he sing to the goodly company of lovers of culture and of beauty, he will not have written in vain. The time in which he was born gives us a clew to the Iormation of his poetic character. He grew up in troublous times,—"an iron time," as he phrases it, "of doubts, disputes, distractions, fears." The old order seemed to have passed away. Doubt and dissatisfaction were abroad. At Oxford he was the friend of Clough and other gifted dosbters. They were out of sympathy with their own time. He regretted he was born too lats. Nothing was satisfactory, and he looked with regrettut eyes to the past. In 1854 he wrote: "In the sincere endeavor to learn and practice, amid the bewildering confusion of our times, what is sound and true in poetical art, I seemed to myself to find the only sure guidance, the only solid footing, among the ancients. They, at any sate, knew what they wanted in Art, and we do not." And this admiration for the times which we call classical has its impress on his worts, for they would be described as classical in form. A glance at the contents of this volume will suggest this as we read the names, Empedocles on Etns. Sappho, Antigone on Urania. He has saturated his mind with the classics, and clothed his poems with their character. Next to the classics, the two men who have had the great German he has gained his love of personal culture, his love for the very best that the mind is capable of in the direction of beauty; and from the greatest of English modern poets.

While these poems have a common character, they are models for all time, from the greaters of their form, embracing, as they do, narrative, lyric, dramatic, and legiac poems a

tw-cases. Cylinder Deska, Lounges, East in Comforts, Pillows, Sheets and Spreads, Fool Carpeta, fine iot of Stoves. In sec-da we have Hedstead, Bureaus, Wash-ta, East and Camp Chairs, Mockers, Mir-oodi needed in house GO MERCANTILE AGENCY,

July 16 has an exquisitely tender feeling. He is reflective, rather than impulsively impassioned. It is no odd expression to apply to noetry, but we cannot help feeling that there is about these poems an air of dignified good breeding. We give a few specimens of his hyrical versification. Hiere is the heginning of "Philomeia":

Marki ah. the nightingale—
The tawny-throated:

Mark from the moonlit cedar what a burst!

Want triumpa! hark: wast nain.

And this is from "Switzerland":

I know that graceful figure fair, AKING I know that graceful figure fair,
That cheek of languid nue.
I know that soft, enkerculerd halt,
Ana those sweet eyes of blue.
The "Urania" ends thus:

LITERATURE.

Henry James, Jr.

-Bench and Bar of

Then will she weep, with smiles, till then, Coldly she mocks the sons of men. Thil then, her loving eyes maintain Their pure, unwavering, deep disdain. Here is an old theme: New Edition of Matthew Arnold -"The Europeans," by The Ceramic Art, by Jennie J. Young

And know her friend, and weep for glee, And cry: Long, long I've looked for thes

Here is an old theme:

And sometimes, by still harner fate,
The lovers meet, but meet too late.
The clegiac poems are the finest, for they show Matthew Arnold at his best as a poet. In his loving memorial verses his fine critical faculty comes into play. Clough, Goethe, Wordsworth, the Brontes, Heine, and Dr. Arnold are the subjects of noems, and considered simply as criticisms they are excellent. The estimate of Heine is admirable, though inferior to some of the others as poetry; there is pity in the insure he has for the poet with every gift but love, "thechild of light," who told us barren knowledge that the God-given poet helps us to forget. We cannot here describe his Thyrsis, a monody to the memory of Clough. What shall we say of this lovely creation? Simply that it suggests the "Lycidas" of Milton, written to commemorate his friend King, and the Adonais of Shelley, written to the memory of Keats; and that, as we read, we for the time forget the words of Milton and of Shelley. The finest poem in the volume is "Oberman Once More." Oberman is the work of Sensencour, a comparatively unknown Frenchman, and it has, to use Arnold's words, "a gravity and severity which distinguish it from all' the other writers of the sentimental known Frenchman, and it has, to use Arnold's words, "a gravity and severity which distinguish it from all the other writers of the sentimental school." He was much admired by Chateaubriand and Madame De Stael. He lived in Switzerland: and there the scene of the poem is laid. It has a swiftness, a fire, a felicity and force of feeling that raise it above all the other poems. The Greek and the Roman civilization, the introduction of Christianity, and the French Revolution are all passed in review, and all are surgested by a visit to the place where the author of "Oberman" lived. We can best give an idea of it by giving a few detached verses from it.

Across the valley, on that slope,
The huts of Avant shine!
Is pines, under their branches, ope
Ways for the pasturing kine. Full-foaming milk-pails, Alpine fare,

In his cool hail, with haggard eyes,
The Roman noble lay:
He drove abroad in furious guise,
Along the Appian way.

He made a feast, drank flerce and fast, And crown'd his hair with flowers— No easier nor no quicker passed The impracticable hours.

The East bow'd low before the blast In patient, deep disdain;
She let the legions thunder past,
And plunged in thought again.

So well she mused, a morning broke Across her spirit gray, A conquering, new-born joy awoke, And fill'd her life with joy.

Now he is dead! Far hence he lies In the lone Syrian town;
And on his grave, with shining eyes,
The Syrian stars look down.

But we must close, and we cannot do it bet-ter than by quoting the poet's tribute to the great singers of whom he is a disciple: They speak! the happiness divine They feel runs o'er in every line; Its spell is round them like a shower

Its spell is round them like a shower—
It gives them pathos, gives them power,
No painter yet hath such a way,
Nor no musician made, as they,
And gather'd on immortal knolls
Such lovely flowers for cheering souls.
Beethoven, Raphael, cannot reach
The charm which liemer. Shakspeare teach,
To these, to these, their thankful race
Gives them the first, the fairest place;
And brightest is their glory's sheen,
For greatest hath their labor been.
McD.

THE EUROPEANS. "The Europeans" will go far to establish Henry James' rank among the first of American writers of fiction. He is in some respects sudispute the claim to pre-eminence with him. He has much of Hawthorne's power of analysis, and

ciation of local coloring in and about Boston, and a cosmopolitan sympathy with strange ideas and tastes—that is to eay, with human nature modified by surroundings. The character with whom the author has evidently taken the most pains is Mr. Wentworth, the Puritan father—we had almost said forefather—of the story. He is, in the words of one of the Europeans, "a tremendously high-toned old fellow; he looks as if he were undergoing martyrdom, not by fire, but by freezing." Mr. Wentworth, with his rigid countenance and freezing ways, reminds one of another distinguished New Enclander whose reoutation in political circles is

glander whose reputation in political circles is something of the same kind. The Puritan of the story has more than the average New England borror of the Roman Catholics and foreigners, whom he groups together by some mental process which he has never fairly worked out. There is better in the book than the dialogue between this old man and his nephew, one of the Europeans, peculiarly effervescent in his manner and habit of thought. Felix is a good amateur artist, and taiks of taking his uncle's portrait. 'I should like to do your head, sir," said Felix to his uncle one eventug before them all. 'I taink I should make a very fine thing of it. It's an interesting head; it's very mediwal,"

Mr. Wentworth looked grave; he felt awkwardly, as if all the company had come in, and found him standing before the looking-glass. 'The Lord made it.' he said. 'I don't think it is for man to make it over again.'

"Certainly, the Lord made it, "replied Felix, laughing, 'and He made it very well. But life has been touching up the work. It is a very interesting type of head. It's delightfully wasted and emaciated. The complexion is wonderfully bleached.' And Felix looked round at the circle, as if to call their attention to these interesting points. Mr. Wentworth grew visitoly paler. 'I should like to do you as an old prelate, an old Cardinal, or the Prior of an order.'

"An Felix looked round at the circle, as if to call their attention to these interesting points. Mr. Wentworthgrew visitoly paler. 'I should like to do you as an old prelate, an old Cardinal, or the Prior of an order."

"An Felix proceeded. 'You have been very—avery moderate. Don't you think one always sees that in a man's face!"

"You see more in a man's face than I should think of looking for, "said Mr. Wentworth, coidly. The Baroness [the other European, and Felix's sister] ratiled her fan and gave her orilliant laugh. 'It is a risk to look so close," she exclaimed. 'My uncle has some pecadilloes on his conscience.' Mr. Wentworth looksed at her, painfuly at a l

It would at first sight seem improbable, from the number of works lately written upon this subject that anything fresh or original upon it could be written. Previous authors, whether devoting themselves to a special department, as Birch to that of "Ancient Pottery," or Mar-

to treat their themes so exhaustively, and, there seemed, with some few exceptions, so little new book upon the subject announced, there could be slight expectation of finding in it could be alight expectation of finding in it any new information upon the subject. This is in the present case perhaps true, if we look only for direct information, but the student interested in this art who has a reasonably good idea of its general history—its main technical processes, and its nomenclature—will find in the volume under consideration that pleasure and interest, by no means small, which an amateur or connoiseur in any subject finds in the discussion or even goasp thereof. In the present case we find also somewhat more of an attempt, and a successful one, to deal a little more fully than usual with the historical data of the different epochs and varieties of creative work in clay; to place somewhat clearly before the reader the environments of time and cirof the different epochs and varieties of creative work in clay; to place somewhat clearly before the reader the environments of time and circumstance under which special schools of ceramic work were born and flourished; to state the causes which led to them, and to analyze and discuss the theories and opinions relating to them. This treatment of the subject, though we may in some cases differ from the conclusions of our authoress, may feel some of her generalizations to be hasty, or even her data to be incorrect, serves to give the book a certain flavor akin to that of Mr. Elliott's on the same subject, which, though offering nothing particularly new in the way of information, yet lose the impress of his special thought and feeling on the different questions relating to the subject, which are what are wanted in an author by those who look beyond the mere statement of facts and processes with which they are acquainted. Such a treatment serves, too, not only to interest but to inform and stimulate the reader. He flads, as for instance in the case of the stanniferous enamed, and the metallic lustre, or of the extent of the precedence of China over Japan in porcelain-making, or of the making of porcelain in India or Persla, that there are two sides to these questions, and that they are fairly open to discussion; and this very fact leads the individual reader to look into these matters a little for himself, and hence to get shat knowledge obtained by a

and this very fact leads the individual reader to look into these matters a little for himself, and hence to get that knowledge obtained by a little careful investigation, which so far outlasts the mere reading it as a narrative. The authorses shows her individuality not only in her discussions and in the fulness of her historical rehabilitations, but also in her suggestions of a new momenclature for the divisions of cersunic work in general, and those of Oriental work in particular. The somewhat arbitrary and uncertain division into families by coors, as that of the rose, or the green, she would have yield, certainly in the case of Japanese work, to that by localities as Hizen or Kaga, or makers as Banko or Erakn.

One notable feature of the book is that many of its illustrations are drawn from, specimens—and worthy offes too—owned in this country; we wish that our own city were richer in them. we wish that our own city were richer in them

and worthy offes too—owned in this country; we wish that our own city were richer in them. She adds her testimony, too, to that of the large number of intelligent, writers upon art who protest against the fetters bound upon the progress of good art in this country, by the irrational, unfair tariff, which not only excludes from this young nation, so sadly in need of examples of the great art of the great past, wherefrom to study and educate itself, those masterpieces which would so help and delight us, but actually discriminates in its charges in favor of mere manufacture over artistic work.

The work will please and instruct those persons enough interested in the subject to read it carefully, and is especially opportune to those who are looking forward with pleasurable expectation to the coming exhibit in our midst of some of the choicest specimens of ceramic work which our community owns. ("The Ceramic Art." By Jennie J. Young, New York: Harper & Bros.)

BAR AND BENCH OF MISSOURI. A handsomely-printed volume of 600 pages, by the Hon. W. V. N. Bay, late one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Missouri, has just been issued. It is made up of biographies and reminiscences of the Bar and Bench of Mis souri. It is confined exclusively to those who have died, and has an interest far beyond the limits of that State. It treats of many men who have had a national history and reputation and gives much that pertains to the early history of the Northwest. The volume bears an engraved portrait of Rufus Easton, one of the pioneer settlers of the then comprehensive Ter-

dispute the claim to pre-eminence with him. He has much of Hawthorne's power of analysis, and even a more complete synthetic faculty. He has Howells' charm of style, with more than his energy. He has not yet exhibited the dramatic skill of Mrs. Stowe in her solitary great work, but has surpassed her in every other quality of a good novel.

Mr. James has properly offered this book to the public as "a sketch." It lacks the element of a great and sufficient motive, and the robust tone which we are accustomed to associate with full-grown books. But it has things which are more, necessary than these. It has admirable studies of character, a loving appreciation of local coloring in and about Boston, and a cosmopolitan sympathy with strange ideas was not respondence with Easton, and a cosmopolitan sympathy with strange ideas of the then comprehensive Territory of Louisiana. In 1805, shortly after the acquisition of Louisiana, bearing letters of introduction from Aaron Burr, he started for New Orleans, but stopped at Vincennes, Ind. In 1805 ne reached St. Louis. Aided by Burr, he was appointed Judge of the Territory of Louisiana. Burr, in aunouncing the appointment, wrote to him urging a friendship on his was appointed Judge of the Territory of Louisiana. Burr, in aunouncing the appointment, wrote to him urging a friendship on his was appointed Judge of the Territory of Louisiana. Burr, in aunouncing the appointment, wrote to him urging a friendship on his was appointed Judge of the Territory of Louisiana. Burr, in aunouncing the appointment, wrote to him urging a friendship on his was appointed Judge of the Territory of Louisiana. Burr, in aunouncing the appointment, wrote to him urging a friendship on his was appointed Judge of the Territory of Louisiana. Burr, in aunouncing the appointment, wrote to him urging a friendship on his was appointed Judge of the Territory of Louisiana. Burr, in aunouncing the appointment, wrote to him urging a friendship on his to deal the would probably float down the Williamson, and sta by the eloquence of Wirt. During all his journeys he was in correspondence with Easton, and finally, with Wilkinson, met Easton at New Orleans. The conspirators then learned that Easton could not be depended upon, and he was excluded. All this correspondence concerning the conspiracy, with letters of President Jefferson, Wilkinson, and others, is collected in the biography of Easton, much of which is new, and throws great light on the history, progress, and explosion of the conspiracy. Easton represented the Territory in Congress, held nearly all the offices in succession, and his great ablities and many virtues entitled him justly to pre-eminence in his day.

Among the other men named in this volume whose fame has extended beyond Missouri,

nence in his day.

Among the other men named in this volume whose fame has extended beyond Missouri, and who, in their day, were conspicuous for their ability and for distinction in national affairs, we find Thomas H. Benton, who was one of the first United States Senators from Missouri, and who continued in that office thirty years. The sketch of Col. Benton is interesting and historical. David Barton, who was elected Senator at the same jime with Benton; Edward Bates, who was Attorney-General under Mr. Lincoln; Gen. Frank P. Blair, Jr.; Senator L. V. Bogy, who died a few years ago; Henry S. Geyer, an old Whis, who also reached the Senate; James S. Green, a man of great ability, and who at the time received much prominence because selected by the South as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories when Douglas was deposed on account of his opposition to Lecomptonism; Luke E. Lawless, whose imprisonment for contempt by Judge Peck led to the celebrated impeachment and trial of that Judge by the Senate of the United States, and which also led to the statutory definition of contempt in United States, and which also led to the statutory definition of contempt in United States, and Trusten Polk, expelled from the United States Senate for treason. Besides these are many others eminent as Judges and lawyers, all of whom by their public services have contributed to the high character of the legal profession in Missouri. Many of these sketcnes have a general interest everywhere, but to the Bar all over the country they will be peculiarly acceptable.

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Judge Bay has performed his work with great
success. The book is not a mere compilation
of culogies; he has made it exceedingly
interesting, and his good taste is especially
commendable.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Tolebo, O., Oct. 29 .- In my perambulations recently about our library, coming suddenly apon Mr. Fiske's much-quoted article on 'Librarian's Work" in a file of unbound Atlantic Monthlys on a quiet shelf, the opening paragraph caused me such a start of surprise that it had nearly led to my discovery by our

ment of the librarian contitutes but a small portion of ordinary library service, and Mr. Fiske's answer to the quedion: "What do you do with your time?" gives but a faint conception of the multifarious eractions, both physical and mental, upon the time and strength of our librarians in these times of givere economy.

The subject has a prictical as well as a sentimental side, for, if our libraries are to serve in any measure as a means by which a vigorous intellectuality and healthy sentiment are spread abroad in the world, this must be largely the work of those engaged in this service. It will not spring apontaneously from the best prepared catalogue or other written or printed aids, but must be the fruit of personal suggestion and intellectual sympathy. The supposed advantages of the position are, therefore, often an exasperation to those thus engaged, ambitious to give the best service.—to the most thoroughly equipped mind, as well as the one not thus prepared,—who see no opportunity at least for "private study," if not other "interests of a literary sort." This is especially true as regards current literature, for a long familiarity with the same books will in time give to any average intellect some apprehension of their scope and character. To a certain extent the theory holds good, that the handling of books is an education. To be able to put the titles and authors torether without healtation and in the twinkling of an eve, is, indeed, something to acquire. It is not a sort of knowledge that the one who has any just appreciation of the books he handles is at all likely to grow conceited about. It is true, that many a library employe never gets unuch beyond this, and yet renders important service. This sort of literary apprehension cannot, however, be regarded as an education in its largest sense, or that from which the public is to receive the most benefit. I am inclined to speak emphatically upon this point, angle for the reason—and with all due regard to the alwantages offered in the admirable arrangeme

them in charge. Agam, for the reason—and with all due regard to the advantage's offered in the admirable arrangements now in course of development—that there is danger that the more important branch of personal service will be overlooked in this much mechanism.

From my present retreat between the covers of the last Library Journal on our librarian's table in the alcove devoted to Physical Sciences I can see in the open library beyond a long array of applicants awaiting attention. These may be classified in three divisions, viz.: The people who know what books they want, and can get them; the people who know what books they want, and can't get them; and those who don't know what they want, and must depend upon some outside source for suggestion. As Prof. Robinson has justify-said, "The question in most libraries at present is not How shall the experienced reader be assisted!—though it may be questioned if even he, in his search, will not often pass by what, if found, would serve him best; it has reference to the learner, not to the learned,—to the general reader, not to the learned,—to the general reader, not to the specialist."
Here, for instance, is one who desires to obto the general reader, not to the

specialist."

Here, for instance, is one who desires to obtain all possible lights upon the American System of tiovernment, with special reference to present political conditions. In addition to the many valuable works indicated in the catalogue, the library attendant, who has kept himself informed upon current interests in literature, may perhaps suggest to the student the recent discussions upon our Electoral, System by Judge Cooley and the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, in a late issue of the North American Hewisa. Perhaps, as a side issue, Prof. Goldwin Smith's naper on the Decline of Parties, or the regent Symposium on the value of popular judgments, by a group of English Parliamentary leaders, reproduced for an American public in the pages of the Popular Science supplement. Another student, who is preparing an essay upon Culture, and wishes to know what our best writers have to say on this, is referred to the elegant essays by Matthew Arnold and Prof. Shaird upon this subject. For others, "saking suggestions of desirable things" in literature, the discerumg librarias will come up to the requirements of each individual teste, sending one delighted away with an introduction to Maurice the Guseria of the Causer de Lundi requirements of each individual teste, sending one delighted away with an introduction to Maurice de Guerin of the Causeris de Lundi of St. Beuve,—perbass some brilliant essay by Mr. Gladstone or Mr. Froude,—while others there may be to whom the life of the Count Montalemoert, or of Charles Kingsiev, may awaken new interest in the changing currents of social and political events beyond the sea, or the Chronicies of the Schonberg-Cotta Family in the history of religious progress, that will not cease in their developments with the read-

One might go on indefinitely with the oppor-One might go on indefinitely with the opportunities of a librarian in this direction of a
service which is not only important to the
public, and often an intellectual compensation,
but in which there are also the trials which such
dependence entails. What, for instance, is the
symmathetic librarian to do with that class who
want a "novel without too much fiction in it,"
—who expect the attentian to be equal to all
interpretations of profunction, and to have
an instant apprehension of the wants of the interpretations of profrinciation, and to have an instant apprehension of the wants of the book-applicant, no matter under what title it is

Recently I came upon one of our assistant escape observation, nearly in convulsions over a request for the "Leg-End of the Madonna," request for the "Leg-End of the Madonna," and soon after another politicly trying to interpret the wants of an inquirer for "something of Feminine (!) Cooper's." The look of perplexity that came over the face of another librarian with a request for the "Miller's Grindstone" was a study for an artist, and I was nearly surprised into another imprudent chirrup when she suggested Hugh Miller's "Old Red Sandstone" as the book required; and it was. I think an answer to the qualifications asked for by Mr. Muillins in a library attendant, that of divination, should claim attention from those into whose bands the proposed training of our future librarians is to be placed.

We have been rearranging our library on the Amberst plan, and after a careful investigation of this system, and the present arrangement of

of this system, and the present arrangement of our books, I am inclined to think that the librarian who is quoted by Mr. Mullins as say-ing that "the one who reads is lost" must be ing that "the one who reads is lost" must be an apostic of this new system of library economies. For it is my opinion—and I give it not without due appreciation of the extraordinary ingenuity manifested, and of the occasional values of the system—that a more complicated and arbitrary subordination of books to system it would be difficult to conceive.

In all methods of book arrangements for the subite, library two objects are generally kept in

it would be difficult to conceive.

In all methods of book arrangements for the public library two objects are generally kept in view—the one to incilitate and simplify the work of the librarfith, the other to bring books on kindred subjects into satisfactory relations for the convenience of the librarian and the specialist. The difficulty of determining these relations with a farge class of books is sufficient evidence that any attempt at an elaborate system of grouping will be hazardous in theory and confusing in application.

This has, however, been attempted in the Amnerst plan, and the result is, that in order to supply the fruitful headings and sub-heads of this new system with a "reason-to-be." there are associations and separations among the books subjected to it that will create their own confusions in the mind of the reading librarian. A way out of these perplexities is offered, it is true, in the call-bumbers and the catalogue, but these do not afford a satisfactory solution to these mystifications, and are only an exasperation in those hurried moments when there is no time for looking up facts in the catalogue and one is rash enough to turn to their inner consciousness for inspiration. A system—maker, for instance, may determine, for reasons of his own—and very good reasons, too—that cook-books shall have their place with dramatic literature—surely is there not a dramatic well as an esthetic side to the cultinary art!—and with the call-numbers, the catalogue, and an average memory, the librarian will undoubtedly be able to unravel these strange freaks of position. All the same, however, the reason-to-be of these groupings will be a perplexity which only those who have succeeded, after the pre-Raphaelite method, in getting behind the soul of the system—maker will comprehend. It is not to be understood that in the Amberst plan

paragraph caused me such a start of surprise that it had nearly led to my discovery by our quick-eyed librarian, and would undoubtedly have put an end then and there to all future speculations, but that she was so absorbed in the mysteries of the Amherst system of classifications. I was thus enabled to get back to cover without discovery.

And so the question, What do you do with your time!—"As though, "says Mr. Fiske, "the position of librarian, being virtually a sinecure office, must leave so much leisure for private study and work of a literary sort "—is the expression of a far-reaching opinion. Why, it was not five minutes ago that I heard a lady saying much the same thing to one of our westry assistants, who, for six mortal hours, in answer to demands, had been putting together the titles and authors of such books as the "Mad Marriage" and "Only a Clod," with scarcely a variation in the monotony by a requirement for information upon some subject of higher intellectual interest.

Indeed: I am sure if, by any phonographic process, we could preserve the most-asked questions in our library, week in and week out, next to inquiries for "Anything of Mary J. Holomes's, "Miss Stevina's," "Miss Southwick's"—as a conscientious cricket, I must give pronunciations exact,—this popular fallacy upon the advantages of library opportunities would come next in order.

Catalogue-making, however, except m a few of our large and well-endowed libraries, where book-accessions are limited only by the judg-

sideration only the present hostile attitudes of Science and Religion, but it must be acknowledged that, as these departments so imperfectly work out the author's idea, insomuch the system is a failure. Biography is, however, more pliant, and affords an excellent illustration of the influence of \$\int\_{0}^{\text{is}}\$ is system. In our old plan, of book arrangements we had in Biography a leading section devoted to miscellaneous literature; following this came the separate individual histories in the alphabetical offer of arrangement, as Brassey, Bronte, Byron, Chase, Cicero, Columbus, etc.,—an arrangement easy to follow, and where in the literature is the literature.

follow, and where in the largest collection of books of this class these came readily to hand and without confusion.

In the new system we have things somewhat as follows: First, general biography; following this a group of philosophers; again, a group of people eminent for piety; each of these groups bearing its own distinctive number, as "220" for Miscellaneous Biography; "221" for the Biography of Theology, and so on until we reach the great group, which works out the system-maker's fascinations for Sociology. This group, numbered 223, consists of a collection of small groups, with me special number-markings to show where each of these sub-groups begins and edds. As an illustration of the variety afforded here, we have the lives of Kings and Queens, Rulers. Statesmen, Foliticians (male and female), Lawyers, Missionaries, Discoverers, etc., etc. This curious collection of groups ended, come other divisions, as of artists, litterateurs, etc., until the final zero is reached, when biography—and with it the system—ceases to be.

alears, etc., until the final zero is reached, when biography—and with it the system—ceases to be. Now, if I have been so fortunate as to make the exposition of the general features of this system in any wise clear, it will be seen that the breaking up of special groups so that these may not exceed the digits nine, must bring about their own confusions with all who have not been long familiar with these facts. The theory, however, upon which this much division is based is, that specialists when they do come to understand the system will be able to go to any group more readily for social studies. Thus, to the group of statesmen, for the life of a statesman; to the group of artists, for the life of an artist; to the group of artists, for the life of an artist; to the group of litterateurs and orators, for the life of a literary man or an orator, etc. Whatever the case may be in a college library, I think the experience of those in public libraries is, that applicants for biography, as a general thing, do not come with vague requests for the life of a statesman,—the requisition is for the life of some particular statesman. If, however, the applicant does come in such a dazed condition of wauts, there is scarcely a library where some particular statesman may not be provided; or, if such hibraries there be, I do not see how the particular statesman may not be provided; or, f such libraries there be, I do not see how the

mation.

Again, the understandings of a librarian may place a history of this class in one of several places. Are we, for instance, to look for the life of Benjamin Franklin with scientists, philosophers, or statesmen? For Macaulay with litterdeurs or in social biography? Again, in the department we have bitherto known as Miscellany now forming a part of the great group of lany, now forming a part of the great group of Literature, we find this divided into fractiona Literature, we find this divided into fractional parts,—as Collections, Essays, Humor, Letters, Miscellany, etc. Now where in a number of places that the following books are likely to be shall we find them? Are Carlyle's Miscellanies in Collections or Essays? Shall we find "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" in Miscellany or Humor? And where, Or where, are Lyving's "Alham, And where, O where, are irving's "Alhambra" and "Twelve Miles from a Lemon"? The bra "and "Twelve Miles from a Lemon"? The reading librarian who goes to his inner consciousness for light will, indeed, be "lost" amid discriminations where ministers are "Theology" and missionaries are "Sociology"; where "Gala Days," "Back-Log Studies," and Michelet's "L'Amour" flaunt gavly in "Essays," while "Nursery Noonings" is romance, "My Summer in a Garden" is Useful Arts, and Michelet's "Woman" is Ethics. Or, again, turning to other departments, where we find Agnes Strickland's "Lives of the Queens of England" and Voltaire's "Age of Lous XIV." are Biography; while Mrs. Matthew Hall's "Lives of the Queens of England Before the Norman Conquest" and the "Age of Queen Anne" are History. And what is one to do, in the presence of that sil-pervadung mystery—the "spirit of society"—which intrudes itself in this system in every department of our library economics, and where we find Mr. Summer and Becker's "Callus" are Sociology, and so are "Coal Statistics"? It is a thing, however, for which to be devoutly thankful, that these zeroes, and digits, and much Sociology, have not become as obstemistics in other contents. reading librarian who goes to his inner con

digits, and much Sociology, have not become as obstrusively manifest in romance as in other departments, in which field so large a portion of a librarian's work lies.

Another question I should like to put to an enlightened public, before the conclusion of the present chirrup, is, Why do we find such curious discriminations in some of our catalogues in discriminations in some of our catalogues in names with the prefix "D" before them, as D'Israeli, D'Aubigne, and D'Ossoil? White D'Israeli is invariably included with the D's, the prefix with the other names is as ofted ignored as recognized, and these are classified with the A's or O's, as the case may be.

The Portfolio for October is at hand. It contains the ninth number of the etchings from "Pictures by Contemporary Artists," this one being "The Silent Counselor," etched by L. Lowenstain; the fifth paper on Edinburg, the special subject Grayfriars, text by R. L. Stevenson and etchings by Lockart and Paterson; the seventh of Atkinson's papers on "The Schools of Modern Art in Germany," treating of Central Germany, illustrated by a beautiful etching by Friedrich of Kaulback's "Deluge"; and the continuation of Mr. P. G. Hamerton's sketch of Turner. In this last article it is said that "Turner at the age of 64 really entered upon the period of his decline; a decline of which it may be truly said, that, although it afforded ample opportunities for the crucities of criticism, it proved, far more than, the cautious advances of his early manhood, the essentially pictorial quality of his mind. For what in his last vears did he retain, and what did the enicebled hand surrender? He retained color, reflection, mystery,—the qualities which only the most cultivated care for or apprehend. He lost the firm grasp of objects which is, I will not say the infancy, but the early manhood, of the pictorial art." This judgment is, of course, calculated to amaze many admirers of Turner, for in the period referred to some of his most unportent works were produced. But the subject may perhaps be more tairly considered when Mr. Hamerton's next papers appears. Of the etch-The Portfolio for October is at hand. It contains the ninth number of the etchings from seventh of Atkinson's papers on "The Schools of Modern Art in Germany," treating of Central Germany, "Illustrated by a beautiful etching by Friedrich of Kaulback's "Deluge"; and the continuation of Mr. P. G. Hamerton's sketch of Turner. In this last article it is said that "Turner at the age of 64 really entered upon the period of his decline; a decline of which firmly be truly said, that, although it afforded ample opportanties for the crucities of criticism, it proved, far more than the cautious advances of his early manhood, the essentially pictorial quality of his mind. For what in his last years did he retain, and what did the enfeebled hand surrender? He retained color, reflection, mystery,—the oualities which only the most cultivated care for or apprehend. He lost the firm grasp of objects which is, I will not say the infancy, but the early manhood, of the pictorial art." This judgment is, of course, calculated to amaze many admirers of Turner, for in the period referred to some of his most important works were produced. But the subject may perhaps be more fairly considered when Mr. Hamerton's next paper appears. Of the etchings in this number it is impossible to speak with unreserved praise. The Alorna Todema is not in all respects bleasing, because the painter himself is immensely overrated; but the sketch of Grayfriars and the etching of Kaulbach's Deluge have a high degree of merit. (New York: J. W. Bouton, 706 Broadway.)

treats, a variety of topics, from sun-spots to the phonograph.

A Brighton gentleman, who wrote recently to Mr. Gladstone on the subject of Spiritualism, has received the following reply: "London, Oct. 16.—I do not share or approve the temper of simple contempt with which so many view the phenomena. Is is a question, in the first instance, of evidence; it then follows to Xplain, as far as we can such facts as may have oeen established."

Roberts Brothers will publish on or about Nov. I the "No Name" book of poems, which has been heralded so widely. "A Masque of Poets" is the fitting title, for many poets, several of world fame, will be in the book, concealed unless betrayed by their style of thought and expression. Jean Ingelow, Rossetti, Morris, Trowbridge, H. H., Susan Cooliège, Lathrop, are a lew of the names hinted as possibly representative of the names hinted as possibly representatives.

The three volumes which Mr. Black's new novel, "Macleod of Dare," fills will present a new leature. Several of his artist-friends each presented him with a drawing to illustrate ms story, and these woodcuts will appear in the three-volume edition. In gratitude Mr. Black dedicates his book to its illustrators—Messrs. T. Faed, R. A., J. E. Millais, R. A., J. Pettie, R. A., W. Q. Orchardson, R. A., P. Graham, A. R. A., J. A. Aitken, G. H. Boughton, T. Graham, C. Hunter, C. E. Johnson, J. Mc Woirter, and F. Powell.—Athenam.

tew of the names hinted as possibly represented, and tuere are others certainly quite as la-

and F. Powell.—Athenann.

The French historian of the Government of National Defense, M. Francols Le God, has written a life of the late M. Thiers, expressly for American readers, thereby indicating in a very complimentary way his night estimate of the value of American opinion. Besides giving a regular biographical narrative, which is brightened by many fresh anecotoes, the writer has sought to make his work a consecutive history of French political affairs during the last halicentury, throwing light upon the present condition of the public mind in France. He seeks also to show that M. Thiers' political career was

New York.

The London Speciator says of Mr. B. F. Tavlor's book on California, "Between the Gates": "The magnitudes of the piace seem to have affected him. He cannot be content to tell us what he saw in ordinary language. Everything must rise, it would seem, to the dignity of the topic, or depart from the usual so as to match the eccentricity of the subject. There is brilliancy in the writing, but it dazzles rather than charms. Altogether we should say that we have here a book of much ability somewhat apolit, but not spoilt so hadly that it cannot be read with at least occasional pleasure."

The Saturday living starts a review of Mr. Matlock's "Lucretius" in this promising fashion: "If a considerable facility for smart writing, an entire want of insight and sympathy, and a perfect omission of anything like real difference, are qualifications for setting before English readers the spirit of the most profound and one of the greatest of Roman poets, then is Mr. Mallock excellently qualified for the task he has sow undertaken. Having made himself a certain kind of reputation by a satire which grossly violated the laws of courtesy, and maintained his notoriety by a series of little disquisitions on things in general, a subject in which the difficulty of detecting ignorance is in inverse proportion to the amount of positive knowledge which exists. Mr. Mallock has at last committed himself to a business more fitted to furnish some test of his competence for serious work."

ART NOTES.

At a sale of pictures at the Hotel Drouot, Paris, last week, Rosa Bonheur's "Oxen at Pasture" realized 18,000 francs, and "Heather Land," by the same artist, 20,000 francs.

The Messrs. Rivington, London, will publish early in November "An Introduction to the Study of Painten Glass," by A. A.

Study of Painten Glass," by A. A.

Henry Holt & Co. will publish at once, as one of their hand-books, the "Studio Arts," by Elizabeth Winthrop Johnson, which is intended to be an introduction to the study of art and a help to those who want a general knowledge of art. It will be of value to those who look at pictures or who buy them.

"The Tender Passion Universal" is the title of a new picture by Mr. William H. Beard. Two hippopotami, emerging from the bushes on the border of a pool, look into each other's faces. The male is breadly grinning at the female, who gives him the sheep's eye. A third hippopotamust, almost concealed in the background, wears a sombre and jealous expression. The story, like most of the stories in this artist's representations of animals, possesses deep human interest. The grasses and trees on the right are finely painted."

PERIODICAL RECEIVED. The Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner for November devotes all its editorial space to a review of the case of Nathan T. Aiken vs. The state Board of Health, and a companion piece presented in the course of the Chicago Times with reference to medical education. The Times, receiving money from the publication of flam advertisements of "specialist" doctors, ipsissima verba of which the Medical Jour opies. From this point it makes out a strong case against the Times, and has the pleasure of indilging in such recrimination as it deems suitable. The other contents of the magazine are, as usual, varied and interesting to members of the profession.

FAMILIAR TALK.

CHARLES READE AND MRS. BUR-NETT. Charles Reade has been writing a dramatic

version of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," and, as he was known to have negotiated with an actress for its production in America, Mrs. Burnett, the author of the novel, and also of a dramatic version of it which was produced last night in Philadel-phia by Mrs. John T. Raymond, protested against this course by means of a letter from her hus-band, Dr. Burnett, to Charles Reade. Charles leade's reply and Mrs. Burnett's rejoinder which are given below, are what a late distin-guished editor would call "mighty interestin" eadin'," and they need no further introduction

readin'," and they need no further introduction:
CHARLES READE TO DR. DERNETT.

19 ALEBER GATE, KNIGHTSERIDGE, LONDON, Oct.

12. 1878.—Dear Sin: I beg to acknowledge your favor, of which I hope you keep a copy. I will endeavor to answer its points.

The report you have heard is true as far as this: I am one of four persons who have dramatized "That Lass o' Llowrie's" in England. There was no earthly reason why we should not do so. The authoress in her book has shown a natural and proper desire to retain copyright in both countries. But she has not printed one syllade to lead one to

to amaze many admirers of Turner, for in the period referred to some of his most unportant works were produced. But the subject may perhaps be more tairly considered when Mr. Hamber of the subject may perhaps be more tairly considered when Mr. Hamber of the subject may perhaps be more tairly considered when Mr. Hamber of the subject may perhaps be more tairly considered when Mr. Hamber of the subject may perhaps be more tairly considered when Mr. Hamber of the subject may perhaps be more tairly considered when Mr. Hamber of the subject may perhaps be more tairly considered when Mr. Hamber of the subject may perhaps be more tairly considered when Mr. Hamber of the subject may perhaps be more tairly considered when Mr. Hamber of the subject may perhaps be more tairly considered when Mr. Hamber of the subject may perhaps be more tairly considered when Mr. Hamber of the subject may perhaps be more tairly considered when Mr. Hamber of the subject may perhaps be more tairly considered when Mr. Hamber of the subject may perhaps be more tairly considered when Mr. Hamber of the subject may perhaps be more tairly considered when Mr. Hamber of the subject may perhaps be more tairly considered when Mr. Hamber of the subject may perhaps be more tairly considered when Mr. Hamber of the subject may perhaps be more tairly considered when Mr. Hamber of the subject may perhaps be more tairly considered when Mr. Hamber of the subject may perhaps be more tairly considered when Mr. Hamber of the subject may perhaps be more tairly considered when Mr. Hamber of the subject may perhaps be more tairly considered when Mr. Hamber of the subject may perhaps be more tairly considered when Mr. Hamber of the major of the matter stand and myself. As regards me and American citizens generally the matter stand. As regards me and American citizens generally the matter stand. As regards me and American citizens generally the matter stand. As regards me and American citizens generally the matter stand. As regards me and myself. As regards me and m

But it is only in London that an English author

But it is only in London that an English author can realize large profits by a piece of this kind, which entails great expenses and requires a full company of good actors to do it properly.

I shall ask Miss Evitinge to suspend performance until she has used all reasonable endeavors to come to a friendly understanding with you, and I respectfully advise you not to neglect to negotiate with her, but to make terms and stipulate that she puts on the bills "by consent and special treaty with Mrs. Burnett. That will serve to bother my your imaginary right, for, believe me, in the United States, as in England, there is no such thing as stage-right in a novel. Yours respectfully.

CHABLES READE.

[MRS. BURNETT TO CHARLES READE.]
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27, 1878. — Mr. Charles
Reade—Daxa Siz: I have just been reading yearreply to Dr. Burnett's letter, and see from it that reply to Dr. Burnett's letter, and I see from it that somehow a little misunderstanding has arisen. I did not see Dr. Burnett's letter before it was sent, but I can searcely think he meant to ask from yon what you seem to fancy. I am a young woman, and an English weman, but I am not young enough to extect anytaling. I am a comparent which the law does not demand for me. My 'I has a was condiscendingly brinted as England with the announcement on the front page that it was done with ''the special permission of the authoress,' and I was informed of that fact by a jetter from Messre. Warne & Oo., nouly accompanyed by a gift of a yellow-backed copy of the book, which I shall naturally ever cherish ascrediy and tenderly as a delicate tribute from a generous publisher to a grateful author, —a publisher who even went to the godlike length of saying that he should be giad to give te the world any other books I might write—upon the same terms. A centivaman of the name of Haiton, in conjunction with another of the name of Matthison, wrote a play founded on the story which made of Joan Lowie a biz-boned, mandin young woman with a sentimental passion for a preceptious griz; of Anice Barholm, an entrancing creature with all the engaging jauntiness and abaudos of a barmaid, and also improved the other characters in the most encouraging manner. These gentlemen of course paid me nathing, but I was not young enough then to expect such romantic lavisamess; and, beside, I fell it was only far that they should have all they could make as a recompense for writing such a play. If I had written such a play I should have expected to be remuge-ated handsomely. When I read it I was son moved by—shall we deal in glittering generalities and call them conflicting emotions—that I wrote a long letter to you, giving you as an act of generosity to rescue the people lam fond of from dramatic infamy, and make a good play, which I knew you could do if you took it in hand. I do not ask you to give me any of the proceeds of it. I did not think of that at all; what I cared for was something else. After I had written the letter I thought that perhaps, as the thing had been apoiled already, you would not care for it, and I did not send it. I wish I had now, occause then I might have retained an illusion or so. Until now I fancied that a man's Right was enough for him, notwithstanding other people's Wrong. But the point is, that I wish you to feel quite at ease on the score of my asking you to share anyting of the proceeds of your play with me. As it is, it would only be a fine scenation of myself to demand what oetter people don't get. I have no doubt, but did an Americal that a man's here (which can be done in the United States), wrote my play here, copyrighted that here, and it will be played here. If any one attempts to produce another version I shall defend myself—as I think it was done, it was peetly hard, wasu't it? I think it was, and I sym

Spectfully, F. F. New York Post.

Jerrold would perceive the germ of a retort before you had well begun to form your sen-tence, and would bring it forth in full plossom the instant you nad done speaking. He had a way of looking straight in the face of one to whom he dealt a repartee, and with an expres sion of eve that seemed to ask appreciation o the point of the thing he was going to say, thus depriving it of personality or ill-nature. It was as if he called upon its object to enjoy it with as if he called upon its object to enjoy it with him, rather than resent its sharpness. There was a peculiar compression with a sudden curve or lift up of the lip that showed his own sense of the fun of the thing he was uttering, while his glance met his interlocutor's with a firm unflinehing roguery and an unfaitering drollery of tone that had none of the sidelong furtive look and irritating tone of usual utterers of mere rough retorts. When so acquaintance came up to him and said, "Why, Jerrold, I hear you said my nose was like the ace of ciubs," Jerrold returned, "No, I didn't; but, now I look at it, I see it is very like." The question of the actual resemblance was far less present to his mind than the neatness of his own turn upon the complainant. So with a repartee which he repeated to us himself as having been made on a particular occasion. neatness of his own turn upon the complainant. So with a repartee which he repeated to us himself as having been made on a particular occasion, evidently relishing the comic audacity, and without intending a spark of insolence. When the publisher of Bentey's Macellamy and to Jerroid, "I had some doubts about the name I should give the magazine; I thought at one time of calling it the Wits' Miscellamy." "Well," was the reloinder, "but you needn't have gone to the other extremity." Knowing Jerroid, we feel that, had the speaker been the most brilliant genius that ever lived, the retort would have been the same, the patness having once entered his brain. He would drop his witticisms like strewed flowers as he went on talking, lavishly, as one who possessed countless store; yet always with that giance of enjoyment in them himself, and of challenging your sympathetic relish for them in return, which acknowledges the truth of the Shakspearean axiom, "A jest's prosperity lies in the ear of him who hears it." He illustrated his conversation, as it were, by these wit-blossoms cast in by the way. Speaking of a savage, biting critic, Jerroid said, "Oh, yes, he'll review the book as an east wind reviews an apple-tree." Of an actress who thought inordinately well of herself he said, "She's a perfect whitlow of vanity": and of a young writer who brought out his first raw specimen of authorship Jerroid said, "He is like a man taking down his shop-shutters before he has any goods to sell."—Recollections of Writers.

THE BRAIN AND INTELLIGENCE. At the recent Anthropological Congress in Paris Dr. Lebon gave the results of his expericording to observations made on numerous series of crania it is proved that intelligence is in proportion to the volume of the cranium, the best endowed races, and among races the most nous cranium. By comparing these series of nous cranium. By comparing these series of crania it is also found that it is an erior races present a much greater number of voluminous crania than the others. The same phenomena is presented in proportion to the degree of elvitization; the Parisian crania of the twelfth century present, for example, a less volume than the crania of modern Parisians; at the same time, the difference among individuals becomes more considerable. Br. Lecon does not believe that hight exercises any considerable influence more considerable. Dr. Lebon does not believe that hight exercises any considerable influence on the volume of the cranium and the weight of the brain. Nevertheless, with equal night, the woman has a brain less heavy than the man. The author, from a saidy of seventeen male and seventeen female brains, found between them and ference of 1.2 granuos to the advantage of the former. It is worthy of remark that among the superior races the cranium of the woman is generally made has than among the inferior races. This is due, Dr. Lavon away for the insignificant part taken by remark that among the superior races the cranium of the woman is generally much less than among the inferior races. This is due, Dr. Lebon says, to the misginificant part taken by women in the work of modern society. The comparative study of the curves of the circumference of the cranium, of that of the head, of the volume and weight of the brain, shows the relations existing between these various values, and renders possible the construction of tablets which, one of them being known, permit the immediate determination of the others of the series. It is seen, for example, that a nead the circumference of which is lifty-two entimetres corresponds to a cranium the circumference of which is lifty-two centimetres, and the volume 1,530 cubic crutimetres. The probable weight of the brain contained in the cranium would be 1,350 grammes. There is a constant inequality of development between the two halves of the brain, when is sometimes more developed on the right, sometimes on the left, without race or state of intelligence appearing to have any manifest influence on the direction of this inequality of development. The circumference of the cranium, on which depends the volume of the brain, has a close connection with the degree of intelligence. With the measurements of the circumference of the head, taken from more than 1,230 living subjects, Dr. Lebon has constructed a series of curves which show that from the point of view of their development the heads of modern Parisians and of the inhabitants of the country are classed in the following order: I. Savants and learned men; 2. The Parisian Domestic Servants; 5. Peasants. Dr. Broca, in remarking on Dr. Lebon's paper, said that, if among the less civilized races the difference between the volume of the crania of men and women is relatively small, while it is great among civilized races, this does not prove the intellectual inferiority of women, but is explained by the necessity for savage women taking part in the struggle for existence under the same conditions as the

UTILIZATION OF SOLAR HEAT.

The experiments carried on by M. Mouchot during the Paris Exhibition are highly instructive. They had for objects, on the one hand, the cooking of food, and the distillation of alcohols; on the other, the use of solar beat as a motive force. In the matter of cooking it was found that mirrors of less than one-lifth square metre sufficed to roast half a kilogramme of beef in twenty-two minutes, to complete stews in an hour and a half that required four hours with an ordinary wood fire, and to raise to boiling, in half an hour, three-quarters of a litre of cold water. A pure brandy was obtained in a short time from the distilling apparatus. For obtaining motive power M. Mouchot had constructed a large solar receiver, the mirror having an aperture of about twenty square metges. In its focus was placed an iron boiler weighing with accessories 200 kilogrammes, and having a capacity of 100 fitres, seventy being deroted to water. This apparatus was put in action on the 24 of september for the first time; in half an hour the water was raised to builting, and a pressure of six atmospheres was ultimately registered. On the 25th, a pressure of seven atmospheres was reached in

of water per hour a hight of two metres; and to produce ice in a Carre apparatus.—London

AFRICAN EXPLORATION. According to present arrangements, we be-heve that Mr. Ketth Johnston, the leader of the expedition which the Committee of the African ration Fund are about to dispatch from t coast of Africa to Lake Nyassa, will leave England on Nov. 14 for Zanzibar, together with his second in command, Mr. Thomson, whose more especial function it will be to dy the geology of the country traversed.

Thomsen, we believe, has had an excellent ining as a geologist, and it is expected that will make important contributions to our owledge of the geology of the region to be ited. The expedition will not actually start the increase till next saving and the interval for the interior till next spring, and the interfor the interior till next spring, and the interval will no doubt be utilized in making short journeys on the mainland, and in procur-ing all information possible in regard to the in-habitants, language, etc., of the region which is about to be thoroughly and scientifically ex-plored. We sincerely trust that Mr. Johnston may not meet with the same trouble in the mat-ter of porters as has so long retarded the prog-ress of the Belgian and one of two other experess of the Belgian and one of two other expeditions, but we do not hear that the Royal Geographical Society have formally given in their adhesion to the most recent suggestion for facilitating African travel by the purchase of one or more Indian elephants.—Nature.

SCIENCE NOTES.

The Scientific American is not over-sanguing about the success of Prof. Edison's latest reported discovery in electric lighting. It knows very well, too, what the nature of the discovery

Speaking of certain maps of the United States Geological Survey, recently forwarded to London, the Times of that city says: "For clearness and for besuty of workmanship they are wonderfully rood. The maps of our English Survey cannot bear comparison with them in this respect."

A search recently made, by order of the Aus-A search recently made, by order of the Austrian Government, in the labyripth of rooms forming the buildings of the Castle of Prague, has, the Academy says, led to the finding of a number of valuable pictures, and among them of nineteen pieces originally collected for George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. M. Aug. Charpentier and Dr. Landolt have

found that the sensation of light-and color are the result of two entirely distinct functions, and that the explanation of this is to be found in the chemical substance discovered by Boll and Ruhne, which is discolored by light, and which is renewed in darkness.

Mechanical science is obtaining a chance of in-troduction to university life at Cambridge. A workshop has been erected, and stocked with tools and machines, so that instruction can now be given in the use of tools in metal and wood. and also various instruments can be manufac-tured. Elementary practical classes will be started this term.—Athenœum.

Prof. H. G. Sceley has commenced at the College for Men and Women, Bloomsbury, a short course of lectures on "Evolution." The meth-og of handling the subject as sketched out it the syllabus is to take in sequence in succeeding lectures the extinct animals of the open ocean, of the seashore, of the land, extinct flying animals, and then to take the classification of the whole as illustrating some aspects of the doc rine of evolution.

The forthcoming aumber of the Mittheilungen, the last to which Dr. Petermann's name is attached as editor, contains an elaborate paper, by Prof. H. Fritz, "On Periodical Changes in the Length of Glaciers." The author has the hardihood to assert that the trequency of sun-spots exercises, indirectly, no doubt, a marked induence upon the growth or wasting away of glaciers. When sun-spots are frequent the glaciers advance, when they approach a minimum they retire.

M. Toyama describes a simple way of seeing stereoscopic pictures without the use of lenses, and without any straining of the eyes. The two and without any straining of the eyes. The two pictures are to be mounted with an interval between them of about an inch and a half. Then by means of a partition between the pictures and the eye, on the ordinary skeleton stereoscope the two parts are so separated that the right eye shall see only the right picture and the left eye the left picture. When this is done the two pictures will combine just as easily as with an ordinary stereoscope.

with an ordinary stereoscope.

News of Prof. Nordenskiold's Northeast Passage expedition has reached Stockholm. It left the north coast of Norway on the 25th of July, reached Jugor Straits on the 30th, steamed on the 1st of August, and arrived at the month of the Yenissej on the 6th. It was intended to start afresh on the 10th of August. The Kara Sea was nearly free of ice. A little scattered driff-ice near White Island was the only ice met with during the whole voyage. The expedition has thus a good prospect of success.—Nature.

at has been ascertained that one of the peaks the Kuen Lun Range in Khotan, ascended 1865 by Mr. Johnson, is 23,890 feet high. The nountain-climbing. "The plains at the base of the peaks are themselves very lofty—probably nearly 18,000 feet—but even then the feat, for the difficulty and hardship involved in it, remains unequaled. Mr. Johnson has had considerable experience of mountaineering at these exceptional attitudes. He is now Governor of Ladakh."—Athen.eum.

ernor of Ladakh."—Athen.eum.

The Eastern quaettlement threatens to create yet another nuisance—a new European language. The Albanians, in asserting their nationality, claim that Albanian shall be the official language of their country. The Albanians have two chief languages, the Tosk and the Guegh, and they cannot read them when other people write them, so they use Greek for written communications. Some years ago we mentioned that the Bible Society had published a Tosk Testament which no one could read, so they printed a Guegh Testament, in another new character, and set up schools to teach people to read it.—Athen.eum.

According to the opinion and experience of Dr. Ayres, Colonial Surgeon at Hong Kong, It is a misapprehension to attribute to the smoking of opium, as a rule, the fearful and ghastly reof opium, as a rule, the fearful and ghastly results with which it is usually credited. When offenders are committed to jail their allowance of opium is frequently stopped altogether, but no evil results ensue. It would appear that opium-eating has been confused with opium-smoking, and that many who practice the latter are the subjects of scrofulous diseases in their worst forms and most advanced stages.—London Lancet.

In digging the foundations for a new shaft at the rear of the premises in the occupation of Messrs, Morgan & Co., in Long-acre, London, Oct. 17, some workmen came upon a chest containing a large number of gold and silver coins of the reign of Henry VIII. In a high state of preservation. Besides a quantity of miscellaneous articles, the box contained about twenty pieces of church plate and ornaments. Among these were a massive chalice, a elborium, and a monstrance, all set gith precious stones; a finely-carved crozier head, a lapis lazuli crucifix, a pectoral cross and chain attached, some small vessels, and what appears to have been the mitre of an About or a Bishop. At the foot of the chalice a cross with a nimbus is engraved, and in a scroll the Latin inscription, "Ad majorem Dei gloriam."

A novel competition was held recently at the Portobello School, Otago. New Zealand, between the five best native Maori children attending the native school and an equal number of white children selected from the English school. my the native school and an equal number of white children selected from the English school. The subjects for examination were arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, geography, writing, spelling, and reading. In dictation the native scholars were easily beaten; but in the next subject, arithmetic, they managed to score a total of twenty-two sums correctly rendered out of thirty, against fourteen of the same exercises given to the English children. In geography the competitors were closely matched, the advantage being slightly on the side of the natives. In writing the palm was again given to the Maoris, who were, however, beaten in oral spelling as they had been in dictation. On a review of the whole test the umpires decided that the marks were equally divided between the two competing classes. This result was not unlooked for by those who have had experience of the aptitude of the native children in acquiring learning.

control decrease in the two competing classes. This result was anot unlooked for by those who have had experience of the aptitude of the native endiren in sequiring learning.

In a lecture on "The Educational Aspect of the Paris Exhibition" delivered recently at the rooms of the Society of Arts, before the members of the "Froebel Society for the Promotion of the Kindergarten System," by Sic Charles Reed, Chairman of the London School Board, the lecturer said: "At our first great Exhibition of industry and art, education—that is to say, the physical evidences of its progress—was not beard of. They did appear to a certain extent at Vienna, but in that respect Philadelphia must be considered as bearing off the palm from even Paris in the present year. It was, however, matter of grazi gratification that such an educational Exhibition as the present formed part of the present world's show. In the Parisian, Educational Department they were rather overry-believed with statistical information, with thousands of volumes of echolopooks in manuscript, and as many very finteresting volumes of needlework. They had not hooked the work there are no every-lined with statistical information, with thousands of volumes of echolopooks in manuscript, and as many very finteresting volumes of needlework. They had not hooked the work there were rather overy-lembed with statistical information, with thousands of volumes of echolopooks in manuscript, and as many very finteresting volumes of needlework. They had not hooked the work in the statistical information, with thousands of volumes of echolopooks in manuscript, and as many very finteresting volumes of needlework. They had not hooked the very finteresting volumes of needlework, as they had at Fhiladelphia and in connection with the Kindergarten system, and the connection with the Kindergarten system, who will be considered as one of the present world's should be a considered as one of the present world's should be a considered as one of the present world's should be present year. I

#### THE HOME.

NOTES TO CONTRIBUTORS. Several communications were crowded out week. They will appear next Saturday.

Will the writer of the communication signed Baucis" please send his or her real name and address to The Home.

If the lady who sent in the communication

signed "Lone and Lonesome" will send her ad-dress to this office the desired information will be . In sending for letters in The Home Post-Office, and also in sending letters thereto for forwarding, contributors will please inclose the necessary stamps. This small but pleasing feature of The

The lady who inserted in her communication line finding fault with the conductor for permit-ting certain matter to be printed is informed that for all he knew the information might bave been public property, and the fact that its publication was a "violation of confidence" never occurred to

Home is being overlooked too much of late.

THE LETTER-BOX.

There are letters, postal-cards, or papers at this office for the following persons. Those living out of the city will please send their address, and the matter will be forwarded. Residents of Chicago can obtain their mail by calling at Room 36 Tau

Mrs. Kelly, Chicago (2). Ella, Box 29 (2). M. K. B. Gus. Chicago. Wicked Eyes. ratitude No. 1. One of the Trio. ster Ruth, Monmouth, Cheap Living, Chicago,

HOUSEKEEPING VS. BOARDING. "AMBER'S" ADVICE TO YOUNG MARRIED COUPLES.
HIGHWOOD, Ill., Oct. 23.—It has been said that

two people may live in the same house a lifetime, and yet be strangers to one another. However true the statement may be, it is undeniable that a body may live and die in his own home and yet be as unacquainted with the inner workings of home-life as though a bourder in a hotel. There are many pleasant gathering places in every home around which cluster the purest and brighter associations. The family room, what a sacred spot it is to all of us! How many have watched the fair fruition of hopes

sacred spot it is to all of us! How many have watched the fair fruition of hopes and plans that emanated in the confidential connects of this inner sanctuary of home; how many have stored their minds and sweetened their faith with words of wisdom and deeds of unselfish love spoken and practaced in the retirement of this family assembling-place!

The horary, also; no other room can quite approach its peculiar enchantment. Like the faithful narse, whose capacious arms enfolded out infancy, and whose delightful stories beguled our fancy, and whose delightful stories beguled our fancy, and whose delightful stories beguled our fancy, and whose delightful stories beguled our dancy and exorcised our unrest, it has gathered us many a time within the magic of its care-dispelling influence. And mother's room, where we always were taken when overcome by childsh aithents, to be nursed back to health, and sealed with high importance and dignified renown throughout the witching days of a too rapid convalescence!

The nursery, where the sweet bells of happy voices chimed. The drawing-room, with its brilliant memories, The dining-room, with its seasons of inner exaltation and outward cheer. The attic, with its stores of relices and heaps of discarded literature. Every room in the pleasant home has its own peculiar charm, but how many of us carry our acquaintance and kindly remembrance as far as the kitchen! In too many househe kitchen is but a den given over to the powers of darkness. We know nothing of it, save as a place where the processes of culturary art are forwarded,—the rendezvous of gentlemen and isdies of foreign extraction.

From all of its possibilities of exzy-comfort and good-cheer we are exiled. What do we know of the song of the tea-kettle,—that most melodious of domestic harmonies? Of the polished floor, and the dancing fire-light that dickers on gleaming this and siming crockery? There is not another room in the bouse so calculated to develop the purely domestic affections as the despised kitchen. Take it the

kettle, the ruidy glow and hubbab of kitchen la-bor,—yes, even the thrum of hard-boiling potatoes against the sides of the pot, or the sputter of broil-ing meat,—will dispel sentimental vapors as the sun drives away the miasma of the night. There is no room in the bouse, either, where the children take more unalloyed comfort. The baby coos a rapturous accompaniment to the harmonies of busy labor, and the general spirit of good comrade-ship pervades the hour and the place. Seek, then, an acquaintance with your own homes. Carry ship pervades the hour and the place. Seek, then, an acquaintance with your own homes. Carry taste and happy conceits of adornment beyond the parlor and the sitting-room into the kitchen. Train a vine over its walls, hang a picture or a bracket; idealize, if possible, in part, the uncongenial toli which appertains to this department, and I will answer for it you will find your reward. If you have a girl, and she be of the rare and almost extinct kind, she will work the better for your sympathy and occasional company. Do not oblige your handmaiden to feel that the kitchen is the only part of home you shun,—the single apartment

will skulk. Renovate, cleanse, brighten, and systematize until you find yourself the mistress of happy work, and not the slave of despised drudgery.

The kitchen will soon become the happy rallying place for the entire family. Isaac and Abraham will gleefully disport their manly forms by your comfortable range: the children will nurse their long-suffering dolls upon the serene hights of the wood-box, or in the partial obscurity of the pantry door; baby's high chair will become a permanent institution of the kitchen, and Dick's cage will hang in the window that forms the southern boundary of the sink.

I would say to that friend who desires my views upon housekeeping or boarding after marriage, that the quesdon depends. If a girl is of the gay and dessy sort, the transition from a life of the world's pleasare to domestic carcs and responst-bitties would be too great. Love would prove like an exotic in a vegetable bed,—out of place and soon dead. A gradual departure from the ranks of those who "toil not, neither do they spin," would eventuate in surer happiness than too sudden an uprooting of old habits and customs. But for all those who marry to make a home, who come together as birds in May time, to build a nest and be happy in one another's company, by all means go to housekeeping at first. Start a home, be it ever so small and unpretentious, and, mark you, the angels of Heaven will descend to keep you company therein. The atmosphere of most boarding-houses is full-of envy, bickerings, and spite. Satan finds pienty of mischiel for idle hands to do,"—and the young bride who has no daties, no employment, and no responsibilities, will soon develop either into a nonentity or a gossip. The outside world is full of vapid women, but the ideal home knows them not. The woman who boards, and casts from her every high and holy responsibility of life, is as far removed from the woman who makes her home bright and attractive, who rears her children wisely and well, and whose time is filled with telling employment, as the g

SHALL WE KEEP HOUSE, OR BOARD. STALL WE KEEP HOUSE, OR BOARD.

STERLING, Ill., Oct. 30.—This question comes to all young married people, and should be decided by them in accordance with their circumstances and social relations. If the young couple are fond of society and accustomed to its gayeties, they can better enjoy its pleasures in a home of their can be the first strong than own, to which they may invite their friends, than they are housed up in a room or two in some boarding-house. If they dislike the trouble and vexations which society inflicts upon her devotees, and prefer the pleasure of each other's society to that of their neighbors, they may be contented to

on which the young couple wish to live. In our large cities board may be had at from SS to S30 a week per comple. Now, our young folks can keep house at an expense of from Si to \$20 a week per couple. Of course, at the lowest faures servants would have to be dispensed with, and the wife must be the best of managers in bousehold matters. The advantages of this accomplishment no one will deny, and no one detects its deficiency and takes advantage of it scener than the servant you employ, who then virtually becomes mistress of the kitchen as least, if not more. The expense of housekceping has of late been thoroughly ventilated by Miss athliet Corson, of New York, who has recently published a little book called. Twenty give-Cent Dinners for Families of Six. In this she gives a daily bill of fare for one week, the total cost of which is only \$5, 25. There could be many changes made in the list of edibles, and still keep the expense below that of the average boarding-house. Now, if the young couple desire to live cheaply, if they are blessed with more common sense than pride, and if, in addition to this, the wife can keep her own house in an economical way and be contented and happy with the best home and living her husband can give her, with never an envilous thought of how much better her neighbors live than herself, then, we say, by all means let the young people go to housekeeping. The fact of the whole matter is, if the young man has been fortunate enough to marry one of those sensible girls who think if no disgrace to know how to cook and make their own dresses as well as enteriain their friends in the parlor, and who can take care of a home as well as their mothers did before them, they may either board or keep house as they please, the wife will see to it that their living does not exceed their income. On the other hand, if the young busband has committed himself for life to nothing but a piretty face, to one who knows nothing of a home or how to make one, to him we can only say, "There's trouble ahead." Only

WHIPPING CHILDREN. MORE ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE PRACTICE. KEWANEE, 111., Oct. 26.—The history of the

past has been that of oppression. That of the future will, I hope, be that of liberty. Liberty alike for the philosopher and the bigot; for the giant and the feeble mind, for the old and the young, for man and for woman. No matter who what they are, let them express their opinions. and, if you do not agree with them, "harm not the flesh," neither send the hangman, jailer, or that great monster, slander, on their tracks, but fight their ideas, expose their fallacies, in a fair and andid manner. When the world has reached this point it has taken a gigantic step toward liberty. point it has taken a gigantic step toward liberty. Then will it make more rapid progress than it ever has. It will make the heads of the class sometimes called "fossils" fairly swim, and they will cry out with astonishment: "Don't! Don't! Can't you see you are taking away my crutch. You are puiling down the foundation upon which I stand faster than I can replace it." This is the class that have been saying. "The world was never, never wickeder than now." And why do they say it? Because they are ignorant of the history of the past.

never wickeder than now." And way do they say it? Because they are ignorant of the history of the past.

What is the cause of the rapid spread of knowledge at the present time? It is because the rack, the dungeon, the whipping-post, the stake, the vile tongue of slander," are rapidly becoming things of the past, only to be known on the pages of history. Yes, we are rapidly approaching the age when liberty is to be the watchword of the world, and until that time arrives the strong will use some of the relics of the past force the weak to obey their ideas of propriety.

The above thoughts are the result of reading the communications in The Home on the subject of the punishment of children.

When I was about 13 years of age I went to a man-teacher who, every morning, would read a few choice selections from the Bible, recommending the liberal use of the rod, and, after commending the liberal use of the rod, and, after commending the liberal use of the rod, and, after commending the injunctions of the Scriptares. And what was the result? It aroused the combativeness of all the scholars, except a few negative ones whe obeyed merely through fear, and the result of it was that one whole year was lock. Yes, worse than lost, as we spent all of our then most valuable time in concocting little schemes by which to have fun and torment our teacher. So bad was the influence of that one year that it was at least three years before the school became fully free from the effects of it.

I greatly admire the little fellow spoken of by Christabel in The Home of Oct, 12. It is that spirit that has made our martyrs, and without them there would have been no progress in the world.

One cause for the trouble which parents have with their children is that they do not respect their rights and ilborites. Teach the child that it has rights and interfers. Teach the child that it some responsibility upon its shoulders. I make it think that it is as helpless as a new-babe. Impress ippon its mind the fact that right and just for it to shape its conduct in school-room, in a public gathering, in a neigh house, on the play-ground, on the street,

richt and just for it to shape its conduct in the school-room, in a public gathering, in a neighbor's house, on the play-ground, on the street, and at home in such a manner as not to interfeer with the rights of others. And then be very sure that you do not forget to set the example. How often do parent's trample upon the rights of their children and then wonder why it is that they are led astray. Let the child pile up boxes and chairs into omnibuses and cars, let it whistle all it wishes, anything to keep it at home. But how frequently do we hear the mother scold the child the moment a chair is taken from its place, and then the child goes into the street in search of any enjoyment except that of the music of its mother's voice; and when the child has grown up and become fairly started upon the road to ruin the preachers and deacons are consulted, and they decide that it is "a visitation of God," or it is cited as a case to show the power of the Devil. But, poor, innocent fellows, they are not to blame. You must not expect them to feed and spank your children. You must work as well as pray. It is the surroundings of the child that are at fault. The child that has not inherited an unevenly-oalanced mind, and is surrounded by a pleasant home and sound teachings in regard to justice, will not go astray; but in case it has inherited a badly-developed mind it must have such surroundings and teachings as will restrain the evil propensities and strengthea the moral faculities to suit the particular case.

I see that in answer to the request of B., of Rochester, N. Y., the daughters of "Migher" have been heard from; but let us see: They reply at the request of their mother. Now, supposing they had made an answer contrasy to the one they did, what would have been the result? Would "Mother" have allowed a different answer to have been published? And, after all, does it not look as if the replies might have been made under duress, and be therefore worthess? The next time "Mother" finds it necessary to punish any of here

or a memoer of the Board of Trade punishing his child for pitching pennics, or playing pin-pool, or lying?

A great many persons are always ready to better their own condition, in any manner, so they avoid the penalty of the law, regardless of the rights and liberties of their nelghbors. And why is this? One reason is that their early education has been such as to instill into their minds the idea that they can do anything that is not forbidden by those in authority; that they can commit any deed that is not attended with a punishment. And does not government by the rod inculcate that selfish sentiment into the mind of a child? And when once it is there it is very difficult, if not impossible, to cradicate it. Surely, children are governed too much as well as the people.

I see you sometimes admit a man to The Home, so I rap at the door for admission, not that I have anything new or great to say, but that I think that one thing the world needs is for old ideas to be redressed in new language.

"ELLA C." AND INGERSOLL.

brighten at the approach of their own loved ones, and I'll show you parents who rule by love, and who get it returned "an hundred fold," and whose children will never advertise their parents as good whippers,—to use a milder expression I should say chastizers. What a sweet disposition that young lady had (who is now 20) who, at his stood and permitted her mother to clustize her. Sweet if was, even if she was bad enough to provoke such treatment. Now, to take a commonsense view of that matter, who's going to marry into such a family? Like as not "mamma" will wish to chastize a refractory son-in-law, and, think you, will he submit? Why wouldn't it do for some chastizing mamma to enter into a partnership arrangement with "a father." get that whalebone slashing arrangement patented by testing it on the inventor and those using it), send out photographs of those little girls tied down, and "a father standing over them applying this "fan-shaped" arrangement that "does not hurt." I think such an arrangement would result in producing a set of eminent (?) men and women rivaling any yet known. I believe in ruling by love, and not by "bossing." Did you ever read Ingersoli on child-whioping? He says: "I have very little respect for parents who cannot govern, childgen without brute force. Why, they say that children tell lies. Yes, cowardice is the mother of lies; tyranny is the father of lies. Suppose a man who is as much greater than you are larger than the child you whip should come at you with a pole in his hand: "Who broke that plate?" You would tremble, knock your knees together, and swear that you never saw the plate, or that it was cracked when you got it. Think of a member of the Board of Exchange whipping one of his children for prevaricating! Think of a lawyer beating his own flesh and blood because he evaded the truth! What an inconsistency! If you should hereafter whip your child, I wish you would have a photograph taken when doing so, -your cheeks red with wrath, and your child should die, wouldn't fibe sweet

COMMON HOUSEHOLD SCENES. JEFFERSON, 111., Oct. 28. - Parents and teachers do not always discriminate as they should between a triffing fault and a gross evil. Here is an example: My neighbor has a little son named Arthur. He has a schoolmate—Harry—who wanted to buy his jackknife, for which he agreed to pay him 25 cents. A. consented to the trade, and handed him the knife, and H. paid him only 12 cents. Poor. Arthur went to his mother for comfort and advice, and she-well meaning, but mistaken womansmoothed the affair all over by saying:

and she—well meaning, but mistaken woman—smoothed the affair all over by saying: "Never mind, father will pay you the rest. Harry is generally a pretty good boy, but he likes to tease some times; you know that you like to bector Johnny when you feel cross. Tell him you don't care; that father has made it all right." The, probability is that Artaur will cheat some one before long, and think it no worse than teasing his brother.

There is a text of Scripture that tells us to "Abbor that which is evil." Then teach the children to hate a dishonest, mean, dowardly action with all the strength of their natures, for it does not follow that you must teach them to hate the person.

Parents lay too many of their children's faults to the bad, influence of their associates. I believe that if the home influence is what it should be, much of the rough outside would easily rub off, if indeed it made any impression. This is how it is done: Scene in a sitting-room—a gentleman sits reading his paper—his son enters. "Pa, I say, gimme cent!" "No I shan't neither." "Oh now Pa, that's real mean, you said you would." "I tell you I iddn't, so go 'long—I won't be bothered so." "Well, any way, I want one." "Stop your noise! I hain't got any, and, if I had, you wouldn't gal it by teasing." "I must have one." "I won't give you spend too many—it's all wrong—I won't give you any more, so go away." Child cries, teases, coaxes—father gets all out of patience, and, throwing one at him, tells him: "There, taxe it and go, and don't let me see your face again to-day!" Child looks a little shy, much pleased, goes off a conquerer, and tells him: "There, taxe it and go, and don't let me see your face again to-day!" Child looks a little shy, much pleased, goes off a conquerer, and tells him: "There, taxe it and go, and don't let me see your face again to-day!" Child looks a little shy, much pleased, goes off a conquerer, and tells him: "There, taxe it and go, and don't let mext day. I have omitted the gentieman's slamp occasse his grammar is sufficie

The mother goes into the house feeling dread-fully tried, and pities herself greatly for being such a martyr to bad children.

In this way some parents show their children by their example that they are weak, undecided, and untruthful, and the children learn to despise their authority and regard their word as nothing. Soon they graduate liars, etc. Parents, you reap what

A RELIC OF BARBARISM.

STERLING, Iil., Oct. 29.—The subject of parental discipline has been so thoroughly discussed in these columns that we can well afford to lay it aside, ou there are two points untouched by the indignant writers of last week which should not be overlooked. First, the sad but incontestible fact that the habit of beating a child for every offense will make him, in nine cases out of ten, a liar. Only in the light of this fact can we understand how ty of this degrading vice. The conclusion is in-evitable; they have been brought up under the rod and now the ingenuity of the parents is taxed to invent an instrument of torture sufficiently potent to cure a vice that the rod has fostered. The Sparand now the ingenuity of the parents is taxed to invent an instrument of Critic parents is taxed to invent an instrument of Critic sufficiently potent to cure a vice that the rod has fostered. The Spartans desired to rear a nation of warriors, hardy and brave. Lest they should be too tenderly matured by their parents the children were taken from home and brought up by the State. They were accustomed to the moct austere and barbarous training and to the daily use of the scourge, and they grew up brave and warlike indeed, but none the less a nation of liars and thieves, whose very name has passed into a proverb for insincerity and deceif. Who among the most veracious of our numbers will dare to say that we would not purchase exemption from suffering by a lie if the penalty were, for instance, the Canadian father's prescription, ninety-six lashes from a whalebone scourge? Some of the grandest heroes of the past have forsworn the truth before the torture and the stake. So Galileo denied the great discovery which in later days has made his name immortal, and Savonarola cried out upon the rack, "Torture me no more, I will confess."

The next point is the fact, equally sad, that a child brought up under the rod will, in nine cases out of ten, grow up to beat his own children in turn, and so "the sins of the parents are visited on the children to the third and fourth generation." Thus the matried daughter of the Ontario mother serenely avows her intention of bearing her children when they arrive, after the admirable and effectual method pursuad in her old home. It is universally conceded that the excessive use of the rod tends to degrade and brutalize its victim. That it destroys slike his self-respect and his reverence and affection for the authority which oppresses him. What, then, is a judicious measure of punishment? Who shall adjust the scale to the varying circumstances and different degrees of culpability? Where there is suck great danger of exceeding the limits of discretion and humanity in the use of an agency

NEMO. FERN LEAF ON THE SUBJECT.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 28.—Christobel, you ask me if I have no word for the little ones. I have ever a word and smile for them, but you would not wish everyone to write on the same sub-ject. I never wish to interfere with the the government of any one, and cannot think such a per son as the Canadian mother ever existed. If she does, let us hope there are few like her, and that their children may die in infancy. These "rays of sunshine" are sent to cheer and make bright our pathway. What is this earth without the glorious sun, and what is life without the patter of little feet, and oh the joy which is wafted from their tiny finger-tips. I know of one who will say: What does she know of all this? Ah! but I do know. Do you think I am so selfish I cannot love what beiongs to another? One little face watches for me daily, and is just tall enough to see me as I approach, and then runs for the "wee bonny" to put on for the promised ride. In a corner of my home are rattles, balls, cups, and marbles for the little ones who are often there, and in my heart is a vast territory especially laid out for these same little treasures. You who call them yours some-stimes become impatient. Think then of those who have been called on to give them ap, or who never knew their love, and bear with their short-comings and weaknesses, and think how happy you ought to be. Although Cadjo thinks I ought to be happy, because of doing a trifle to brighten the life on our departed sister. I am not, for I am never satisfied, but desire to go on and search for other distressed mothers and little ones, and find relief for them. Among the 908 letters which my secretary contains are some of the most beautifully expressed thouguts I ever read, and the simple, childish letters of the little ones are by no means passed by unnoticed, for I beinew with Milton that "Childhood shows the man as morning shows the day." I hope all of these little ones have received the packages I sent them, for I took great care they should be sent. Thanks, Mrs. D., of Burlington. I may come some time. Fran Lear. What does she know of all this? Ah! but I d

the parent; it only goes to show Christ's real na-ture in the child. Shame on your and God speed the day when the rod shall be thrown away, and good common or uncommon sense shall be used in its place.

THE DIPPERENCE IN CHILDREN. Jackson, Mich., Oct. 30, —Canada Mother, don't you wish you hadn't said anything to being such a hornets' nest about your poor ears? I'm really sorry for you, if you feel as bad as you ought to—in the estimation of your friends of The Home.
Well, perhaps some good may result yet. As the old Quaker said, when hearing a very profane out-burst from an angry man, "Priend, thee is right; get that bad staff out and thou wilt feel better." burst from an angry man, "Friend, thee is right; get that bad stuff out and thou wilt feel better." So, some of the writers in The Home doubtless feel better since freeing their minds on the "flogging monstrosity." Many seem to overlook the vast difference in temperament in children, as well as other folks. "This said that "men are but boys of larger growth," and we readily recognize the difference of treatment required by individuals of a community or family when grown.

But some will say it is all the result of education, or the want of it. Why, then, do we find so great a difference in disposition of infants of same parentage? We have three little boys. The first was easily learned to let plants, books, etc., in his reach about the room alone, while the third seems almost incorrigible. We have not been able to get him to let things be, except by whipping his little hands quite sharely.

There, don't box my ears for that. We tried all one wits to induce him to let things alone, without avail, and he isn't nearly cured yet. I'm afraid Yes, langli if you will, I can't help it. Ou the whole, this is a very serious question; and we may well say, "Who is sufficient for these things." The best we can do will be faulty enough, and we can but cry, "Lord help us." Your hand, L. M. N. O. P. Q. I am glad you "spressed yourself" on calling hard names. Let us differ agreeably, if possible. Though "hard words break no bones," they leave aching bruises often,—so, dear Home friends, please cultivate charity to all, and to Fritz.

BELIEVES IN SPANKING

FARMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 28. - What a deal of the a being evolved about children and their treatment You would think Sirot the mother of a dozen, to read her article. When she has that many she may find that every one of the ways and means invested since Adam may not be sufficient to govern them. Why can't mothers of real families come forward and express themselves? You would think, by some of The Home letters, that certain persons were detailed to go about the country with clubs to pound all the children they might meet. Each family will continue to govern their own, I suspect, after all is said and done, and not let the job out to Sirod, or any of the others who shudder so terribly when they hear of some child being spanked. I would rather treat some of the spankers, for there are worse things than that. "As for not being allowed to this baby-talk, that natural language of the true mother-heart! All who really love babies will rebel at that. Who wants the dear little ones to talk the best English as soon as they can speak? Haif their charm and cunning is gone if they talk as grown folks do. We You would think Siroc the mother of a dozen, to

as soon as they can speak? Hair their charm and cunning is gone if they talk as grown folks do. We all have heard mothers address their babies in such precise, correct words. How we have pitted the poor little ones, who never had heard that blessed mother-language. So we shall not consent to such a fraud on the innocents.

BAUCIS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30 .- I have tried to keep silent while this discussion of whipping children has been going on, thinking that others could express my feelings far better than myself. But reading of my feelings far better than myself. But reading of children being so severely whipped for telling an antruth recalls to my mind my experience in that respect; therefore, I resolve to speak. My little on the more than years old, told me an antruth. I took ner in a room, where we could be alone, and talked kindly to her, untruth. I took her in a room, where we could be alone, that talked kindly to her, telling her God saw and was displeased with her sin, how sorry I was, and asked her to kneel down and ask God to forzive her. She said. "You do it for me, mamma." We knelt together, my arm around her, and I asked God to forgive her and help her in the future. We arose, and I took my soboting little one in my arms, kissing and talking lovingly to her, my own eyes full of tears. Saveral years nave

O mothers, we have need of patience and wisdom from above to train our little ones.

A Loving Mothers. THE REVOLVER QUESTION. THE OTHER SIDE.

EXCLEWOOD, Ill., Oct. 26. —I did not intend such

a revolutionary spirit to spring out of my letter of several weeks ago against "Ethics of the Revolver." Ifear it is a part of the same spirit rekindled that successfully rebelled against the mother country a little more than a century ago, only that it comes from that gentler side of humanity with whom it is harder to successfully come and operatically impossible to defeat as long. cope, and practically impossible to defeat, so long as tongue and pen have civil liberty. Woman is trange creature in the texture of her sensibilities. One author has told us "She is uncertain, coy, and hard to please, and variable as the shade," but accords to her all the heaveniv graces in times of pain and anguish; another tells us "One passing galiant's fancy pleaseth her well, the whole devoted heart of man matured is a cumbrous voke from which she would escape;" and, as it is presumed that a woman at least knows what she is talking about, it would hardly be impolite, with this authority, to say that woman is a variable mystery of sentiment and sense, so intermixed that, upon the whole, she is certainly excussible in her strange expressions and fancies.

I chearfully accord her all that part of life and One author has told us "She is uncertain, coy

nature that is tender and germane to her sex. I give her all the fortitude, all the "lofty heroism and gentle patience" that sweetens life. I give her noble aspirations and holy thoughts, love, purity, and fidelity, faith, hope, and charity.

I grant all these and more, and ask God to bless her in the bargain, but I cannot submit the argament of "Ethics of the Revolver" to the sex I am bound to rispect, or even love, because her nature is so uncertain that with a life's practice she would be morally positive to shoot the wrong man, or even herself, and leave the mortal charge to my account.

would be morally positive to shoot the wrong man, or even herself, and leave the mortal charge to my account.

Pansy has kindly told us that "concealed weapons are ever eschewed by law," even forbidding frall man the right of the revolver unseen, let alone frailer woman, whose left hand cannot tell what the right hand is about to do. But man defies the law, and Pansy is ready to ask? "Why not woman? This is the step into disorder and violation at once, made still more profane in woman's hands, hence no justification of right. Right is a God-present principle, sadly unrecognized, so that the legend of error reads. "Might makes Right," which is as false as the Devil of old. If the preclous gold-can be left untouched by the vile hands of the devotces of false gods, whose moral law is "Thou shalt not steal," isn't it a strange compliment to the moral ethics of a boasted land of the true God that the crime so immorally devilish as in question should be left for weak woman to pass judgment by the chance shots of a rusty revolver, made doubly uncertain in her own hands? I do not dispute the right of a woman to defend her honor, even by the speedy bullet, under certain circumstances, rather would I praise her heroism: but I do contend that the exigency is an outgrowth of moral and political laxity that a Christian country ought to be ashamed of. The same eloquence and womanly spirit that has been stirred to the argument, if turned with all its vital strength to the education of a sentiment of law and execution, will elevate the tone of civil society to the point of nobility.

tion, will elevate the tone of civil society to the point of nobility.

I say the principle of fire-arms is demoralizing, in any sense, and, while their use is forced upon us by an exigency that is the child of political weakness, it is no elevation of character to tolerate the child by a course of pistol prudence that courts an iaronistic skill. I welcome a bravery that dares to strangic the child and make this isnd a land of law by sentiment and execution that will not suffer unholy passions to bring it into degredation and battement.

F. B. W.

SHOOTING AND SWIMMING. Спісаво, Oct. 30. -The changing of two very small words at the commencement of my last week's article made the first paragraph read as if week's article-made the hist baragraph tead as it written by a lunatic. However, those who noticed the interrogation point at its close would readily understand that it should have been the doubtful "ls it?" instead of the decided "It is," etc.

Not only should women be able to master the art
of aiming the revolver in order to defend themselves from the marauding rufflan, but they should be taught the means of controlling its use so that it might not bang away when least expected, and hit the baby playing gleefully upon the floor close at hand, or the woman singing her tender Iuliaby in the room above. There are noole women whose nerves seem made of steel—steady and unswerving in the time of danger. Then there are timed women, whose weak nerves are unstrung by the least excitement, and in whose hands—unless well practiced in the art—a weapon would be the sure fore-runner of a funcal in her own family, or some other family besides the one which should be put to that expense. With such a woman the visitor who, like like Paul Pry, has "only just dropped in," would stand in as much danger as the vilian from whom she would wish to defend herself.

If every woman was well versed in the use of the revolver, with a six-shooter close at hand, she tramp nuisance would speedly find an abatement, and loafers be willing to work for \$2.50 per day, which amount was rejected many times during harvest. As soon as they became convinced that the answers to their inclination to be supported in idleness would subside.

A gentleman said to me the other day when commenting upon the agitation of the question; "I have a lady friend with whom the revolver; is a cart night not bang away when least expected, and hit

Ington. I may come some time. FERN LEAP.

THE PARENTS' PAULT.

WARREN, Ill., Oct. 28. — White looking over The Home and reading articles from different ones on the subject of training children, using the rod, etc., my very soul cries out, "God forgive ignorance." Look for a momentar the little darling in the cradle, and then think of using the "rod." Father! Mother, let me say to you, if you ever have to whip your child it is your own fault, and you should be schamed of it. Go ask God to forgive you and help you to govern yourselves. Set a good example before your little ones, thereby teaching them to follow you as you follow God.
Load your child as God leads you; God does not drive you.

The rod or whip should never be used. It ruins the disposition.

Children may say they don't think any less of their parents, and all trait, but it does not excase

ming. How often steamboat accidents send then struggling out amid the waves, helpless them serives, and a dead weight upon those who strive a render them assistance. A little bacyance of mo tion joined by a knowledge of the art of swim ming would assist the rescuer in the deed oheroism, and often be the means of saving lives the

FLORICULTURE. OFTAWA, Ill., Oct. 28. - If you would prepar

when all else was brown and sere, my tulips flashed upon the sight like a flame of scarlet fire athwart the dark blackness of the midnight sky, and little faces peeped through the paling, or climbed higher to look over upon the lovely bed of beauty. Then the eyes would wander on to the window where I sat, and I think I really enjoyed them more by watching the little happy faces than in looking at the flowers themselves, and many a kitle one remarked while standing there, "When I have a house of mine, I'll have just such lovely flowers." Some open the gate and waik in to yiew them, and I have never known one to be picked without permission. It repays one to cultivate flowers for the sake of the refining induence exerted over callidren, if for no other reason. Plant your tuilps in Octuber or November in good soil; well-decayed manne or leaf-mold may be added if the soil is poor. It is highly essential that the bed have a good drainage, and stones, broken crockery, gravel, etc., may be used, or, if nothing better can be secured, pieces of wood, chips, bark, or brush. This, of course, will not be as lasting, but better than to have the soil wer, heavy, and sour. Have your soil very fine and deep. Do not allow the heavy rains to wash the soil from the bulos. For fear of freezing, scatter leaves or sawdust over the top for two or three inches; when it is removed, scatter a little soil over to take its place. When the bulbs are taken up, place them in a shaded, airy situation, and, in case some of them are slightly mildewed, which is often the case, leave them for a few days, and the skins and roots will readily break away. In the summer, when they are through flowering, they may be removed and planted in any out-of-the-way place till fall, or they may remain in their old quarters, and the space filled with verbonas or other bedding plants. Tulips are divided into two general classes, early and late, and these into several others. The carliest tulip we have is the Duc Van Thol, and there are single and double varieties, some of which are in bloom in April. These may be made to bloom without the least trouble in the house. Some place five in a pot, one in the centre, and four equidistant, and have a brilliant scene to gladden their eyes when nothing else will idourish. the eyes would wander on to the window where I sat, and I think I really enjoyed them more by early tulips remain in bloom a long time, because they are early, for they are not partial to the hot sun, and for this reason our friends who have northern or western windows can have them just as well as others can have those which require more sun. The lete tulips are divided into roses, bizarres, and byblooms. In order that you may know the varieties you possess. I will say that the roses have a white ground, marked or varieragade with rose, crimson, scarlet, or therry. Byblooms have white ground, marked with parple, violet, or black. Bizarres a yellow ground, marked with parple, violet, or black. Bizarres a yellow ground, marked with any other color. Some authorities divide these again into two varieties, which they call the famed and feathered, the former having a dark-pointed spot like the fame of a candle, the latter a dark colored edge round its petals, turning lighter near the margin. In preparing for pot-culture, after placing them in the pot or box, plunge them in the garden till the 1st of December, then bring in and are for them as for hyacinths. If ladies who are so unfortunate as to lose their plants each year will try buibs this winter, I think they will be satisfied that there are some flowers they can succeed with. Let every home weere The Trubusk Home is read have a pot of tulips this winter, and, when in bloom, give one to little Harry, nicely done up in a connocopia for his teacher. I can see, in my mind's eye, the happy little fellow trip up to that "awful teacher's desk," and, with a proud, pleased look, hand ner the backage, and then watch with joyons expectancy the unfolding; what a smile greets him for the rest of the term, at least, as she thinks of the pleasure that one flower afforded, and think you not that he will be a better boy for the pleasure you prepared for him?

AMARYLLIS.

AMARYLLIS. HINSDALE, Ill., Oct. 20.—In a former letter, published Sept. 21, I gave some instructions as to the treatment of amaryllis, particularly specifying A. Johnsonii, A. Vittata, A. Formossissima, and A. Atamasco. Since that time a number of inquiries for further information have been received, and I propose to reply to them this week, and add a few hints on the cultivation of some other varieties of

I may perhaps again remark that the secret of successfully growing the amarylis is to alternately give it a season of activity and of rest, and to so blant the built that at least one-half or more will be above the surface of the soil. No set age can be given at which they will bloom more than that when the built has drawn sufficient nutriment from the soil it flowers.

A. Belladonna (belladonna lity). This is perhaps the most difficult to successfully grow of any

A. Bettadoma (beliaconna iny). I has a perhaps the most difficult to successfully grow of any with which I am acquainted. Pot the bulb in April, proceeding thus: Have resdy a six-inch pot and a quantity of rich soil. In the bottom of the pot put in at least two inches of broken earthenware for drainage; then take the bulb and hold it in the pot, and see that the roots are well spread on; fill up with the rich loam, and allow half the bulb to be above the surface, leaving a space of one inch for watering. It requires a very sunny place, and my own method is to plungs the pot in the garden in June, and by August it will bloom. The flower is white, with a rose cast.

A. Longifors requires similar treatment. In some localities this variety is nardy. The flowers are deep pink, and they appear in this variety before the leaves.

A. Gigantea. So called from its immense flowers; colors bright scarlet. Treatment as for Belladonns.

A. Vallotta pinpinea. Is a well-known popular.

flowers; colors bright scarlet. Treatment as for Beliadonns.

A. Valiotta pinpinea. Is a well-known popular variety. Pot the bulbs in May or June, in small pots, and in August they will oloom, My own experience has been to get but one period of bloom, although I recently read of one which gave flowers at two different times in one year. After flowering, allow the oulb to remain in the pot. Keep pretty cool and do not give nuch water. In the following May the bulb should be repotted into a pot one size larger. following may the buto should be repotted into a pot one size larger. In addition to the named varieties which I have described, there are a large number of seedlings, chiefly hybrids of Vittata, obtained by crossing Vittata with pollen from some other variety. At some future time, if The liome readers would like, I will give them some hints on the art of hybridization.

I have a letter from Atlanta, no State, postmark indistinct, without name of sender. There was an inclosure, and the person sent me some builts. Will the lady send the name and address, was an inclosure, and the person sent me some bulbs. Will the lady send the name and address, so I can forward her crocuses?

Cudjo, the leaf and flowers sent I recognize as Centaurea moschata. Hardy annual; strong, robust habit.

L. West Lake street, the leaf of 'Easter Flower' is Eupatorium, the other I cannot name positively, but think it is Lignum-vitæ (Laburnam). Thanks for seeds.

I must again ask the indulgence of my floral friends. Your letters are placed on file, and each one answered in turn. I have now a large accumulation which I am striving to work off as rapidly as possible. Be patient, friends, and you shall each be attended to in time.

Leaves or flowers should be sent to me in boxes, as they are generally dried up in a letter, often making it impossible for me to discover their identity.

THE BLOOMER COSTUME.

A. B. FINDS FAULT WITH ZAIRE.
Zairchas placed me in an embarrassing position y the unwarrantable liberty taken with my name in her communication of last Saturday. Had she been near me when I read it I am suce her ears would have tingled at the burst of indignation it called forth. But the mischief is done, harsh words can do no good, and I am settled into a calm

and forgiving spirit.

Zaire is a stranger to me, though I have no diffi-

and forgiving spirit.

Zaire is a stranger to me, though I have no difficulty in locating her. While regretting her indiscretion, I cannot find it in my heart to condemn her, since she has said so many kind things of me. Her motive was good, and her feeling kindly. For these I thank her, while deploring the impulse that led to her action. She doubtless considered me public property, and thought to give the Home a pleasure, forgetting that its members are not all in sympathy with me, and that what she intended in kindness might lectic opposition, and lose me in find the state of the s

The matter had gone abroad on the "wings of the wind," calling out all manner of comment, who poor me, in my quiet, cozy home, stood amsed the furere i had unwittingly caused.

And so it came about that I was understood those who did not know the facts to be the order nator of a costume. Order again, as this late day, now that Zaire has carled me fo the front. For rect the error of statement, awd give to Mrs. Mile the credit her due. She was first to wear the dress I the first to call public attention to it.

While I must always say good words for that comfortable, convenient, title, healthful. for yourself a brilliant scene next spring, and one that will repay you tenfold, now is the time to commence. Mr. James Vick says he never sells a bulb which affords him the satisfaction that the tuit does, for he feels assured that it will prove to oe just what he recommends, and give even more pleasure than he can describe. What it is Flora's vast domain can exceed the brilliancy and describing gorgeousness of a bed of tulips? Early last spring.

But Zaire does me greater credit and nonorshe says I am "an earnest advocate of m
sufrage." Yes, I am a woman sufragist—o
the earliest champions of that cause: sud, is
or eight years. In the long sto, edited and one
dea paper devoted to the interests of woma
became a convert to the new doctrine when see
had no rights that man was bound to res
when, in the eye of the law, a married womas
no right to her own property, to her own per
to her own earnings, or to her own children; w
she was in almost, if not quice, as comple
state of subjection to her husband as were
slaves on our Southern plantations. I look forward with nope to the bright day which i believe will yet dawn for woman. For these I would be known and renembered, and not for the style of dress I may wear.

It was very haughty of you, Zaire, to tell The Home readers that I am not "handsome"; yet it was important for them to know. I am glad you told the truth, as I do not wish to deceive of sail national tolerance of the porrowed colors. I hope you, too, are a woman-dependent of the sail the porrowed colors. I hope you, too, are a woman-dependent of the sail the sa

THE KITCHEN. STERLING, Ill., Oct. 24.—Beside the study of economy in the selection and cooking of mean persons of moderate income need to consider the different methods of utilizing and eking out a recurring one in some households. This may a accomplished by combining with the meat certain harmonious materials which augment its quantity without detracting from its flavor. Those pa without detracting from the commonly used are different vegetables, such a potatoes, turnips, etc., which, being added potatoes, turnips, etc., which, being added abundant and nutritious dish at triffing expensions wheaten flour, as dumplings, pastry, and been the preparation of meats, and, being always remade, is more available, as well as more who some, than the former. To illustrate, we suppose that the butcher boy has left at year at this morning a steak, very tough and leather texture, and deficient in quantity to an extent makes it doubtful whether it will go once many leave anything for manners. While you abundant and nutritious dish at triffing

a recipe for hash, in response to the call in the Home: Remove from your meat all the grails and superfluous fat. Choo as fine as dust, and heat, without boiling, in the gravy that it left from the day before, seasoning very highly with pepper and sait: and catsup if you fancy it. Toss some slices of bread, crit off the crust, and lay then on a hot platter, spreading each with butter. When the meat is ready, pile it nicely over the toast. There should be just enough gravy in his meat to moisten the toast, leaving the meat comparatively dry. Prepared in this manner after scraps of meat will make a sufficient dish for a family breakfast.

HASH AND PICALILLI. HASH AND PICALILLI.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 23.—Some one inquires how to make mash. Here is my recipa. To each cup of chopped corned beef add two caps of chopped potatoes. It is necessary to have the beef well boiled and fat. Both potatoes and mest should be cold and chopped separately. Gress with butter any shallow tron dish and fry slowly and well. Scasson while cooking. If very dry, add a little water.

a little water.
While green tomatoes are in market I should like While green tomatoes are in market I should like to offer my recipe for plealilli. One peck grean tomatoes, one small cabbage, one onion, tarse green peppers. These should be chopped fine and separately, then mix, adding two cups sait. Let it stand twenty-four hours, then oran thoroughly. Put the mixture in an earthen jar or crock. Flact three quarts of pure cider vinegar on the store, in a porcelain kettle, add two tablespoonfuls each of ground cloves, cimnamon, allspice, mustand, on of pepper and nutmeg, and one cap of brown sugar. When bolling hot, pour over the mixture in the crock. This is a favorite pickle, containing a seperfluity of neither pepper nor onloss. It also a

CALLING NAMES.

CALLING NAMES.

A CRITIC CRITICISED.

MUSKEGON. Mich., Oct. 20.—'Consistent, thou art a jewel." I was somewhat amused over L. M. N. O. P. Q. 's letter in the last Home. It seems to me rather inconsistent, I do not know to what sex L. M. N. O. P. Q. belongs, but indep from the tone of the letter that she is a woman and shall consider her as such.

She says in regard to disagreeing with others and saying unpleasant things, "It is no difficult matter to express views which are opposed to those of other writers in such a manner as not to be unfind and nurt their feelings. We can state our differences, but we should vent our wrath carefully apon the thoughts expressed, not upon the individual." Very good 'very good, indeed! If L. M. N. O. P. Q. had only stopped there; but, unfortantly, she is human like the rest of us, 'and did not. She keeps on until she does what she biames others for, —by saying aukind words. Now for the interstitute. not. She keeps on until she does what and numerothers for,—by saying aukind words. Now for the inconsistency. She says: "Repeatedly Homewriters have written very sharp letters and sale some very cutting words about other writers of The Home," and she said or these, "I immediately classed them as unladylike, and cassed to spect them afterward." I leave the rest to judg whether that be sharp and cutting, or not. Su doesn't mention any names, but leaves us to hus up the old letters and find out for ourselver; but all send my namers for a friend after f have read thus

doesn't mention any names, but leaves as to up the oid letters and find out for ourselves; b I send my papers to a friend after I have read I shall have to remain in immensare. However, it is that have to remain in immensare. However, and continues the state of the same and the state of the same and same and the sam

were she very much. We ca approbation of what she say surely will not object to that, she enjoys a little sharp-shoe rest of us, even though it be ait to call her unladylike is going. A woman might do or say so: and still retain her right to be of a Christian may do something attile to Caristian. Before I close I will do I., justice to say that I believe she good faith, without intending or call names, but she should he ful to her choice of languag most cutting things may be say most cutting things may be say most cutting things may be say cent way, and very likely some as much occasion to feer-offer you had at theirs. I have not a reader of The Home that the most at theirs. I have not a reader of The Home that the the most at the other writers, to their plasaire. L. M. N., letter by asking. "Who next reads this letter, and has not at to that position with the othe swered.

never yet harmed anybody. I the roots of flowers, -richer bl

A. B., of Council Bluffs, we criticism in just the spirit of fra which you offered it, I am at a lave merited it all. I never knew of so general an onslaught up accuse me.of. In a peach-orchabe all sorts of fruit, and only by the perfect peach are we made to imperfections of the many. If the peaches we should never know and worm-eaten fruit was the boffer. Because the world is broamy noble women, we are fore the unworthy. If there had never Nightingale, an Emity Faithfor a Miss Dix, we might or a Miss dix, we might of the peaches we will be supported by the peaches we made at a the peaches we will be supported by the peaches we will be supported by the peaches with the world and the peaches with the peaches we will be supported by the peaches with the peaches we will be supported by the peaches with the peaches we will be supported by the peaches with the peaches we will be peached by the peaches we will be peached by the peaches we have a peach or the peaches with the peaches we have a peach of the peaches we have a peache of the peaches we have the peaches we have a peache of the peaches we have the peaches with the peaches we have a peach or the peaches we have the peaches with the peaches we have the peaches with the peaches we have the p other.

The most demonaic of all about our door-yard, the blood ticeer, who traces his descending of the state of the stat

> of women who tur this remark from one of two women:
>
> "Good Lordy, see that fellow who of us who has visited the and other years has not noticed tressed and loud-voiced girls, ing attention by their unhadylik many assemblies of women may sations upon books, art, or ennot are some few conventions of we such noble leaders as Mrs. Mor and others like them, which are derly: but almost without exceventions are spill into factions or fall of the shrill clamor of no. Much as I admire and low woman's reform, etc., I bear distrouger conviction in my heart made for anything grander and the sovereign of her home, and, it be anything rather than a free ons, windy conventions. I love at therest to be a doctor, a lawy is honorable and within the scope but professions, as well as all chill

st ferself to be a doctor, a law is honorable and within the sco but professions, as well as all of attention and faithful service work you perform the more qui less prancipit about, speech mill be in order. Carrying my over a long and somewhat va mess, I can affirm that whiteve known in any position ever directly from the machinations norant woman, clothed with a lity, will be more tyrannical and is possible to conceive. Unliminate of one-half the women witself everywhere. Wise w is possible to conceive. Unlimite hands of one-half the women wo itself ewerywhere. Wise we women, good wemen, are crowde the mad scramble for place and often those whose tongues are hearts and heads are shallow hold Somebody complains in our la prevalence lately in these column etc. Her letter was good, and I an bonest, peace-loving woman, teach me many things; but will whisper one httle suggestion in hature, my dear, uniform, nature, persisted in, will bright. If you see Johnnie plach foul of them both and scoid, but sing a sons. There is a righteen never kindled in personnt matter that when I read that letter, uar ment inflicted upon two mother aloud with a terrible indignation. God to strike powerless the hand innocent fiesh! I have not dar letter before, and I dare to no le be made of sheet-iron if we fails over such things. But the little that are tossed hither and this no attention to them. Good I down the little storms, surely.

GUNAHKA TALKS CHICAGO, Oct. 30. -- My last le affictions of the skin which, tend to disfigure an otherwise p stating that the plan best adapt was one of stimulation of the pumber of articles well suited f added that "The profession of the chievide of the state of the stat chloride of mercury, one grain cohol." Now, I am willing to for the truth of this statement Michigan to claim that I adv article; not that there would article recommended by the mo-ly as being superior to any othe need any indorsement

procure it, instead of trying in ounmended?
After stating that the drawfowler defined, Spea sage, Gunaiks, meant? Certainly, chloride or corrosive sublined are only other names in chemistry is the chloride of the sale of the chemistry in the child used in an accommodated second only of the compound of mercury with characteristics of the subchloride (Hg. 2 Calcohol. It occurred to Speof the remedy. It does not to her that the offects of reto the strength in which the condition of the part pided; nor does it occur to

The New York Tributes first noticed and lon it, and the entire press of the lowed snit. I soon, and very uner, and myself famous. My name was it to the costume by the press, but arougnout the civilized world as the anew style of dress for women. In to stem the tide by putting in a discussion of the press stopping to correct a very lower through the press stopping to correct and the correct sention states. the has called me to the Front. I coror of statement, analysis to Mrs. Miller
or of statement, and sive to Mrs. Miller
call public attention to it.

must always say pood words for that
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mist always say pood words for that
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it with what grace I may
does me greater credit and honor when
am 'an earnest advocate of woman
Xes, I am a woman suffragist—one of
champions of that cause; and, for six
rs. in the long ago, edited and anoblish
evoted to, the interests of woman. I
ert to the new doctrine when woman
that man was bound to respect;
ye of the law, a married woman had
r own property, to her own person,
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done to the long ago, and the content of the long as the received for her labor measure
couthern plantations to their musteryemployments were restricted to the
edle, and the school-room, and the
on she received for her labor measure in;
when her education was limited to
anglit common schools of that day, and
bounded by the narrowest limits.
being an advocate for the rights of my
year been instrumental in helping to
great changes in the laws and castoms
ting their interests and happiness; and
and with nope to the bright day which i
yet dawn for woman. For these I
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y naughty of you. Zaire, to tell The
ra that I am not "handsoom"; yet if
that for them to know, I am gid you
h, as I do not wish to deceive or sail und colors. I hope you, too, are a womannd that your bugle will give no ancerm that question. The least you can do
the wrong done me will be to send to
ring some of the roses you so freely
e who want them, and then I will wipe
e I now have against you.

A. B.

THE KITCHEN.

AN IMPROVISED MEAL.

Ill., Oct. 24.—Beside the study of the selection and cooking of meats, the butcher boy has left at your door gasted, are will be butcher boy has left at your door butcher in which being added to the butcher boy has left at your door at a summer and the butcher boy has left at your door gasted are different vegetables, such as trips, etc., which, being added to your, become permeated with the fiscat, and thus assist in furnishing an ad nutritious dish at triffing expense, irpose are used certain preparations of ar, as dumplings, pastry, and bread, a capable of a great variety of uses in ion of meats, and, being always ready are available, as well as more whole, the former. To illustrate: we will the butcher boy has left at your door gastesk, very tough and leathery in deficient in quantity to an extent that inhiful whether it will go once round mything for manners. While you are assidering the situation the door-bell at to meet a friend who has dropped in, as you with charming candor, to spend ou smother your feelings, chat awhile hile that dreadful steak lies heavy on at them, having installed your guest allowing grate in the enjoyment of an account back to the kitchen again to your delemma. What shall be done? market is seven blocks, the children at your only servant off on a vacation, our dinner, if you have any, must be diffron that meagre scrap of meat, and even thinness. Make quickly a bread and butter, sweet herbs, pepper ciscly as you would stuff a turkey, on add a few gratings of onlon. Al-nonlon when used for flayoring, as it lowly, and is ant to be underdone. I this dressing smoothly over your up into a longish, flat, oval form, and

nasa, in response to the can the prisite, us fat. Caoo as fine as dust, and t boiling, in the gravy that is left y before, seasoning very highly with alt and catsup if you fancy it. Toast f bread, cut off the crust, and lay them ster, spreading each with butter, eat is ready, pile it nicely over the schould be just enough gravy in the en the toast, leaving the meat competition. Prepared in this manner a few, at will make a sufficient dish for a last.

HASH AND PICALILLI. rips, Mich., Oct. 23.—Some one in-make hash. Here is my recipe. To chopped corned beef add two caps of toes. It is necessary to have the beef and fat. Both potations and ment-ild and chopped separately. Grease

n tomatoes are in market I should like recipe for picalilli. One peck green e small cabbage, one onton, tarea. These should be chopped fine and ten mix, adding two cups salt. Let it. four hours, then drain thoroughly, are in an earthen jar or crock. Place of pure cider vinegar on the stove, in ettle, add two tablespoonfuls cach of s, cinnamon, allspice, mustard, one nutmeg, and one cup of brown sugar, thot, pour over the mixture in the s a favorite pickle, containing a sugistic pupper nor ontons. Ikanes. CALLING NAMES.

A CRITIC CRITICISED.

Mich., Oct. 2D.— Consistency, sel. I was somewhat amused over P. Q.'s letter in the last Home. It make inconsistent. I do not know ather inconsistent. I do not know M. N. O. P. Q. belongs, but indge of the letter that she is a woman,

sider her as such.
regard to disagreeing with others and with things. "It is no difficult mat-views which are opposed to those of in such a manner as not to be unkind feelings. We can state our differshould vent our whath carefully up-its expressed, not upon the individu-od! very good, indeed! If L. M. N. only stopped there; but, unfortu-human like the rest of us, and did only stopped there; but, anfortahuman like the rest of us, and did
eps on until she does what she blames
by saying nukind words. Now for
sucy. She says: "Repeatedly Home
written very sharp letters and said
thing words about other writers of
and she said of these, "I immedithem as unladylike, and ceased to reterward." I leave the rest to judge
by sharp and cutting, or not. She
ion any names, but leaves us to hunt
ters and find out for ourselves; but, as
jers to a friend after I have read them
to remain in amorance. However,
orance is bliss the Tolly to be wise."
f, says not only those who say sharp
lungs, but those who call names. Now
w what constitutes a lady in her estin mine it is a woman in whose breast
and womanly heart, a pure-souled,
rituous woman, whatever may be her
midition in life, whether she live in
el, whether she be citothed in purple
or clad in calico, or whether she be
grammanically or not. Now unhalynlike a lady. Them that an unladyI leave you to judge, and to considd like to have the term applied to you
or me, I would as soon be called an
"bartarian?" The latter appellamply that I was not responsible for
Perhaps L. M. N. O. P. Q. s definat she certainly meant by the term
it she did not consider herself sid
e to be called. Such being the case.
Ang names? Notice she does not say
ters are unbecoming a lady, but and
seed the writer as unladylike, down
to the proper she had a large that has been the writer as unladylike, down
to the writer as not me

A. B., of Council Biuns, while I accept the criticism in just the spirit of frank friendliness in which you offered it, I am at a loss to see how I have merited it all. I never knew that I was guilty of so general an onslaught upon women as you access me of. In a peach-orchard there is apt to be all sorts of fruit, and only by the excellence of the perfect peach are we made to sorrow over the imperfections of the many. If there were no good peaches we should never know but that the sour and worm-caten fruit was the best Nature had to offer. Because the world is brightened with so many noble women, we are forced to sorrow over the unworthy. If there had never lived a Florence Nightingale, an Emisy Faithfull, a Mrs. Otis, or a Miss Dix, we might imagine that womanhood could never action to hights of pure philanthropy. If Mrs. Browning or George Eliot had never written we might set our standard of woman's intellectual attainment low. If twice ten thousand beautiful lives did not daily yield their sweetness in the lowly paths of unselfish toll, and disinterested service to others, resigning themselves at last, after long years of earthly martyrion unto the arms of death, as tired chaldren cuddle down to sleep at welcome bedime, we might imagine that women could never be anything greater than flippant, graceful dolls. But, thank God, the world has been, is, and always will be, full of glorious women, whose heart achievements, head achievements, and unmarked heroisms prove them the fairest and finest work of God. I should have to forset the dearest ties of friendship, to irnore the mother whose memory shines like a preresetting star upon my way, to obliberate from life much that is joyous, and pure, and dear, no believe myself what "A. B." says I am, a wholesale traducer of my sex.

No, dear friend, when you come to know me better you will acknowledge your mistake I think, and written down at last, as "one who loves my felbow (wo) when." Just occause woman is fitted to such exalted praise, when we find her frivolous,

cente an ear, and so keen a pain, as we do the cheer.

The most demonaic of all the fowls that stalk about our door-yard, the blooded, priceless chanticeer, who traces his descent from feathered demons oeyond the flood, is not expected to soothe curers swith the melodies of nightingales and larks, however valuable he be in his place, and we do not mourn his loss of voice as acutely as we regret the mateness of that silver-voiced singer who swings in his placed home, and is expected to beguile our ear with beavenly song. I dure to maintain, however, is spite of your gentle upbraidings. A. B., that there are hosts of unrefined, lond-voiced, rampant women in the land, and if you go abroad you must met them. If you are a home-body, your lot cast and refined and home-keeping people, you cannot and will not see reason in any diatribe upon is many years as correspondent has taken me about a great deal. I assert with sorrow, but in Irah, that my experience with women, outside sout a great deal. I assert with sorrow, but in meth, that my experience with women, outside of home, has been largely unbappy. In basiness (and please bear in mind lasek only on general principles) they are tyramical and petty,—in conventions they are wrangling and given over to dealousres and spires; straveling companions they are intolerably fussy, in Yosemite Valley I heard one woman complaining because the branches had torn her dress. Passing through the St. Lawrence takes Lat within a coming because the branchles had torn her dress. Passing through the St. Lawrence isles, I sat within a company of women who turned their backs upon the samet and chatted together of hops and toilets. Passing through the Welland Canal, I overheard his remark from one of two elegantly-dressed

susset and chaited together of hops and toilets, hasing through the Welland Canal. I overheard its remark from one of two elegantly-dressed wanes:

Good Lordy, see that fellow lick his horse!"
Who of us who has visited the Exposition this and other years has not noticed the crowds of well-tressed and loud-voiced gris, and women attracting attention by their unladylike actions? In how many assemblies of women may we expect convertions and the seem of the women dignified by such noble leaders as Mrs. Mott, Mrs. Livermore, and others like them, which are reputable and orseiv; but almost without exception minor committions are split irno factions, fussily handled, a full of the shrill clamor of dispute. No, no, as. Much as I admire and love many lenders of women's reform, etc., I bear daily stronger and stronger conviction in my heart that woman is not made for anything grander and greater than to be the soverign of her home, and, if without a home, the anything rather than a frequenter of garruless, windy conventions. I love to see a woman it is resid to be a doctor, a lawyer, anything that it honorable and within the scope or her capacity; his professions, as well as all other work, demand allandom and faithful service; the greater the work you perform the more quiet you will be, the lear pranciple about, speech-making, and turmoil will be in order. Carrying my mind back, finally, over a long and somewhat varied career in business, I can affirm thit whitever of trouble I have known in any position ever held has resulted directly from the machinations of women. An ignorant woman, clothed with a little brief authority, will be more tyrannical and overbearing than it is possible to conceive. Unlimited power in the hands of one-half the women would create Inferno itself earry where. Wise women, intelligent women, good wenen, are crowded to the wall in the mad scramble for place and power, and too often those whose tongues are glib and whose hearts and needs are shellow hold the whip-hand. Somebody complishes in a man

CEREAGO, Oct. 30.—My last letter to The Home was writen for the purpose of indicating to a namber of inquirers a simple yet efficacious treatment to be pursued for the relief of those common affections of the skin which, though harmless, tepd to disagure an otherwise pretty face. After stating that the plan best adapted to these cases was one of stimulation of the skin, and giving a number of articles well suited for the purpose, I added that "The profession oftenest prescribe the chloride of mercury, one grain to the ounce of alcohol." Now, I am willing to be held responsible for the truth of this statement, but I cannot allow dichigan to claim that I advised the use of the price; not that there would have been anything improper in doing so, but simply because I will not submit to being misrepresented. It might be interest that I indersed it, but why should an article recommended by the most approved authority as being superior to any other for the purpose meed say indorsement from me? Was it not rither because I stated that it was a standard remedy with the profession, that Spes hastened to procure it, instead of trying those which I had recommended?

After stating that the druggist put up the corrective for the purpose that the profession, that Spes hastened to procure it, instead of trying those which I had recommended? THE FIGHT ON FRECKLES.

porcurs is, instead of trying those which I had recommended stead of trying those which I had recommended stead of trying those which I had recommended stead of the trying those which I had recording to the choride. Spes asks. "Was this what Gunali meant?" Certainly, I meant corrosive for the corrosive sublimate if necessary. These are only other names for a substance known in chemistry as the chlorids of mercury (Hg. Cl.). It is also known as the bichloride, this term being used in an accommodated sense. The only other compound of mercury with chlorine is caloned, and is a subchloride (Hg. 2 Cl.), and insoluble in alcobol. It occurred to Spes to find out the nature of the remedy. It does not seem to have occurred to her that the effects of remedies vary according to the straight in which they are used as well as the condition of the parts to which they are applied; nor does if occur to her that Wood no more objects to the proper use of this article than does any other standard author. It is the duty of a writer on Materia Medica to point out the dangers and abuses, as well as the uses, of the various remedies under consideration. In the case referred to, a concentrated solution—

those are not just her words, but they are nearly, Now I think that is adding insuli to injury. I should think that is adding insuli to injury. I should think that is adding insuli to injury. I should think that is adding insuli to injury. I should think that is adding insuli to injury. I should think that is adding insuli to injury. I should think that is adding insuli to injury. I should think that is adding insuli to injury. I should think that is adding insuli to injury. I should think that is adding it injury. I should think that is adding it injury. I should think that it is adding to injury. I should think that it is adding it injury. I should think that it is adding it injury. I should the should

Chicago, Oct. 25.—in a recent number of The Home I notice an article with the above caption, signed Clara Fic, advocating the use of arsenic as a complexion assistant. Miss Clara wishes it distinctly understood (albeit she whispers her information) that she has tested a certain chemical preparation of the substance property of the substance property. preparation of the substance referred to, and finds it not only harmless, but extremely beneficial.

it not only harmless, but extremely beneficial. What this preparation is—other than that it is combined with sulphur—she does not say, but it is fair to presume that she knows.

If we could all see the delicate tints of Miss Clar's complexion, and compare them with the shadings which the same features possessed before she found hef fountain of youth, we might be able to intelligently pass upon the merits of her secret, but, unfortunately, this is impossible.

I can say, however, that I have tried a blood-purifier of a similar nature as that to which Clara refers, and have really found it valuable. While I am not in position to say how effective it might be to beautify a lady's complexion. I can say that as a blood-purifier it has no equal. It is called sulphide of arsenicum, although it might be as efficacious by any other name, but I am sure that it is entirely harmless, while its benefits are unquestioned.

Should any reader of The Home depart ment desire to know more about it I will gladly furnish them the information. Very truly, Sappinies.

WANTS, EXCHANGES, ETC. ELGIN, Ill., Oct. 27. -Fancy toilet set: Here something new, cheap and durable, for bedroom set. Material and cost are as follows; Two sheets black embossed bristol board, 20 cents; three ounces scarlet zephyr, 45 cents; two yards steel wire, one-quarter inch wide, 5 cents; scarlet cambrie, one-half yard, 4 cents; small chip basket, two inches high, 15 cents; heavy pasteboard, eighteen inches wide, twenty-eight inches long, 10 cents; double scarlet zephyr, one ounce, 15 cents; shallow cigar-box, old pasteboard box, and package long splints, 10 cents. The set consists of spissher, catch-all for soited handkerchiefs, hair-receiver, hair-pin cushion, comb-case, hand-

Rerchfef-box.

I will begin with catch-all: Cut of black B board a place twenty-three inches long and five and a half inches wide, of pasteboard same; glue pasteboard together, allowing ends to lap one inch; when dry give the black over it; next crochet chain-stitch of single zebhyr long enough to go-ground it, join, and crochet six rows in long loop or shell-stitch; then narrow every row until you have a round bag eight inches long; crochet two round balls, and stuff with cotton; fasten to twisted cord of double zebhyr lweive inches long; sew this to bottom of bag and tie; cut cambric size of pasteboard, sew wire on the inside of pasteboard, then glae the cambric around the top one-eighth of an inch on outside so it will shown os titches around top edge. Have the cambric thirteen inches wide, so it will form baz; gather the bottom edge together and fasten, then sew on the crocheted dag, and finish top of pasteboard with crocheted edge standing up and twisted cord below it; also one where bag is sewed on. Glue on embossed picture three inches high in fine twist cord a vard long; cut in two, and sew ball on each end; the two ends together three inches from the end, letting balls hang down; fasten the other end of each on the side of catchall at the tops of twill hang even; make two loops of cord one lach from ball, and sew firmly. The side with picture is the front; hang in corner.

Next week I will give directions for hair-receiver. kerchfef-box.

I will begin with catch-all: Cut of black B board side with picture is the front; hang in corner.

Next week I will give directions for hair-receiver
and hair-pin basket. The set, when made properly, is worth \$6, and will cost, less than \$2. Any
person wishing more explicit directions can address

EARLY Blid, Box 356.

GARDNEY, Ill., Oct. 28. -I have been a constant reader and admirer of The Home for more than a year, and now may I enter its portals and take a peep there, or shall I be rewarded with a resting-place in that capacious and letter-loving waste-

Rennie, can you instruct me how to treat my Rennie, can you instruct me how to treat my smilax? If mine does well this winter, will have seeds for Home friends in the spring; as I understand that is the only, way in which it can be propagated. Is that correct?

A. S., of Oregon, I have no books to offer for shadow pictures, but in return will send you plants or handsome bracket-patterns. Would like Flower-Girl, Shakspeare, Lincoln, and Evangeline.
Who has seeds of cobea or cuttings to spare, and what is the price?
Hope, of Rockford, I am very anxious to have a calla; in return can send a nice photo frame, or lovely window transparencies if you like.
Has any one a copy of Williams? "Window Gardening" to dispose of, and on what terms?

LUCKETIUS.

FORT ATKINSON, Wis., Oct. 28 .- Sister Ruth, our Jericho rose is in bloom, a dainty lit-layender blossom, almos, needs a microscope to examine it, but it is a blossom nevertheless. I think it is about two months nevertheless. I think it is about two months since I put it in the water, and have filled the glass as the water-evaporated and keeping it in the sun. Miss R., Hinsdale, your gingerbread we have tried, and call it worth using. In fact, have elevated it to a place in the family recipe-book. Can any one tell me how to make the old-fashioned hard gingerbread that came marked off in little squares?

I have two volumes of Arthur's Home Magazine, which I would like to exchange for something.

Has any one the children's book, "Nut-Gracker and Sugar Dolly," and what can I exchange with them for it?

PORTLAND, Mich., Oct. 22. -One of the Trio, if you will send your address I will send recipe for German coffee-cake. Hope, Rockford, Ill., please send me a calla

bulb. Will return postage.

Reader, Grand Rapids, I would like very much to get some of your flower-seeds.

Have any of the Homeites a nice-atting kitchen apron? If so, what shall I send in exchange for one?

Would like to get some shadow-pictures and nice World like to get some snadow pictures and accake recipies.

Orlena, as many of the Home Club reside away from Chicago, and are desirous of knowing what the Club is doing, cannot you write up the report and have it printed? It seems to me that the old members are losing their interest in the work. We only hear occasionally from Fern Leaf, Chat, Grandma Oldways, Kitchen Devotee, and others. Please answer. Box 60, Portland, Mich.

VANDALIA, Oct. 22.-Will A. Z., Oregon, Ill., VANDALIA, Oct. 22.—Will A. Z., Oregon, Ill., send me the window transparency of a cross with ivy around it? also the shadow-pictures which she with the exception of John the Baptist, Shakspeare, and Lincoln? In return I can send shadow-pictures—The Dancers, Hooded Monk, and Crown of Thorns, also amaryllis and Californic with life halves if she would like them. Can and Crown of Thorns. also amaryllis and California calia-iily bulbs, if she would like them. Can any one fayor me with the poem, "Not on the Programme," and the sad but beautiful one about Chicago, where every verse finishes in a shout this style, "Chicago, the beautiful city, proud Queen of the North and the West." And while I am writing I may as well tell another want of mine; which is hyacinth bulbs. Hes any one plenty and to spare? If so, will they send me some telling what they would like in exchange? Mrs. J., Oneids. if I obtain the poem, you shall be remembered.

CHANDAIGN, Ili., Oct. 25.—If Early Bird will send her address to Jessie, P.-O. Box 571, I shall be very glad to furnish material for fancy work to be done on shares.

tern for a corner bracket in applique, very beautifal autuma leaves of the sumac, a cardboard
frame pattern for photograph, aspatterwork cross
and motto, and the instrumental piece "Royal
March" by Adolph Pferdner. I would like to exchange these for stereoscopic views or view-hoider,
a boy's whip, or half-worn books suitable for
children under 9 years. L, Lock-Box 105.

DE KALB, Ill., Oct. 29. -Orlens, you should not let scandalmongers trouble you so. If every one would only remember the old adage this would be a

would only remember the our along this would be a different world:

Whene'er an idle tale resounds
From tongue to tongue and goes the rounds.
Tis sure to swell in foulk and size,
And grow important as it fies:
And thus this maxim hold the best—
To doubt one-half and prove the rest.
Before we clutch at and swallow the whole, and then gallop off to spread the news, whether true or false, let as first take a thorough review of our own lives, and see if we are competent to judge others or not. Bow few of us ever stop to think in a scandal case.
Won't some one tell me how to start a slip from a rex begonia? Can one be started from the leas?

MOUNT PLEASANT, Ia., Oct. 25.—Annie M. B. desires to return thanks to the Homites who so

desires to return thanks to the Homites who so promptly forwarded the words she called for. J. H. L., 789 Carroll avenue, Chicago, if you desire I will send an entirely different version from yours, I will send an entirely different version from yours, completing the parts' forgotten. California, 'your favor did not come too late. Let me say to M. A. H., Hyde Park, that I can't find the song she asks for. Would like to oblige you, but it's out of the question.

Will some one please state, through The Home, how to take sine from the rex begonia? Will pansy-seed, sown now in the window-garden, grow! Do daisies and pansies thrive during the winter, if in the window!

Annie M. B.

MEMPHIS, Mo., Oct. 26.-I have white wate

lily roots, or the seed, described by Ronnie, and will send either in exchange for euphorbia, daphue, night-blooming cereus (fragrant), dwarf pomeranate, Chinese primrose, carnation, was plant, tea-rose, cobea, fine lilies, spotted leaf begonia, pineapple geranium, Mrs. Pollock, happy thought, or other rare plants.

Will send roots for "Wilfrid Cumbermede," by Macdonaid, or music, "The Sailor's Dream," "Monk's Prayer," and "Sounds from the Ohio."

Mus. M. Johnson, Mempnis.

OREGON, Ill., Oct. 28. -Wishing to obtain read ing matter for the long winter evenings. I make the following offer: To those sending me cloth-bound books, in good condition, either poems or novels. l will return three most beautiful carved or fret-work crosses (designed differently), with direc-tions for framing; or those preferring bulbs—talip and gladiolus—and flower-seeds I will send for the same. Address Eva, Box 179.

contributors are inquiring for ferns. I have pretty and delicate ones, with leaves and sprays in sets for spatterwork. Then I have some two feet long, others twenty by sixteen inches, with three to five branches on. I will exchange for any of the fol-lowing-named seeds: Cobea, mignonette, sweet aiyssum, petunis, lobelia, or aquatum. If any one wants ferns and has no seeds to offer, stamps will be accepted.

GLENWOOD, Mills Co., Ia., Oct. 23. - Will any of the readers of The Home be so kind as to tell me if there is any way of mending rubber shoes when they are torn or broken; and also tell something of the construction of greenhouse pits. Such infor-mation will be gratefully received by A CONSTANT READER.

Reckrond, Ill., Oct. 24 .- If any one will send Mockyond, Ill., Oct. '24.—If any one will send me a copy of the song "The Royal Way to Heaven," I will return them any one of the following: Trio, "O Restless Sea," by C. A. White; sojrano song, "Sea King," C. A. White.

P. O. Box 1589.

CLINTON, Ia., Oct. 23.—In The Tribunk of Oct. 12 some one asks a cure for salt rheum. I wish t say that if they will send their address to P. O. Box 69, Clinton. De Witt County, Il., my wife will send them a recipe for the cure of it.
W. B. RUNDLE.

of forbidden fruit. If any of the Homeites would like some of it they can have some by returning fancy-work patterns, silps, or stamps. MAY WEED.

I hear soft laughter, and the faint, low talk of happy hearts—the curtain is still down.

I see bright eyes, and scarlet lips that smile;

And wonder faintly if life holds a crown

More fair than youth. And still the music sobs, And stirs my soul with memories sweet and sad: I crush them back, and lift up emiling eyes To the great throng whose faces are all glad.

How brilliant is the—O my God! my God! Across the house, that lovely, smilling face: The face that haunts me ever, night and day With its fair beauty, and half-haughty grace

A languid rose droops in the shining hair: She lifts up glorious eyes of lambent light; And, looking, meets a passionate, dark glance— Ah, hush! the radiant house grows black as night. The heavy-perfumed air grows strangely chill— I shiver as I draw my laces close. I smile, and whisper something o'er my fau; And yet, O God! I see maught but that rose.

Once, those dark eyes, that seek so longingly Her luminous eyes, looked downward into min And, looking, filled my life's white chalice full Of Love's most madd'ning, half-delirious wine. Once, that low voice filled all my soul with joy, And that rare smile met no eyes out mine own. Once, he sat there, across the house, with me; And now—how is it that I am alone?

Alone? Ah, yes! forever all alone. The eyes that smile now at my whispers low May be as dark as those across the house; But I am blind—I will not have it so. And still the music wails as sad as death, And I sit here with soft smiles on my face But ail I see are those dark passion-looks, And the fair beauty of that Summer-face.

DRAINAGE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
BERTHOLY HOME, NEAR DWIGHT, Ill., Oct. 25.—During the last few months you have published in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE many letters from this region, and the burden of our song has been, "Awful mud"; "Horrid roads"; "Diten you must, or bust"; "What we have been suffering for a thorough system of drainage"; and "What this county will produce when all these beautiful farms are tilled and drained"; barely referring to the fact of an almost total failure of crops for four years, which has put not only this county, but the adjacent counties also, in such a position that it became an absolute necessity for those who could not get away, and by force of circumstances were obliged to stay, to take the buil by the horns, go to work with the means in their power, and rescue themselves from the bankruptcy and ruin to which they were fast drifting.

For the last three or four weeks we have been

For the last three or four weeks we have been among the farmers, observing what they were doing, and noting the rapid change, not only in their feelings, but in their acts, on this question of drainage. Every farmer who could buy, borrow, or beg a road-scraper has been at work. You cannot drive by any farm to-day but you will see the results of labor in the shape of a well-defined, broad, open ditch.

The want of co-operation among farmers has in this respect wore off, and it is easier now than ever before to get the consent of your next-door farmer to continue a ditch through his land. Last fall, at an expense of \$50, we had all our open ditches cleaned out. The farmers on either side of us utterly refused to clean out theirs. The consequence was that this spring, when the rains began to fall "and the shoods-beat upon us," we had the satisfaction of seeing the water on our, own farm in the ditch, and our neighbors shooded for acres. The result this fall is, that on his land he has as fine a crop of weeds as you would wish to see, and on ours as good a crop of corn as you could be very glad to fermish material for fancy work to be done on shares.

If Inquirer will wash her olicioth in milk and when dry with clear warm water in which there is a small quantity of ammonia, she will have a bright olloth, good as new.

A. Jessie.

Janesville, Wis., Oct. 26.—For some time I have watched the columns of The Home with interest, but have not dared to enter its portals before. I am very anxious to procure some menagerie patterns,—a cat, elephane, camel, or any animal whatever, to be made in fiannel. I am willing to pay a reasonable price for them, or will exchange for anything preferred. I have a year's numbers of the Household Haquins a pat-

prairies will ultimately work out our salvation, and that it will not be many years before we shall be able to say that we are at least out of the mud. The conditions for such results were never so favorable as to-day. Farmers are now so thoroughly convinced of the absolute need of active, energetic drainage, that, as their means and circumstances permit, they are doing something. That, after all, is the great secret. Not go to town, loaf arough the stores, and tell how much water is now standing on the cornfields; but stay home, take a hoe, and drain it off. While the facts are that all farm-produce never was so low, there is the greater reason for our improving our lands and making our production still greater.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, we make this assertion, and can verify it by the evidence of hundreds of farmers. There have been more ditches dug this fall, more tile laid, more miles of road improved, than for the last six years collectively. "A contented granger" near me says, "Put it ten years, and you will not be out of the way." The farmer who is not able to tile is now making an open ditch with his plow and scraper. The farmer who is a little better off is putting down "a few tile just to see how they work," and, "If they work all right, will go into it big next spring." The farmer who knows what he is about is putting down all the tile he can, for the reason that it is the cest investment he can make. So you can readily see ge are all doing something. PLOWHOLDER.

CRAIN EXPORTS.

Russia and the United States as Competitors in Cereals.

New Fork Daily Bulletin, Oct. 25.

Yesterday we called attention to the remarkable current development in our agricultural interests and to the consequent very large m-crease in our exports of breadstuffs. This progress necessarily brings us into immediate competition with Russia. Russia is pre-eminently an agricultural country, and has been the chief source of external supply to those countries of Europe which do not raise grain enough for the sustenance of their population, especially Great Britain. For a long series of years back the deficiency of the British harvests has been steadily increasing. In 1856 Great Britain had to import 17,600,000 cwts. of wheat; in 1877, she imported 54,300,000 cwts. of wheat; in 1877, she imported 54,300,000 cwts. Or, taking the period from 1856 to 1870, inclusive, the average yearly import for that period was 26,800,000 cwts.; while, for the last seven years (1871 to 1877, inclusive), the average annual import was 45,200,000 cwts.,—an increase of 63½ per cent. The chief competitors for supplying this largely increased British market have been the United States and Russia, as being the two nations which have the largest surplus of grain ompetition with Russia. Russia is pre-emthe United States and Russia, as being the two nations which have the largest surplus of grain for export. What has been the result of this competition will appear from the following statement of British imports of wheat, flour, and Indian corn into the United Kingdom for each of the last ten years:

IMPORTS OF WHEAT	FLOUR, AND INDI.	AN CORN
TO THE UNITED	KINGDOM PHOM T	HE UNI
STATES AND RUSS	TA.	
Diales and see	From	Fron
	United States.	Russio
* **	cwts.	
Year.		cwts.
1868	10, 594, 000	10, 719,
1869	16, 247, 000	9, 776,
1870	14 543 000	12,827,
1010	00 400 000	
1871	407, 000	17, 770,
1872	26, 432, 000	18, 345,
1873	. 32, 142, 000	11,029,
1874	39, 837, 000	6, 293,
1875	97 860 000	10, 631,
1010		
1876	48, 709, 000	9, 715,
1877	48, 730, 000	11, 169,
		17.

A giance at this comparison will show how completely Russia has been distanced in this competition. In 1808 Great Britain received from Russia 10,719,000 cwts., and from the United States, 10,504,000 cwts.; last year the receipts from Russia were 11,109,000 cwts., and from the country 8, 230,000 cwts. from this country 48,730,000 cwts. Or, to avoid the irregularities of comparison that arise from the selection of single vears, let us take an average from the three first and three last of this series of years. For the first three years (1888-69-70), the average annual receipts from Russia were 10,774,000 cwts., and from the United States 13,794,000 cwts.; for the last three years, toe imports averaged, from Russia, 10,505,000 cwts., and from this country 44,825,000 cwts. Usen this basis of comparison there is an increase in imports from the United States of 31,031,000 cwts., or 225 per cent. and, in the case of Russia, a decrease of 239,000 cwts.

The agricultural resources of Russia, under actual cultivation, are larger than ours. Her cultivated area is 271,000,000 acres, while that of the United States was, last year, according to the reports of the Department of Agriculture, 120,000,000 acres, divided as follows among the different crops: from this country 48,730,000 cwts. Or, to avoid

		 	-	1							
				6 %							Acre
Wheat.		 							é		 26, 277
Corn		 				 		۷.	i,		 50, 369,
Oats		 			 						 12,826
Rye		 									 1, 412
Barley.											
Potatoe	8	 				 					1, 792,
Hay	:	 				 7					 25, 367
Buckwi	ient.	 			 		n				649.

In considering this great disparity of cultivated area, as between the two countries, the difference of population is to be taken into account. The population of European Russia (which is the portion of the Empire to be here taken into account) is 64,000,000, while that of the United States may be estimated at 46,000,000, the giving Russia about 40 per cent more the United States may be estimated at 46,000,000, thus giving Russia about 40 per cent more population to be supported from her crops than we have. But, while Russia has only 40 per cent more population than the United States, her cultivated area is 126 per cent larger than ours. This disparity makes it the more remarkable that we should have gained upon Russia in the export of breadstuffs, and suggests a larger ratio of yield in this country. The Russian system of agriculture varies from ours in a way that may in some measure account for this seeming discrepancy. In a large portion of the country what is called the "three-field system" is generally adopted, the working of which causes one-third of the land to be always in fallow. In other sections, principally in Southern In other sections, principally in Southern Russia, the "fallow system" is adopted, which Russia, the "fallow system" is adopted, which consists in raising three or four successive crops and theu allowing the land to remain idle, for five or six years. Under either system, a large portion of the land is non-productive. These systems, of course, largely reduce the average yield of the caltivated ere, require a large outlay in @wnership or rental of land, and impose serious obstacles to producing grain cheaply. Agriculture, conducted on this basis, without modern labor-saving appliances, and in the ab-Agriculture, conducted on this basis, without modern labor-saying appliances, and in the absence of easy rail connection with the markets, can hardly stand any chance in competition with that of the United States, where the finest 'virgin prairie lands can be had at a purchase price equivalent to the value of the first, crop and where the transportation facilities are so complete that grain can be carried from the farm to Liverpool within twenty-one days, and for less than the cost of steam transport from the Black Sea to that port.

Sea to that port.

Under all the circumstances, Russia can only expect to continue to lose this very important branch of her foreign trade. Hitherto, cereals have constituted about one-half the value of her exports; and to be defeated in a trade of that elative importance becomes a serious matter in relative importance becomes a serious matter in her exchanges. Far more important, however, is the bearing of our competition upon the farming interests of Russia. To them, it means impoverishment and decadence; and what that portends to the political aspirations of Russia and to the internal harmony of the Empire it is not difficult to divine. It would be wise for Russian statesmen to consider, whether in view Russian statesmen to consider, whether in view of these facts, the very causes that are building up this Republic are not as surely sapping the foundations of the great Northern despotism, and whether under such circumstances, it is prudent to waste the resources of the nation up unproductive conquests.

THE DEAD SUMMER.

The wind of Autumn blows, The wind of Antumn blows,
Dead is the Summer-rose,
And the withered grass lies rotting on the moid.

The frost creeps round the door,
So still, so still;
The frost creeps round the door,
The cricket sings no more,
No more at twiight pleads the whippoorwill. But I hear the owlet's cry,
Forlorn, forlorn;
I hear the owlet's cry,
When the waning moon is high,
And the raccoon's greedy call among the corn.

I mourn the Summer deau, So soon, so soon: I mourn the Summer dead, With all its glory fied, As I stand beneath the frosty, waning moon.

And I think how lire was So fast, so fast;
I think how life is going,
How awift its tides are flowing.
How we scarcely hall our Summer ere 'tis past!
ELLEX P. ALLERTON.

Talking of Dean Stanley reminds me of a story that is told of Cyrus W. Field, who invited the Dean to breakfast at his house in Irvingion, and had a score of distinguished clergymen to meet him. Cyrus insisted on making a speech before bin. Cyrus issisted in making a speech before breakfast began, and wound up by saying: "And while you, Dean, may well claim to be the representative of the progressive religious thought of England, I may lay claim to be the representative of the enterprising genius of America." THE PUZZLERS' CORNER

[Original contributions will be published in this department. Correspondents will please send their real sames with their nome de plume addressed to "Puzzlers" Corner." Answers will be published

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZIES

No.	490.
H LOU HOUSE USE E SEVEET EEL	M A I D S Y D S S H TEA
M nin E O uso L U nit B M ark S E qui P N ext O T utf N S tar T No. 492. VE N U R C U R L S N A D I R L E D U M R A N T S	A M U

of Na lo squi bet her my delice No. 499.

Daniel Deronda, Jacob Faithful, The Woman in White, Foul Play, Oliver Twist, Vanity Fair, CHAIR-NO. 500. . . . . . . . . . . .... . . . . . .....

The back forms a five-letter square word: Par-The back forms a five-letter square word: Part of a church; an animal; a circle; pertaining to a goddess; to strain. The legs of five letters: The left hind one, hard substances; the left forward leg, plain; the right, withess. The left diagonal line of the seat, of five letters, a bird; front line, a nest; right diagonal, fastenings. Side rail, a small cleft; front, a small elevation.
CHICAGO. YOUNGSTER.

Across—A firearm; water-craft; a present; bread and milk; to repress; an interstice or small space. Down—In Happy Jack; half of a word meaning fortune; a sharp instrument; a Scotch word for the bristies on oats; an order of architecture; a genus of birds; in excess; a pool; an abbreviation of a month reversed; half a feminine name; in Enena.

Catno, Ill.

QUIEK.

DIAMOND-NO. 502. In Holzapfel; sediment; rank; a fish; in Poplar.
The words are also read downward and backward.
Newcomer. DROP-LETTER WORD-NO. 503.

Dropa letter each time after the bird, and leave the following, having the perpendicular letters uitke: A bird; an extraordinary personage; a pro-noun; a male; in Brother Ike. SQUARE WORD -NO. 504. An Indian blanket; a Jewish month; a fondling

appellation; a girl's name.
Paxton, Ill. SQUARE WORD-NO. 505. A shower of rain; a small quadruped; a work-orse; cardied milk.

Dixon, Ili.

Enena Chanagra.

> RIDDLE-NO. 508. I am round, I am square, I am thick, I am thin; I am white, I am black, I am flesh, I am skin; I am found in the furrow,
> I am part of a plow;
> I am single or double,
> Pray, can you tell now?
> I bive in the water,
> I walk on the land; m as long as a mile, . I'm as short as your hand.

The answer is plain, And now I demand it.

CHARADE-NO. 507. My first is a little maiden,
Saucy, perf, and sly;
There's music in her merry laugh,
There's mischief in her eye.
Whene'er this maiden goes abroad
(I'm sure it must her vex)
'y second always follows her, And—he's of the other sex. To find the whole, unite the two, And they will surely make
What no one is too poor to give,
And none too rich to take.
O. SUSIE WRAG.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA-NO. 508. I am composed of seven letters, and am a drink

URBANA, Ill. ROSTER. NUMERICAL ENIGMA-NO, 509. I am composed of twenty-two letters, and am a ery old quotation from a Scotch author. My 20, 16, 4, 5, is a barrier. My 2, 21, 13, 17, is the shallowest part of a

iver.
My 6, 3, 14, is qualified.
My 19, 15, 7, 14, is closed.
My 6, 12, 10, is amusement.
My 1, 18, 11, is object.
My 8, 9, 22, 16, is volcanic mud.
Union Stock-Yards. RUDDEN.

CORRESPONDENCE. Emma's Uncle, city, places the right answers after Nos. 491, 493, 496, 496, and 499.

Cady Cole. Ogle County, Id., hastily jots down answers to seven of the conundrums. Those that Miss Cady gave up were Nos. 485, 486, and 489.

Jem Bags, Grand Haven, Mich., pipes his reply to last week's puzzles from Hamilton. Ont. Bis first lyenture is quite successful, being at fault only in No. 496.

Ezekiel, city, has the "Housemaid's Sweetheart" by the ear, and sends him to The Corner, together with a little piece of his own composition that will soon have place. Thanks. H. B. D., Oshkosh, Wis., forwards ten answer nine of which are like unto the authors', and the missing one—the square of Comet—is solved dif-ferently, but near enough to pass muster. Eff Aitch, Fond du Lac, Wis., gives seven answers and a haif. to use his own words. The three-letter square and Chie's square were the puzzlers, and "Deronda" and "Twist" of the novels.

Florence, city, says The Corner has long looked tempting to her, and she ventures in for the first time. She finds all the hard ones, missing only Nos. 490, 495, and 497. It is hoped she will be tempted to come again.

Frances Constant, city, has almost a correct list, just escaping it by not filling out the three-letter square. "Only this and nothing more" hindered her from ranking A1 this week. The lady is entitled to thanks for puzzles sent. tied to thanks for puzzles sent.
Youngster, city, solves properly seven of the questions propounded,—Nos. 492, 496, and 499 proving beyond his reach. Master Y. occupies the 'chair' this week, and the guessers will find it to be an ingeniously constructed one.

Roster, Urbana, Ill., repeats last week's good work with another complete score, each answer being appropriately eiven. Roster will find P. P. and Pathfinder excellent help in knotty cases. The Corner has heard from them before.

Bi Plateville, Wis., cuts the Oxford frame in

Bi, Platteville, Wis., cuts the Oxford frame in two, and gives the right-hand half of it, getting left on the other half. This is the only thing that prevents one of her accustomed correct hist, the remainder of the answers being right to a letter.

Tyro, city, thanks the "Man at the Helm" for the easy ones, and answers all but one, and that one of the simplest in the list,—'Manslaughter." He says he's always afraid of Towhead's puzzles, and so that "man's laughter" frightened him off. Henida, Champaign, Ill., is not at fault in a snagle answer, all being solved properly. The gentleman regrets that bis "butter" was so strong that "but" two could successfully "gebut" it. Henida's "surrebutter" is now placed on the

Zest and Flec. Oshkosh, Wis., jointly solved eight of the queries in last week's Corner, and the two unanswered were among the easy ones,—Nos. 495 and 497. They seemingly had no trouble with the hard ones. Please accept thanks for the hour-glass and rhombold sent.

Towhead, Fulton, Ill., sends the grist all properly ground out, except the last one, and he excuses himself from answering that on the plea of never having read half-a-dozen novels in his life. The light-haired gentleman gives the readers a

little riddle this week that they 'all understand,' but all will not probably catch it, as it is a slippery

out all will not probably catch it, as it is a slippery customer.

Susie Wrag, city, misses sothing this time, each particular puzzle being answered word for word as per the top of The Corner. The lady's charade in this issue is a good one, and, though "There's mischief in her eye." "ne one should be too poor" a guesser not to make it out.

Rose Maylie. Evanston. Ill., thinks she ought to have a high place in the class this week, because of eight answers,—her weakness being manifested on Comet's square and Mr. K.'s. "Housemaid's tweetheart." Miss Rose ought to have found a "sweetheart" surely.

Fritz, city, writes to "Good Mr. Corner Man." inclosing a ten-strike, having bowled them all down "with the greatest of ease," excepting No. 490, and that troubled him for a time. He says: "No. 490 was a naisance; but with the "Missis" help her 'sweetheart' sends a clean score."

Happy Thought, Freeport, Ill., sends another

Happy Thought, Freeport, Ill., sends another excellent charade, and says in explanation of her recent silence: "I have been very busy the last month. You may always be sure I have a good reason if I neelect the pleasant Corner." Her answers are well nigh perfect, the Asiatic river and "Oliver Twist" alone preventing it. E. P. K., city, believes that he has all except the "Novel" business, and in that belief the Corporal of the Guard will not clispute him, for they are all in a row,—nine of them. He says "The Woman in White" might help him with the novels, but things that are "Oliver Twist" ne can't make out. Much obliged for thomboid. can't make out. Much obliged for rhomboid.

Brother Ike, South Bend, Ind., incloses nine correct answers, and confesses his first defeat in some time on coming across the little square. To show that he studied hard to find the words in Webster, he sends four square words of three letter each, all of which were good attempts. The gentleman, in order to get even with some of those who have bothered him, no doubt, incloses severa intricacies for their benefit, and The Corner bows its acknowledgments therefor.

LORD LORNE'S EXILE.

The Noble Youth Ostracised for Marrying into the Royal Family.

London World, Oct. 9.

What may be promotion in some cases may be exile in others. The appointment of the Marquis of Lorne to the Governor-Generalship of Canada, and his departure to the seat of his new authority, can only be regarded as the crowning symbol of that ostracism from his order and his adopted kindred to which he has long submitted at home, but of which there were signs that he was beginning to grow somehigh hereditary honors, the Queen's son-in-law underwent a deliberate process of self-efface ment by taking a position within the glare of are visible. Establishing himself on the dan-gerous interspace which separates subjects from sovereigns, he found that he could not become a personage among the former, and that he was a cipher in the company of the latter. By nature courteous, not devoid of ambition, and endowed with a feeble order of mental talents, he found himself imprisoned on a bleak table-land of existence, with no career on which to feed his hopes, no encouragemen for the exercise of his intellectual powers, nothing to gratify or stimulate the kindlier instincts of his disposition. He had eclipsed the ancestral honors of his noise by perilous proximity to a house in which he never was, nor could be, at home. He was an anomaly in society and with his political party. He was an intruder among Princes and a mock-Prince among peers. On the one hand, his presence was resented; on the other, it was suspected. Had be been of a resolute and independent character, he would have taken up his own line, and have shown that the helr to a Dukedom could be a political success, even though he had married the daughter of the Queen. But Lord Lorne was not the man to withstand the numbing, paralyzing influence within whose sphere he had come. He was a nonentity in the House of Commons, as he was a nonentity out of it. He exercised his intellect upon the production of fifth-rate literary compositions in prose and verse, and in the delivery of little lectures in Highland towns. But all this time, as the event proved, there slumbered a strong ambition beneath a feeble will. Recognizing the fact that his connection with the court was a fataf obstacle to his achievements as a politician, he resolved at last to see what could be done by embracing the destine and adopting the arts of a courtier. The family of his wife had tacitly enacted a decree of partial banishment against their new relative. Their new relative now proceeded to banish himself from the party of which he was nominally a member in the House of Commons, and of which his father is a diffident oracle in the House of Lords. The Imperial-Titles bill was brought forward, and the Marquis of Lorne voted with the Government that had won the peculiar confidence of that Government on the Eastern question was discussed, and here again the Marquis of Lorne bade the same bold defiance to parental and political ties.

In accepting the succession of Lord Dufferin, Lord Lorne views the fate of banishment vet stincts of his disposition. He had eclipsed the ancestral honors of his nouse by perilous prox-

bade the same bold defiance to parental and political ties.

In accepting the succession of Lord Dufferin, Lord Lorne pursues the fate of banishment yet further. Courtiership has at last secured him an avenir, but that he should have to go out from his own home and his own kindred to find it is the crucial proof of the reality of that sentence of exile which he pronounced upon himself seven years ago. Yet he sailies forth with a light heart, and even with the elation of ignorance and bumptiousness.

UNAPPRECIATED BLESSINGS.

From out you silver pitcher on the stand,
I poured a class of water, clear and cold,
Aire with crystal gleams and sparts of gold;
And, masing, I bethought me of a land—
A dreary level waste of glowing sand—
Through which I journeyed once in days of old,
When I would fain have given wealth untold
To grasp a glass of water in my hand.

'Tis ever thus: we do not know how great
The blessings are which Nature spreads around;
We only feel their value when too late,
Or soon forget it when the lost is found.
And I. through sad experience, know, for one,
How precious even water may become.
""Stoux" Brubaker.

GROCERIES.

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Very Best Winter Wheat Flour..... Very Best Minnesota Patent...... Very Best Minnesota Spring Flour. Good Iowa Winter Flour .... the market.
Choice Winter Appies, per brl.
SUGARS.
Granulated Standard, per lb.
"A" standard, per lb.
"A" per lb.
"Ex. C" per lb.
"C" per lb. German Mottled Sonp. 60 bars. per box, \$3.00 Alkethrepta, Smith's, per 1b.

New Valeucia itaisis, per 1b.

New Valeucia itaisis, per 1b.

New Valeucia itaisis, by the box.

New Fruncis, very choice, per ab.

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Extra Cream Candy, 5-lbs.

Pickling Vinegar, 5 gids, for

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Graham Flour, from Winter Wheat, per sack.

Buckwheat Flour, new, per sack.

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Tim RADWAY'S REMEDIES. \*\* FROM THE

Hon. Thurlow Weed, Indorsing Dr. Radway's R. R. R. Remedies Af-

ter Using them for Several Years. Dear Sir: Having for several years used your medicines, doubtingly as first years are not seen a bleasare that a duty to thankfully money in the absence to a have derived from them. The pills are seened to a have derived from them. The pills are seened to a often as occasion requires, and always with the dearse effect. The leady legisf cannot be better describe than it is by its name. We amply the intended frequently and freely, almost invariably unding the promise Reiter. Truly yours, [Signed]

THURLOW WEED

R. R. R. DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA. CHOLERA MORBUS

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BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA. DIPHTHERIA, INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING.

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R.R.R.

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ONLY PAIN REMEDY That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, alloys inflammation and cures Congestions whether of the Lungs. Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs by one application,

In from One to Twenty Minutes. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic Bed-rudden. Infirm, Crippieu, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

AFFORD INSTANT EASE. Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,

Palpitation of the Heart Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Lites

The application of the Ready Relief to the part of parts where the pain or difficulty exists will adjud case and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minates cure Cramps, Supenia, Song Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dycentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowel, and all internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle or if ALIWAT'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent significant from foliaged of water, also better than French Brandy or Litters as a similar

FEVER AND AGUE PEVER AND AGUE cured for afty ceats. Thereing a remedial agout to this world that will cure fewer and Ague, and all other Maintons, Billions, Scaffet, Typhoid, Fellow, and other Peyers (added by Ragiway Pilip, so quickly as RADWAY'S MEADY (ALLEP Fitty cents per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER, SCROFULA OR SYPHILITIC, HEREDITARY OR SCHOFULA OR SYPHILTHIC. HEREDITARY OR CONTAGIOUS,
EDE IT SEATED IN THE
Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flosh or
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THE FLUIDS.
Chronic Rheumatian, Scrotula, Glandular Swelling,
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Liver Complaint, &c. Not only does the Saraparillian Besolvent oxed at emedial agents, in the cure of Chronic, Scrumon, onstitutional, and Skin Diseases, but it is the only

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#### WISCONSIN.

Gov. Smith's Views as to the Republican Prospects in the State.

He Is Confident of a Gain of at Least One Congressman.

And Claims that Both Branches of the Legislature Will Be Republican.

Estimates of the Vote as Made by Both Parties.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
MILWAUKEE, Nov. 1.—Gov. William E. Smith was met by THE TRIBUNE correspondent while was at the Newhall House, in Milwaukee, his way to Fond du Lac, where he to make a hard-money speech. He "A healthy and sound public sentiment on the money question is rapidly growing up. Free and full discussion has banished many of victors ideas which were in process formation among the people. The failacies of the Greenback and fast men have been thoroughly exploded by the ample exposure which they have met in all parts of the State. In this discussion and its results, the Republican party has done a good work, irrespective of a artisan view of the campaign." Correspondent-Will the Republicans carry

the State?

Gen. Smith-O, I think so. Correspondent-On the Legislature, also ? Gov. S .- O, beyond a doubt. The Republicans will elect all their present Congressmen, and will probably gain the Sixth (Bauck's) Dis trict. They will also have a majority in both

Houses of the Legislature.

Cor.—To whose advantage will that be in the contest for the Senatorship? Gov. 8. (to George Kuisman, the hotel clerk)—There was some one sent up for me.
George K.—Yes, sir, there he stands (pointing

to a stranger just behind the Governor).

Gov. S.—Ah, yes. How do you do, sir? (to the

That closed the interview.

AN INTELLIGENT REPUBLICAN from the First Congressional District gives the following estimate on the result for member of Congress and the legislative tickets in that district: "We shall carry Rock County for Charley Williams by Walworth by 1,200, Racine by 600 (I should not be surprised to see 1,000), and Kenosha and Wankesha will be about even. giving, the two together, a little majority for Williams, if anything." These figures elect Williams over Parker (Democrat and Greenback) by 3,600 majority, with a chance for more We shall," he continued, "carry the Senator and two Assemblymen certain, and probably all three, in Rock County; shall carry all three in Valworth; shall carry one in Kenosha, which will be a gain, and probably both in Waukesha, which will be a gain of one. Racine is a curious county, and I offer no guess on the subject." If the Rock County, that will also be a gain of one This estimate appears to be moderate, and THE TRIBUNE correspondent indorses it, as far as it goes. The result in Racine on the Senator and two Assemblymen depends upon political ele-ments which cannot be determined much in advance of the election. The large body of employes in the extensive manufactories in Racine City often vote in an eccentric fashion, and what line they will adopt this year

with safety. There are also numerous hardmoney Democrats who will no vote the Greenback Congressional ticket, but may vote the Democratic Legislative ticket. In addition, the Republican candidate for Senator is in the county and the Democratic candidate is in the city, which may have its effect, cutting one way or the other unexpectedly on the local vote. IN THE SECOND DISTRICT.

the Democrats express greater confidence, and the Republicans appear to have apprehensions, which were not to be expected in either case. It is believed that Davis (Democrat) will run very strong in Dane County, especially in the western half of the county, where he will get out the very large vote, which is solidly Democratic, yet as seldom in strength at the polls. The un known quantity appears to be the Greenback vote in Sauk County. If the Republicans of that county should stick close to Caswell, and the Democratic Greenbackers should vote large-ly for Tenney, it would leave Caswell's majorit y over Davis so large that Democratic gains else
where would not swamp it. The Democrats that is, some of them—are talking about 1,000 majority for Davis in Dane County; but that is

THE FOLLOWING ESTIMATE

			DEMOCRATIC MAJORITIES.		
Counties.	Republican estimates.	Democratic estimates.	Republican estimates.	Democratic estimates.	
Columbia	800 900	500	400 500	800 1,000	
Totals	1,700	1, 100	900	1,800	

between these estimates; still, it is difficult to see where the Republicans have overestimated their majorities in Sauk and Columbia Counties, unless the Greenback inroads far surpass anybody's expectations. Call the Republican majorities a couple of hundred less than this estimate, and give the Democrats 300 more than the Republicans concede them, and the result the Republicans concede them, and the result is more probably indicated. In that view it will not vary much from past years.

There is no reason to anticipate any change in the legislative representation of the four counties composing the Second District. Although one Assembly District in Jefferson and one in Columbia are close, both were represented by Democrats last winter, and there may be a Republican gain of one or both.

Columbia are close, both were represented by Democrata last winter, and there may be a Republican gain of one or both.

at Madison by The Thiern accorrespondent with Postanester Reyes, Gen. David Atwood, Senator Bernesser Republican Colon, of the Democratic Control of the Englishment of the Colon, of the Republican will elect a majority of both Houses of the Legislature, and will have a majority on join to halto of about the election of a Republican United States Senator. The candidate of the Republican legislature caucus, he says, will be elected without a bolt, a protest, or a word of dissatisfaction. He claims that Bouck will be defeated, and that all the present Republican members of Cougress will be elected. Gen. Atwood expressed equal confidence in the general and particular results. Senator Burrows asys. District, and that he we be returned another term to the State Senator. The candidate of the Republican majority in the Legislature. Mr. Davis is making no speeches, alknowth he is one of the best stump speakers in the State. But there has never been in the State a more following the strength of the State of the State and there is a fair prospect for that resulting from the State of Congress, and anticipates and the State of the Sta

between the two factions is very complete in nearly every legislative district. No State Senators are to be elected in the counties composing the district the present year. The members of the Assembly are as follows: Crawford, 1; Grant, 3; Green, 2: Iowa, 2; Lafayette, 2; Richland, 2. Total 12, of whom 6 were Republicans and 6 were Democrats, in the last Legislature. It is likely that the Republicans will gain one in Grant, and one or both in Layfayette. But several of the districts are close, and the Greenback vote in that district is very large. The following is the vote of the three parties in all the counties of the Third District on Governor last year:

ast year: 1,021 269 705 1,461 1,175 1,409 1,300 1,201 729 3,758

The brilliant and eccentric Joe T. Mills, for merly Judge of the Fifth Circuit, is a candidate merly Judge of the Fifth Circuit, is a candidate for the Assembly in the Second District of Grant County. Last year the vote of the dis-trict stood: Republican, 721; Democratic, 922; Greenback, 365. This year, from appearances, the Democratic and Greenback vote in that, as in the other legislative districts of Grant County, are consolidated, leaving the district doubtful. There is reason to believe that the Republicans will gain a member in Crawford Republicans will gain a member in Crawford County, where the Democratic and Greenback rote is divided. THE MILWAUKEE DISTRICT

is now a seene of the greatest activity. Every candidate and scores of politicians are on the war-path, traveling night and day through the mud, slush, and rain, or clambering over the hubs, as the case may be. A war of slander and the case may be. and cituperation was opened upon Judge Frisby, the Republican candidate for Congress Frisby, the Republican candidate for Congress, which has not probably changed a vote against him, but has the usual effect of stimulating him and his friends to greater exertious. Mr. Deuster, the Democratic candidate for Congress, has just returned from a thorough tour to of Washington and Ozaukee Counties, while Frisby is getting in his work here in the city, speaking nightly to ward meetings, and making an excellent impression by his dignified bearing, his affable manners, the hardness of his financial opinions, and the boldness with which he expresses them. Deuster makes no speeches, aithough he is a fluent speaker in both English and German; but is making with his friends an active and thorough subterranean cauvass, which is quite as effective in dense populations as a more open and noisy one. The following are the estimates of the two parties on their respective votes. It of the two parties on their respective votes. It

	REPUI	LIC'N	DEMOCRATIC.		
Counties.	Republican estimates.	Democratic estimates.	Republican estimates.	Democratic estimates.	
zaukee	2,000			1,500 2,500 1,000	

olican estimate of 2,000 majority in Milwaukee is usually expressed thus: "It is more likely to give Frisby 2,000 majority than it is to give Deuster 1,000, and 17h bet a hat that Deuster does not get 1,000." Deuster does not get 1,000."

In the legislative districts of Milwaukee County the fight is exceedingly animated. I. W. Van Schaick has at length consented, after

ACCEPT THE REPUBLICAN NOM INATION ACCEPT THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION for re-election as Senator in the Fifth District. This district formerly gave 2,500 Democratic majority, but two years ago Van Schaick carried it by over 1,300; but his competitor was a most unfit and disreputable man, then desting under indictment. Tilden at the same election carried the district by about 800 majority, and the Democratic majority in the district last. the Democratic majority in the district last year was between 400 and 500. It will be a close, bitter, and angry fight. The ull-advised course of one of the newspapers has brought into the campaign a leading financial institution, of which one of the candidates is an institution, of which one of the standards is an attorney; but that has worked bad, because it appears that two of the same newspaper's party candidates are Directors in the same institution. Those things are always injudicious, like the Democratic assaults on Judge Frisby's personal and professional character. D. G. Hooker is the Democratic candidate for Senator

Hooker is the Democratic candidate for Senator against Van Schaick, whose running qualities have heretofore been tested like Van Schaick's, and found to be good.

In the Seventh Senate District the contest between Hyde (Republican) and Johnston (Democrat) will also be a close one, and every inch of ground is being fought over.

The Assembly nominations are yet incomplete, but they will be politically divided about as last year.

MATT CARPENTER'S APPEARANCE MATI CARPENTER'S APPEARANCE
in the local campaign has given it additional interest. It was not expected by those not in his
secrets; that he would take any part in the canvass, and he caused it to be given out on his
sudden return to this city that it had no political significance, and that he snould go back
to Washington perhaps before election—at any Washington perhaps before election,—at any rate immediately afterwards. Instead of that, t appears that he came home especially to make two or three hard-money speeches, evidently to counteract, if possible, the utterly silly "beardispatch with which ne unwittingly

garden" dispatch with which ne unwittingly attempted political suicide.

GEN. BRAGG'S DISTRICT is not as much agitated on the question of Congressinan as on the local offices and members of the Legislature. Bragg will be elected by a majority considerably reduced from his vote of two years ago, which exceeded 5,500. Last year the Democratic majority on Governor in the counties composing the district was 2,937, and, owing to the Democratic democratic democratication in counties composing the district was 2,987, and, owing to the Democratic demoralization in Dodge County, Bragg's majority this year will be reduced below that figure. Bragg has done a great deal to demoralize the Democratic party, not only in his district but throughout the State, and will suffer from it as much as any-body,—hot in defeat but in loss of strength and prestige. It will be a poor showing when he goes back to Congress with a

and prestige. It will be a poor showing when he goes back to Congress with a showing when he goes backgto Congress with a meager majority of 2,000 to 2,500, or considerable less than he had two years ago, and smaller by thousands than the district ever gave at a Congressional election. The local effect of the Democratic demoralization of which he was the author is felt in every part of the district. Senator Rankin, Ghairman of the Democratic State Committee, who was at campaign headquarters in Milwaukee, looking over the canwass, has hurried home to Maniover the canvass, has hurried home to Mani-towoe County, where his re-election to the State Senate was being opposed with unusual vigor,—not perhaps absolutely threatening his defeat, but certain to reduce his majority to

defeat, but certain to reduce his majority to low water mark.

Sat Clark, the Democratic leader in Dodge County, was in Milwaukee the other day, and expressed confidentially to his friends his apprehensions that Dodge County would elect a Republican State Senator and THREE OUT OF FOUR REPUBLICANS to the Asserbly, together with a Republican

o the Assembly, together with a Republican county ticket. In Fond du Lac County, under Bragg's personal management, the Democratic deket is likely to be beaten at every point; and in Sheboygan the Greenback diversion has taken the place of what there is left of the Democratic carty, which a few years ago had 1,000 majority in the county. One campaign more under Brage's leadership will annihilate the Democratic party in the State.

exhibition there of the electric light. The Albany Gas-Light Company have just ordered two of these mamoth burners from London, in order to exhibit them in the Assembly Chamber some time before the sitting of the Legislature. It is confidently believed that two of the triple flame-burners, as they are called, will be sufficient to fight the room for all purposes. A burner of this kind, only of one-third the proposed power, is now on exhibition at the office of the People's Gas-Light Company, having been received to-day. It is made by Surg, the great London manufacturer of burners, and is of fifty-candle power, burning fifteen feet of gas an hour. Such is the increase gained by such concentration that the illumififteen feet of gas an hour. Such is the increase gained by such concentration that the illumination thus produced is equal to that of fifteen burners burning five feet per hour each. The triple flame-burners which have been ordered for exhibition in the Assembly Chamber will each burn forty-five feet of gas per hour, giving an illumination equal to forty-five burners burning 225 feet per hour.

#### OBITUARY.

Col. Richard Realf. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
PITTSBURG, Oct. 30.—Col. Richard Realf. announced this morning, was well known here, where he had a multitude of friends, who admired him for his splendid talents and fine social qualities. He was born in Framfield, Sussex, England, June 14, 1834. In his 16th year he published some verses which attracted the attention of Lady Noel Byron. She assisted him to obtain a good education, and retained

In his 20th year he came to the United States. and taught school for a while in New Jersey. While there he contracted an ill-assorted mar riage, which proved the bane of his life. He soon grew tired of school-teaching, and went to New York, where he entered the field of jour-

He was prominently identified with the Free-State movement in Kansas, in 1856, in which year he, together with a party of emigrants from Massachusetts, was arrested by order of Gov. Geary. In 1859 he edited a paper in Lawrence, Kas. He made the first Republican speech ever delivered in Mississippi, at Jackson, in the autumn of 1865. His bold avowal of antilynching. He then went to South Carolina, where he organized and taught a colored school for a few months. He quitted this employment to accept the position of Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Edgefield District, which office

Revenue for the Edgeneid District, which office he resigned in 1870 and returned North.

About 1871 he came to Pittsburg, and secured a position on the Christian Radical. While there he formed the acquaintance of Mr. Brigham, of the Pittsburg Commercial, then in the zenith of its prosperity, who soon made a place zenith of its prosperity, who soon made a piace for him on his paper as an editorial writer. He retained this position until the Commercial was absorbed by the Gazette, when he was thrown out of employment. He did not long remain tidle, however, but entered, with all the zeal of his ardenf nature, into the Murphy temperance movement as a lecturer, in which avocation he was remarkably successful in making converts.

About a vear ago his eyesight became im-paired, and he went to New York for treatment. paired, and he went to New York for freatment. When next heard from, he was in San Francisco. That was about six months ago. Nothing more was heard from him until last night, when the melancholy news was transmitted over the wires that poor Realf had died by his own hand,

victim of domestic trouble. He was in several respects a remarbable man. He was in several respects a remarbable man. As a newspaper-paragraphist, he ranked with the best. Many of his pungent utterances enjoyed a wide circulation. As a poet, he possessed decided merit. Several of his fugitive pieces appeared originally in Harper's. Magazine and in the Atlantic Monthly; and at least one poem, entitled "My Slain," was accorded a place in "Little Classics," alongside of selections from Bryant, Longfellow, Byron, and other eminent poets. The following is probably his last. oets. The following is probably his last netrical production. It is entitled "Indirection," and appears in the current number of the Atlantic Monthly: Fair are the flowers and the children, but their

subtle suggestion is fairer: Rare is the rose-burst of dawn, but the secret that classe it is rarer; Sweet the exuitance of song, but the strain that And never was poem yet writ, but the meaning

Never a daisy that grows, but a mystery guidet the growing; Never a river that flows, but a majesty sceptres the flowing;
Never a Shakspeare that soared, but a stronger
than he did enfold him;
Nor ever a prophet forestells, but a mightier seer
hath foretold him.

Back of the canvas that throbs, the painter is hint-Crowning the glory revealed, is the glory that

reat are the symbols of being, but that which is symboled is greater; Vast the create and beheld, but vaster the inward Back of the sound broods the silence; back of the gift stands the giving;
Back of the band that receives, thrill the sensitive nerves of receiving.

Space is as nothing to spirit, the deed is outdone The heart of the wooer is warm, but warmer the heart of the wooing;
And up from the pits where these shiver, and up from the hights where those shine, Twin voices and shadows swim starward, and the the essence of life is divine.

Several other pieces, by the same author, which are now before me, possess equal if not superior merit. They show that he was a true

Mr. Realf formed the acquaintance of John Mr. Realf formed the acquaintance of John Brown (Osawatomie) while the latter was projecting his famous Harper's-Ferry raid. The old hero and patriot took a special fancy to the ardent young Englishman, and employed him as his private secretary. A short time before the mid was consummated, Realf was sent to Kansas to confer with the Free-State men there, and thus escaped the fate which befell Brown and his little band. Realf always regretted that he was not permitted to take part in that that he was not permitted to take part in that remarkable affair. Being a life-long Abolitionist, and as brave as a lion, he would gladly have red the hardships and perils of that desper

He served throughout the War of the Ro bellion,—a part of the time as a member of Gen. Hooker's staff. He participated in the battle of Lookout Mountain, where he greatly listinguished himself. Soon afterward he was promoted to the Colonelcy of a Kansas regi-nent, which he led in Suerman's Atlanta campaign, and thence to the sea.

He was standing by the side of Gen. Lytle, author of "I am dying, Egypt, dying," when the latter was stricken down on the bloody field of Chickamauga. The bullet that pierced the General's heart passed through a sonnet that Col. Realf had addressed to him a short

me before. He brought with him from the army, at the He brought with him from the army, at the close of the War, many testimonials to his gallantry, faithfulness, and competency, from some of the highest officers in the service—among them "Fighting" Joe Hooker.

As intimated above, Col. Realf was a brilliant man, whether as poet, journalist, or orator; and he numbered among his literary friends such men as Herace Greeley, Schuyler Colfax, William Lioyd Garrison, and others of equal fame, who knew and appreciated his many too. fame, who knew and appreciated his mobile quantities of head and heart.

FOUND. [From Goethe.] Into the wood
Alone I went,
Though naught to see!
Was my intent.

But in the shade A flow ret stood; It seemed to light The dusky wood, As stars illume
A murky sky;
Or like the beam
Of Beauty's eye,

To break its stem I seemed to hear A gentle sigh:
"Must I be plucked
To pine and die?"

"That shall not be! Thy roots, dear flow'r, I'll take with thee." Thus I took home
The lovely flow'r,
And bore it to
My gurden-bow'r.

There, planted new
In quiet place,
Once more it olooms
With wildwood grad

#### THE COURTS.

An Interesting Case Concerning the Partition of Real Estate.

Pottgeiser Insists on Running His Concert-Saloon in Full Blast.

New Suits, Bankruptcy Matters, Divorces, Confessions, Etc.

Judge Williams has been for the past two or three days engaged in hearing a very compli-cated case containing some interesting questions as to what constitutes a partition, and the octrine of estoppel. It seems that in 1862 James and Frank Shanley bought a lot on the ast side of Union street, a little south of Wright street, twenty-five feet front by 110 feet deep. Two houses were built on the lot,—one on the front, with a built on five foot alley left on the north side; the other near the rear, with a passage-way on the south side. The person living in the rear was to have way out to the front by the alley on the north of the latter's house, and the one living in from was to have access to a common yard in the rear. Some sort a parol agreement for a parti-tion was made, and this was one of the vexed

questions in the case: whether the agreement was sufficient. Frank Shanley died in March, 1873, and letters of administration were taken out by his widow soon after. About a year after is real estate was ordered to be sold by the Propate Court, and in July, 1876, his interest in this Union street lot, being an undivided onehalf of Lot 7, Block 7, in the C. T. Subdivision of the N. W. 1/4 of Sec. 21, 39, 14, was old. James Stanley was present and bid, but the undivided interest was struck off to Michael Carrick. In September following Carrick filed a bill for partition, making the Shanley heirs parties defendant. In November. 1877, a decree was entered,

and commissioners appointed, but they reported that the premises could not be divided, and a sale was ordered of the whole lot. A sale was accordingly had March 30, 1878, and the property bought by F. M. Carter for \$940, by his wife, and the remainder to Carrick. was then paid to James Shanley, and receive Shanley refused to vacate the premises, but af-ter a writ of assistance had been issued, and a

ter a writ of assistance had been issued, and a lively contest had at the house, he and his wife were ousted.

James Shanley and his wife then filed a bill on the 15th of June last setting up the above facts, and cialming that the lot had been divided between him and his brother Frank by a parol agreement in March, 1863; that he had homestead rights which had never been set off; and that the decree of partition was void. Two days were occupied in the trial, a very large amount of testimony having been taken. The two principal questions were as to the existence and validity of the parol agreement for partition, and as to the question of homestead, and whether Mrs. Shanley by receiving half the price of the lot was ev by receiving half the price of the lot was not estopped from afterward claiming any fur-ther rights in the property. Col. Forrester ap-peared for the complainants, and Messrs. M. A. Rorke & Son for Carrick, Carter, and Mrs.

the first question was whether there had been a parol agreement. The law was conflicting on the question whether a parol partition could exist at law, but in this State the law was settled that it did exist. The Supreme Court had upheld a parol partition as far as an estatement equity was concerned; and had admitted the existence of a homestead right. In the present case the evidence as to the terms of the parol agreement was very conflicting. All but one of the witnesses on the subject were filterate. he first question was whether there had been of the witnesses on the subject were illiterate, and had only heard it read, and it was impossible to rely on their recollections it was impossible to rely on their recollections after a lapse of fifteen years. Francis Shanley testified he drew the agreement, and that it was in his possession a long time. But he could not tell how the lot was to be divided. A parol agreement, to be valid, must be sufficiently definite to allow its terms to be distinctly made out. If a line had been run across the lot it would have been plainer, but each party seemed to have some rights in the other's portion, and there did not appear to have been any exclusive possession by either party. Notorous explusive possession by either Back of the canvas that throbs, the painter is hinted and hinden;
Into the statue that breathes, the soul of the sculptor is hidden;
Under the joy that is felt, lie the infinite issues of feeling;

It was not to be presumed, if two parties owned parts of a lot in the present case. It was not to be presumed, if two parties owned parts of a lot in the present case. It was not to be presumed, if two parties owned parts of a lot in the present case. It was not to be presumed, if two parties owned parts of a lot in the present case. It was not to be presumed, if two parties owned parts of a lot in the present case. It was not to be presumed, if two parties owned parts of a lot in the present case. It was not to be presumed, if two parties owned parts of a lot in the present case. It was not to be presumed, if two parties owned parts of a lot in the present case. It was not to be presumed, if two parties owned parts of a lot in the present case. It was not to be presumed, if two parties owned parts of a lot in the present case. It was not to be presumed, if two parties owned parts of a lot in the present case. It was not to be presumed, if two parties owned parts of a lot in the present case. It was not to be presumed, if two parties owned parts of a lot in the present case. It was not to be present case. It was not t severalty, that one would permit the other to shut out his ancient lights. Neither party exercised an exclusive possession of any portion of the lot, except that part covered by their respective houses, and, in the absence of any definite

lot, except that part covered by their respective houses, and, in the absence of any definite agreement on the subject, the claim that the lot had been divided was not made out. A parol agreement for partition did not pass a legal title, but an equitable estate; but it would be subject to homestead rights.

As to the doctrine of estoppel. Was not Mary Shanley estopped by her receipt of the \$460 from claiming any homestead interest? She was not bound by the proceedings in the Probate Court and the partition suit, but she was estopped by her acts. Mere laches on her part would not estop her unless it amounted to fraud. A homestead estate was no more precious than a woman's separate estate, and the law than a woman's separate estate, and the law would throw around it no more protection than around a dower claim. But if she had com mitted an act which amounted to a fraud mitted an act which amounted to a fraud or tort she would be estopped, and it was a fraud for Mrs. Shanley to take the proceeds of the sale of the lot, and then attempt to get a homestead out of the same property. The bill would therefore be dismissed for want of

An appeal was sisked to the Appellate Court ov the complainants.

by the complainants.

THE DAN AT DESPLAINES.

About a week ago Richard W. Rathbone and other property-owners along the Desplaines River, near Desplaines, flied a bill against John and Charles Schuh to prevent them from building or maintaining a dam across the river below their property. Complainants claimed that the erection of the dam would cause their lands to be overflowed, and would create misses and be overflowed, and would create miasma and malarial diseases. A temporary injunction was granted ex parte, and yesterday a motion was made before Judge Williams to dissolve it. The defendants filed an answer denying all

The defendants filed an answer denying all the material allegations of the bill, charging that they were not intending to erect a new dam, but to repair an old one, so as to be able to cut ice in the winter; that such a dam would not raise the water two feet, as charged; and, instead of being detrimental to health, would be beneficial by preventing the sudden fall of the water. About twenty-five affidavits were also filed on both sides, asserting or contradicting the allegations of the bill.

After listening patiently to the reading of

dicting the allegations of the bill.

After listening patiently to the reading of these and to part of the oral arguments, Judge Williams intimated he did not wish to hear any more. He said that a bill in order to entitle a party to an injunction must allege that irreparable damage was likely to ensue from the wronglul acts complained of. No such allegation was made in the present case, and it was a fatal mistake. Moreover, the allegations were all denied, and the evidence was conflicting, and he did not purpose to decide the case at the present stage. The injunction would therefore be dissolved. Leave was given to the defendants to file a suggestion of damages, which fendants to file a suggestion of damages, which they did, fixing them at \$100 for solicitors' fees

they did, fixing them at \$100 for solicitors' fees. POTTGIESER'S MUSIC.

Since the recent learned disquisition of Judge McAllister on the power of music, Giesbert Pottgieser, the saloon-keeper, entertained the hopes that the police force would not annoy him any longer by forbidding him to have music in his place. But he seems to have been considerably disappointed. He says that last soring the city began suit against him for violation of the ordinances by keeping a concert saloon, and he was fined \$10 and costs. An agreed case was then made up, and both sides stipulated that the decision of the Judge of the Criminal Court should be final. Judge McAllister. to whom the case was submitted, decided in favor of complainant, but the Mayor has repeatedly since threatened to revoke complainant's license, by virtue of his discretionary power. Pottgieser claims that he does not keep a disorderly house, that he has a piano in his saloon on which his daughter plays, and keep a disorderly house, that he has a piano in his saloon on which his daughter plays, and also has a cornet-player, and these two performers give the only music. In no respect does he violate the city ordinace, and he asserts that he has a perfect right to have music in his own domicile, as long as he does not transgress good morals nor make his place a nuisance. The police force, acting under the Mayor's orders, are continually annoying him by compelling him to stop his music, and their constant presence naturally 'drives his customers away. He claims this conduct of the Mayor is utterly unjustifiable, and asks for an injunction to prevent the Mayor or police interfering with him or his musical entertainments.

THE CHICAGO FIRE INSUKANCE COMPANY.

The following is the report of J. K. Murphy,

Assignee of the defunct Chicago Fire Insurance

Hester Schwartz filed a bill for separate maintenance, in which she shows unusual business ability. She says that she was married in 1873 to Adolph Schwartz at Homono, in Hungary, and lived with him until May, 1875, when he left her and came to this country. For a year he wrote to her frequently, but then stopped, and, after waiting another year to hear from him, she started to hunt him up. She reached New York in June last with her child, utterly penniless, and immediately procured a situation. When she had saved up enough money she came on

in June last with ner child, utterly pennitess, and immediately procured a situation. When she had saved up enough money she came on here, reaching Chicago last Tuesday. A visit was immediately made to the boot and shoe store of her husband, No. 359 Clark street, but when he saw her coming he turned and ran out the back door. She then sent word to him through a third party, but he refused to support her, or even see her, and, without losing a minute's time, she brings suit for separate maintenance, claiming that he is in good circumstances and abundantly able to support her, and also asking for an injunction to prevent him from selling out and running off.

Judge Moore yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Karl Demmler from Agnes Demmler on the ground of desertion.

Judge Farwell granted a divorce to Sophie Otto from William Otto for adultery.

Judges Drummond and Blodgett will sit to gether to-day to hear the arguments in the suit brought by the city against the West Division Railway Company to test the validity of the ordinance requiring the companies to pay a \$50

Ilcense-fee.

The Appellate Court will hold no court until Wednesday, when they will deliver opinions.

Johnston Breese, a liquor-dealer in Neponset, charged with violation of the Internal Revenue charged with violation of the internal restrict law, pleaded guilty yesterday before Judge Blodgett, and was fined \$100. John Burke, who was arrested some time ago on a charge of having gone through a cigar store on Halsted street, was discharged yesterday by Judge McAllister on a habeas corpus. He was,

lowever, remanded on a charge of assault wit Judges Moore and Farwell will hear default cases to-day. Judge Jameson will have a peremptory call of all motions for new trial. Judge Rogers will try submitted cases. Judge Booth will hear motions, and Judge McAllister Booth will near motions, and Judge McAinster will go on with the case of Brandt vs. Gallup.

The following is Judge Williams' divorce calendar for to-day: Nos. 2,326, 2,283, 2,388, 2,312, 2,375, 2,179, 2,359, 2,355, and 2,358.

No court next Tuesday, it being election-

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS. In the case of Reene, cooks to dispose of the remaining stock, if possible, in the ordinary course of trade within the next twenty days, ourse of trade within the next twen nd to dispose of what remains after t

at auction.

Discharges were issued yesterday to C. T.
Lathrop, F. F. Cole, Oren Sherman, B. T.
Wright, R. S. Norman, and J. L. Patterson.
George W. Campbell was appointed Assignee
of Jacob C. Garrigan, Robert E. Jenkins of
Ezekiel C. Condit, and Bradford Hancock of
Nelson and Edward S. DeGolyer.
An Assignee will be enosen this morning for
Henry E. Pickett.
Styrengion court in Brief.
Philo L. Smith began a suit yesterday for
\$1,300 against the American Button-Hole Overseaming and Sewing-Machine Company.

\$1,300 against the American Button-Hole Over-seaming and Sewing-Machine Company. CIRCUIT COURT.

C. B. Waite filed a bill against Jesse C. Boyd, C. L. Boyd, M. F. Boyd, and the Northwestern Mutual Life-Insurance Company, to foreclose a mortgage for \$1,500 on Lot 3 of Waite's Sub-division of Lots 1, 2, and 3, Block 30, of Hyde Park.
Jacob Liebenstein began suit for \$7,000

against Samuel Goldman. Weil, Kahn & Co. filed a bill against Michael hields to restrain him from using their trade bark of "Little Blonde" to designate a brand of cigars. They claim they have used these words since 1872, and that the same constitutes their trade-mark, which the defendant is in their trade-mark, which the defendant is in-fringing to their great damage, his cigars being much inferior to theirs.

Dora Williams filed a petition for habeas cor-pus, stating that she was arrested without war-rant on a charge of being an in-mate of a house of prostitution and filed \$100, in default of which she was sent up, and she wants to be re-

Henry M. Shepard, for the use of C. C. Cope-Henry M. Shepard, for the use of C. C. Copeland, commenced a suit for \$50,000 against the City of Chicago.

The trustees of the Olivet Baptist Church began a suit for \$25,000 against the city.

F. F. Pulsifer also brought suit for \$35,000, Patrick O'Neil one for \$15,000, and Nicholas Schoeffer for the use of R. E. Holmes one for \$15,000, and Schoeffer for the use of R. E. Holmes one for \$15,000, and Nicholas Schoeffer for the use of R. E. Holmes one for \$15,000 against the same defendant.

\$10,000 against the same defendant. These five suits grow out of the Dearborn street exten uit by attachment against John Oliver to re-over \$1,189.32. cover \$1,189.32.

The Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurapee Company filed a bill against R. C. Mersereau, J. A. Ellis, N. L. Barnes, A. L. Barrett, and Phiness

Kent, to foreclose a mortgage on No. 1.041 Prairie avenue THE CALL MONDAY. THE CALL MONDAY.

JUDGE BLODGETT—General business.

THE APPELLATE COURT—No court until Wednes

day.

JUDGE JAMESON—62, 64 to 67, 70, 72, 74 to 78, 80 to 84, 86 to 88. No case on trial.

JUDGE MOURE—Contested motions.

JUDGE ROGERS—5ct case 4, 607, Dailey vs. D'Rourke, and calendar Nos. 174, 176, 478, 179, 181, 183, 134, 186, No. 156, De Young vs. Walace, on trial.

JUDGE HOOTH—52, 167, 171 to 180, inclusive, vxcept 179, No case on trial. ccept 179. No case on trial.

Judge McAllister—No call of the calendar. No. 336, Brandt vs. Galiup, on tria JUDGE FARWELL-Contested motions.
JUDGE WILLIAMS-Contested motions.

JUDGMENTS.
SUPERIOR COURT—CONFRSSIONS—W. L. Scott & Co. vs. Peter O'Connor. \$11,918.
CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—J. B. Dudley vs. A. Kniseley; verdict, \$113.
JUDGE BOOTH—Jacoo Koerner, Jr., vs. Charles Kern; verdict, \$76,95—Anthony Stranb et al. vs. Charles Beilfuss; verdict, \$235.50—John Adams, vs. Mary McLaughlin; verdict, \$51.50.

#### NATURE'S YOUTH.

Why call they Mother Nature old? (From this sinful world's beginning, Every year a bend of gold For her neck she has been spinning.)

The secret of eternal youth The beauteous, bounteous maid possesses; She never had a rotten tooth, Or thread of grey among her tresses.

Oh! ever fresh and ever new, ough she has traveled ages th

E'er since Creation's earliest morn, The painter's brush, the poet's lyre, Have painted her in hues of dawn, And sung in glowing words of fire. And, should ten thousand seasons pass, Still will the poets of the time Tell of the verdure of the grass In past ral verse and school-boy rhyme;

How sprang the lily-bads again; What haes the lady-slippers took what mosses greened the teeming lane; What spake the softly-flowing brook:

What words the nesting linnets said; How creaked the froes in green delight; How bloomed the maple-branches reu; How bloomed the dogwood-branches white;

How Summentinged the yellowing wheat, And men will read with rapture then,

As now, the song the noet brings.

Because it smells of flower and glen,
And all the sweets of which he sings!

JOHN MCCARTY PLEASANTS.

MENASHA, WIS.

#### CURRENT OPINION

It is barely possible-barely-that Tilden, like George Washington, cannot tell a lie. But George Washington never had a nephew named Petton. — Utica Herald (Rep.).

Samuel Tilden is living almost in secluion. He never goes out in society, and is so rarely seen on the streets that it is beginning to be rumored that he is raising a mustache. —Burdetti Speculation is rife as to whether Mont-

gomery Blair will introduce another resolution in the Maryland Legislature calling for investigation of the Electoral frauds. — Pittsburg Disputch If the Democrats are wise, they will not

seat any Democratic candidate unless the proof is conclusive that he was legally and fairly elected. The people are swift to resent and panish an act of majority in that State. It would be better not to have any majority in the House at all than to obtain one through uniust means.—Augusta (Ga.) tain one through unjust mer

The Prohibition party talks of nominating Senator David Davis for President, but it would be utterly antagonistic to the eternal fitness of things for so little a party to have so much candidate.— Washington Post (Dem.).

Samuel J. Tilden dug his own grave and lay down in it two years ago; and now the cipber telegrams of Mr. Manton Marble, whether he knew of them or not, are simply covering the corpse.—

Boston Filot (Irish Catholic).

Until the entire Democratic party can

learn sufficient wisdom to enable it to appreciate
the value of a uniform adherence to honest principles of finance, it has no reason to hope for success in the contest of 1880.—Philadelphia Record (Ind.). Pelton is a poor man; Marble is far from

rich; Woolley subsists on the uncertain gains of the lobby. Does any one imagine that either of these were going to draw upon their bankers for \$130,000 to secure Mr. Tilden's election?—Toledo Commercial (Rep.). Pelton, Nephew Pelton, has not ambled

into print as far as heard from. Uncle Sammy ought to write a card for his protege, and thus let the entire family out of the scrape. No one would doubt his card any more than they have the old man's.—Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.). In his speech Saturday evening, Mr. George W. Allen said that Benjamin F. Butler had

recommended that money be made of the poorest material that it was possible to find. He, therefore, suggested that it be made from that portion of Mr. Butler's brains devoted to finance.—Milwaukee Sentinet (Rep.). These cipher-dispatch cards bring out the ruling passion strongly in the different copar-ceners. There is Wooiley, who doesn't tell all he knows: Marble, who doesn't know all he tells: Havemeyer, who doesn't know anything to tell: and Tilden, who tells what he doesn't know, and knows what he doesn't tell.—Detroit Telegraph (Rep.).

A monument of marble has been erected over the remains of the late S. J. Tilden; but the irreverent officers of the law have found the purescent corpse underneath still alive. His income tax thefts are being exposed by them, and, if justice is not tempered by mercy, the remains, monument, and all, may soon be transferred to the penitentiary.—Washington Republican (Rep.).

If there are any dispatches affecting the Republicans, and which may be used as an offset to those which have already appeared, let us have them. Let the people know the entire extent o the rascality, no matter who is hit and hurt. Bu of one thing we may venture to make sure: None of them will be traced to the Executive Chamber at Columbus, or to the home of President Hayes at Fremont.—Cincinnati Commercial (Ind.).

Tilden was so cantions that he did not dare to have a wife and children, and now he finds him had an honest, aggressive, clear-headed sponse she would have smelled a rat, broom-sticked the whole slippery gang of ciphering coparceners of the house, locked the old man up, and the saved him a heap of trouble. —Albany Exp

Perhaps the Ohio Democrats had better fall back on that portion of the National Demo-cratic platform which declares that "Reform is necessary to establish a sound currency, restore the public credit, and maintain the national honor." That platform designates the true pos tion of the Democratic party before the country. They who depart from it cannot make the Democratic party responsible for their losses. —Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.).

Mr. Tilden may protest his innocence to the end of his days, but he cannot blot out these damning facts. Were he to pretend that, having closed his eyes, filled his ears with cotton, and retired to a garret in Gramercy Park, he should not pe neid accountable for the acts of confidential agents, some of whom were in constant communication with him, the absurdity of his position would be manifest. This really is his position, although he fails to state it.—New York Times (Rep.).

It is but silly twaddle in Ben Hill and others who have been personally disappointed, now when the South is safe and beyond the reach of harm, to say we are under no obligations to the President, because he was forced to adopt the policy he has pursued. He was not so compelled, and, had he wished, might have given us a great deal of trouble, and secured the unanimous sup-port of his own party. He has done much for this section, and at no little sacrifice; and Virginia, at least, will not forcet what was due to him.— Richmond (Va.) State (Dem.).

Gov. Hampton, one of the very men who most earnestly prayed that the South should be put upon its honor, has been put upon his honor by reeated acts of violence in his State. Because the epublican party does not see fit to abolish itself. because there are still some persons who desire to assemble as Republicans, just as Democrats assem-ble freely in Massachusetts, it appears that recon-ciliation and peace are not quite complete, and the high-toned Democrats of South Carolina cannot quite lift themselves to the point of obeying or enforcing the Constitution. — New York Tribune (Rep.).

The Southern Republicans have precisely the same right to assemble, to speak in public, to nominate candidates, to try to elect them, and to vote when election day comes, as the Southern Democrats; and if any attempt is made, in South Carolina or elsewhere, to interfere by force or threats or brutal bullying with the free and full exercise of these rights, the Southern Democrats will discover that the North knows how to resent and how to punish such wrongs, for which, whatever may have been the case under the old Southern policy, there is now not an atom of excuse. It will not need Federal interference to punish such misconduct, because it will receive fix reward at the polis in November.—New York Heraid (Ind.). threats or brutal bullying with the free and full

War records of the candidates enter inte the canvass largely. We are told of a stay-atnome, who was thrilling his audience with a toofty sketch of the progress of the great Democratic party. To attempt to check that party, he said was like the Indian who threw a lasso over the smoke-stack of an engine on the Pacific Road. The other end of the rope being fastened around his other end of the rope being fastened around his body, he was dragged along at forty miles an hour. The engineer yelled at him, "O you red devil! I admire your bluck, but d—n your judgment," Voice in the audience—"Where were you during the War?" Orator—"At home, raising corn for the soldiers." Voice—"We admire your judgment, but d—n your pinck!"—Redfield in Cincinnati Commercial (Ind.).

States are carrying this gerrymandering trick quite too far. As long as the Legislature of any State has the legal authority to lay out its Con gressional districts, the party locally in power wil be very likely so to use it as to elect the greates possible number of its own candidates. In this way it is possible, even easy, to cheat the people by merely dividing the territory of a State aroltrarily and unjustly. It ought to be prevented hence orth. Perhaps a new Federal Court of three t five Judges might be organized, whose duty it should be to district States and try and decide contested elections. It would be a great improvement on the present method of fighting it out, and would save money and promote equity. Would not a Court, whose members should hold office for life, help to obviate this rather difficult problem?

—New York Graphic (Ind.).

Mr Tilden's letter fails to satisfy the pubic mind. Had he been entirely ignorant of this discreditable cipher correspondence its publication would naturally have stung him to the quick, and have provoked him instantly to deny all knowledge of it, and to publicly repudiate all responsibility for it, and the friendship of everybody concerned in it. It is inexplicable that such a correspond nce could have been carried on by his most innate personal friends, and from his own hous timate personal friends, and from his own nouse, without his knowledge. It is incredible that, after discovering how these men had abused his confidence and injured his character, he should contifue his close and intimate personal relations with them. Instead of releasing himself from embarrassment he has vlunged more deeply in, and his explanation needs explaining vastly more than the circumstances that called it out.—New York Express (Dem.).

FARMERS AND HARD TIMES. To the Editor of The Tribune. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 24.—I have just read

he wail in THE TRIBUNE from the poor "Serf" in Whiteside County who owns 800 acres of land, and feel like giving the result of my ob servations in the northern part of this State, where I have been this summer. It was my native town, and I found a great many old acquaintances, and they were all so quiet and contented that it furnished a striking contrast to the almost universal grumbling about hard times which we hear in the cities, and especially in the West. There are very few people the who are rich enough to live without work, and still less who are unable to get a comfortable living by work. None of the 3.000,000 beggare and tramps who are said to be roaming through the country trying to find something to do are to be found in that town. There are no cries of " bread or blood," nor burning machinery, nor grumoling because wages are not higher. The

even the thought of not being able to supportamily.

I met one young man who never had a de except what he carned, who now has a me and little boy, a team and some toola an working a farm on shares. He gets one-to the dairy-money and half of the other duce. I asked him if he was getting "Wall, no,"y said he, "I ain't getting rich tast; but I make an honest living, and have enough to cat so far." This man never himself with hard work, but lives well on than half the produce of 100 acres. If he 800 acres all his own, he might have a hard, of it. Another young man has a wife and babies, and is working by the month, living house of his employer. His prospects of ing a large family are very good, but the cha of any of them ever going to the poorbare very slim. I saw one man who started wout a dollar, who bought a farm about my years ago, making a small payment, who has 125 acres all paid for. He said he was ish enough, when prices were high, to pa

has 125 acres all paid for. He said he was foolish enough, when prices were high, to pay for his farm instead of buying another: that he might have lost everything he had as casy as so, but he will make the best of it now.

Now, Mr. Communist or Mr. Tramp, I will challenge you to give a substantial reason why you are not as well off as any of these men, or a million others who had no better chance that you had, and are making an honest and, confortable living. You cannot give any good reason except what is in yourself. You may issue flat money by the ship-load, or contract the currency as much as you please,—you cannot stars these men to death as long as the earth yield its increase.

fiat money by the snip-load, or contract the currency as much as you please,—you cannot starre these men to death as long as the earth yield its increase.

Perhaps the Whiteside-County farmer will think that this is a better farming country that that in his vicinity, but that is not so. The so is not near so good as in Illinois. About ther only surpolus is in dairy-products, and they have to stable their eathe is; months of the year. Snow often falls six feet deep, and lasts four of five months. They grow very little corn or wheat, as it is cheaper to buy from the West. A great many people have gone from that town to Illinois,—two to Whiteside County. As a rule, they have done much better than those who remained: but I hope none of them are so poor as to own 800 screes of land.

Farmers often talk about working tourteen and sixteen hours a day. I know about how they do it, and will venture the statement than not one in 100, either East or West, nuts in the hours of actual labor 200 days in the year. I will also state what I know to be a fact, that the Illinois farmers had a harder time six years ago than they have now. All this man complains of is, that be has been able to accumulate only 800 acres of land in a "whole lifetime"; and that he is now unable to get ahead any. If he is ever going to be satisfied, it seems as if he might be now.

A great many neople worry about the 280.000,000 balance of trade in our favor, and ask what becomes of all that money. They should remember that a few years ago we got rich so fast by running into debt that it will take averal years, even at that rate, to pay our foreign indebtedness, and, when we get that done, we will not all be able to get rich at once.

I will state two facts for those people to mattract upon who are always clanoring for the Government to legislate money into the people to all be so rich that they could he without work; and, second, under the present condition of the soil and climate, it would be absolutely impossible for the people to all be so rich tha

#### "ONLY A NIGGER PREACHER."

YET HE DIDN'T GO BACK ON HIS DUTT. TET HE DIDN'T GO BACK ON HIS DUT.

Sam W. Small (Old Si) in Allianta (Ga.) Constitutes,

[The Rev. Ben Black, a colored Methodist minister, at Holly Springs, proved himself a heroduring the prevalence of the scourge. He visited white and black and ministered counfort whereare he went, and at one time was the only minister present in the village to console the sick and assid at the burial of the dead.]

Ben Black? Well, I recken I know him— That Holly Spring preacher, you mean? Yas, he's black as old Nature could grow him 'Mongst all the black niggers you've seen. He wuz born on the old plantashan An' register'd thar e#er slave, But the Lord in His wise all-creashum Put in him a heart that is brave.

He waz out that again all evil,
An' tryin' ter save his own race
Frum out of the jaws of the Devil,
By the power o' Gospil an' (srace;
He was thar when the yaller indicating
Come stalkin' long over the lan',
An' tae hour of awful afficiation
Show'd up the true grit of er man!

He waz out that fightin' all evil.

Thar wuz then er stampede of the people,
Ez well of the po'r an' the rich;
The preacher lost sight of his steeple,
An' 'his duty,' an' 'cross,' an' all sich!
Ther field from ther with an' ther kin, sit.
Ther faith warn't ez strong ez that thread,
As-only a few stayed to win, sir,
Thet battle 'mongst dyin' an' dead!

Old Ben never flickered er second.
Ner faiter'd when weary an' faint.
But, wharever the stricken 'an beckon'd.
He bent to his wurk like er saint!
Right thar at the bed o' the whitest He took up er merciful stand, Or tred with er step that wuz lightest When death wuz the closest at hand,

He talk'd of the Lord and His power
Ter save an' make holy the heart;
He told the weak soul not to cower
In the face of Death's pestient dart;
He spoke the sweet message of Heaven
Ter them that never hed heer'd it.
An' put a firm faith in them even
Thet know'd of the futur' an feer'd it.

I tell yer thet old nigger preacher.
Wux worth that his weight in pure gold.
Fer he foiler'd the path of his Teacher.
Like them 'Postlemen did of old! Pre seed many parsons in churches
A-shoutin' of duty an' death;
But they left all their folks in the jurches
When of danger than come or first breath.

I've heer' menny high-toned sparkles
Go shoutin' around about niggers,
An' swearin' the souls of the darkies
Werr.' tworth enny more'n er chigger's;
But, ef thar's er man in this parcy
With er heart in him as big as er flea,
Thet won't cheer fer Old Ben right hearty,
Why, then—he's got ter lick me!

Fer I say that the Lord had er reason
Fer paintin' that old nigger's hide,
An' He meant him to turn up in season
With all the world square on his side;
An' when all in the judgment come even
Ef I pass, you can bet on this thing—
Ther'll one program angel in Heaven That'll be one nigger anget in Heaven I'll jine with ter praise an' ter sing?

NOTHING BUT STONES. I think I never passed so sad an hour, Sweet friend, as that one at the church to-night. The edifice, from basement to the tower, Was one resplendent blaze of colored light. In through the doors the stylish crowd was throug-

ing.
Each richly robed, like some King's bidden reest.
'Here will I bring my sorrows and my longing.
I said, 'and here find rest." heard the heavenly organ's voice of thunds I heard the heavenly organ's voice of all teemed to give me infinite relief.
I wept: the crowd looked on in well-bred wonder.
I dried my tears—their eyes profaned my grief,
Wrapt in their coarry silks, and fars, and laces,
Beat worldly hearts, that cared for seif, not me.
I could not read, in all these proud, cold faces,
One thought of sympathy.

I watched them bowing and devonity kneemed.

Heard the responses like sweet waters roll;

But only the heavenly organ's sacred pealing;

Seemed gushing from a full and fervent soul.

I listened to the man of holy calling;

He spoke of creeds, and hailed his own as bestof man's corruption, and of Adam's falling.

But nothing that gave me rest;

watched them bowing and devontly kneeling.

Nothing that helped me bear this daily grindis
Of soul with body, heart with heated brain;
Nothing to show the purpose of this binding.
And sometimes overwhelming, sense of pais.
And then, sweet friend, I thought of this,
lowly,
So unassuming, and so gently kind;
And, lo! a peace, a calm, serene and holy,
Settled upon my mind.

Ah, sweet, my Sweet! one true heart, tried and tender.
One friend who understands us and our needs
Brings us more near to God than all the spiender
And pomp of seeming worship and vain creeds.
One glance of thy bure eyes, so full of feeling.
Dota bring me nearer to the infinite
Than all that throng of worldly people, kneeling
In blaze of gorgeous light
ELLA WEELER.

Doctor and Patient. Save me, doctor, and I'll give you a thou

"Save me, account and I in the sand dollars."

The doctor gave him a remedy that eased him, and he called out:

"Keep at it, doctor, and I'll give you a check for five hundred dollars!"

In half an hour more he was able to sit up, and he calmly remarked:

"Doctor, I feel like giving your fifty dallar bell!" When the doctor was ready to go the set man was no and dressed; he followed the doctor to the door and said:

"Say, doctor, send in your bill the first of the month."

When six months had been gathered to Time

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